A

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

EUROPEAN STATES;

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, &c.

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OF THE

EUROPEAN STATES,

WITH THEIR

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS,

From the Treaty of Nimeguen in 1678 to the Close of the Year 1794.

IN WHICH A

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION OF THE

REVOLUTIONS,

WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN DIFFERENT STATES.

ALSO,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

SOVEREIGNS

WHO HAVE REIGNED DURING THAT PERIOD AND OF THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN PRINCIPALLY INTERESTED, AS

STATESMEN, WARRIORS, PATRIOTS, &c.

IN THE EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS OF IT.

TOGETHER WITH

TABLES

WHICH HAVE A REFERENCE TO DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORK.

By CHARLES MAYO, L. L. B.

RECTOR OF BECHING STOKE AND HEWISH IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

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Cicero de Oratore. Lib. 2.

BATH:

PRINTED BY S. HAZARD:

FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND J. FAULDER, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

M.DCC.XCV.

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LATE OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, AND MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

BATH:

PRINTED FOR C. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER ROW; AND J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

1795.

PREFACE.

IT is obſervable that there are many ſyſtems of chronology which are works of great merit if conſidered relatively to the chief object of that branch of literature, as affording a means of elucidating the obſcure parts of ancient hiſtory, but are of little uſe to thoſe who are deſirous of information in the civil and political hiſtory of modern Europe, either becauſe they are compriſed in ſo ſmall a ſpace that it was impoſſible for the authors to give a connected ſeries of events, a diſadvantage to which all tabular chronologies are in ſome degree ſubject; or becauſe they are not arranged with that perſpicuity which is requiſite to render the connection perceivable, as in thoſe ſyſtems in which the occurrences of univerſal hiſtory are given in the ſame page, without order or diſtinction.

THE Author of this chronological Eſſay has endeavoured to remedy theſe defects by adopting a plan which is ſufficiently extenſive to compriſe every material tranſaction and event in eccleſiaſtical, political, military, and commercial hiſtory, and by arranging them in ſuch a manner as to enable the Reader to diſcover the cauſes in which the ſeveral revolutions, wars, &c. have originated, the conſequences with which they have been attended, and their relation to other contemporary events.

BY dividing each page, which contains the occurrences of one year, into columns, and appropriating one of theſe to each ſtate in which any thing memorable has happened, and by adjuſting the conſtituent events of each civil tranſaction and military or naval expedition in a ſeries which has a reference to the ſcale of months in the upper margin, a diſtinct outline is given of the hiſtory of each country. And by diſpoſing the columns in a parallel order the hiſtories of the ſeveral ſtates are concentered in one point of view. If, for example, the reader refers to the Northern ſtates in the year 1704, he will find Charles XIIth employed in giving a king to Poland: and, while he is gratifying his reſentment and love of military glory in the accompliſhment of this deſign, the Czar avails himſelf of his abſence to purſue his original object in the war by making himſelf maſter of the Swediſh provinces on the Eaſt ſide of the Baltic; which gave the Ruſſians acceſs to that ſea, and facilitated their intercourſe with the other European nations.—Proceeding to the Southern ſtates he will find the Emperor at war with Lewis XIVth and the Elector of Bavaria for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, and relieved from the immediate ruin with which he was threatened by the ſeaſonable aid given him by his allies and the ſignal exploits of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. As he paſſes on to Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Italian ſtates, he is informed of the events of the campaign as they particularly affected thoſe ſeveral countries.—If he wiſhes to be

further

further acquainted with the origin of theſe hoſtilities, the Index under the article of war will refer him to the life of the Czar Peter and Charles XIIth for the former, and to that of Charles II^d^ of Spain, the league of Augſburg, and the partition-treaties for the latter; in which he will diſcover the remote as well as the immediate cauſes of them. And by following the ſeries of events he will ſee the various fortune with which they were attended, the motives by which the ſeveral powers appear at different periods to have been influenced, and the treaties by which they were brought to a concluſion, together with the principal articles ſtipulated in them. ——— ——— Deeming it proper to give a more minute detail of Engliſh hiſtory, he has ſubdivided it into civil and political, and military and naval hiſtory, with ſeparate columns for what relates to the Royal Family, ſtate appointments and miſcellaneous events, revenue, &c. And in order to give a diſtinct view of eccleſiaſtical and commercial affairs, and the voyages, diſcoveries, and ſettlements of the European ſtates he has appropriated ſeveral columns at the bottom of each page to ſuch matter as may occur under any of theſe heads. And thus each hiſtory may be conſidered either individually or as it makes a part of the general ſyſtem.

THE validity of any hiſtorical matter depending in a great meaſure on the character of the hiſtorian, he thought it proper to ſubjoin the titles of the works from which his extracts are chiefly made. And where any event is taken from a writer not here mentioned, or reſts on a ſingle authority, he has generally cited his name in the margin.

THE lives of eminent men are frequently written by their contemporaries, who are biaſſed by friendſhip or party ſpirit. For which reaſon in compiling the biographical Sketches, which make a part of this volume, he has not implicitly followed any particular authors; but has drawn together, from the hiſtory of their reſpective countries as well as their memoirs, ſuch incidents and circumſtances as ſeemed beſt calculated to give a juſt idea of their characters; and has prefixed to the lives of ſovereign princes and others a ſhort account of their genealogies and of the ſeveral branches into which their families have been divided. ——— ——— The biographical Tables are intended to ſhew the ſucceſſion of ſovereigns and eminent men in each country. And the Tables of ſtate and law Appointments, to give the ſucceſſion of perſons who have filled each office, and the contemporaries in different offices; and likewiſe, by a tranſition from the chronology, to ſhew under what adminiſtration any meaſure has been adopted.

THE partiality which men have to their own projects may poſſibly have led him to entertain too favourable an opinion of the utility of his plan. But if, on the contrary, it be found to anſwer the intended purpoſes he will have a pleaſure in thinking that his time has been uſefully as well as agreeably employed.

HE was induced to undertake it by obſerving the intricacy with which the hiſtories of the ſeveral ſtates are interwoven, and the intereſting nature of the events with which this period abounds: which is diſtinguiſhed not only by important revolutions and the moſt ſplendid military and naval achievements, but by the progreſs of civilization; by improvements in thoſe arts which contribute to the comfort and embelliſhment of ſociety; and by thoſe beneficial public works and magnificent endowments for the relief of diſtreſs and the advancement of knowledge, which do honour to human nature. The influence of ſcience, which before the ſeventeenth century could only be ſaid to dawn in Europe, is now felt in the remoteſt and leaſt-favoured parts of it. The reſtraints laid upon the tyrannical Court of Inquiſition in ſome inſtances and the abolition of it in others, the ſuppreſſion of the order of Jeſuits, which had eſtabliſhed a power on the ignorance of paſt ages which

proved

proved deſtructive to the peace and welfare of mankind, and the decline of that baneful ſuperſtition and bigotry which had once gained an entire aſcendency over reaſon, are the happy effects of that light for which we are indebted to literature and ſcience. And whatever temporary inconvenience the world may have incurred from the writings of thoſe, whoſe ſuperficial acquaintance with the works of nature *hath inclined their minds to atheiſm*, it is abundantly compenſated by the intrinſic and permanent benefit derived from the diſcoveries of others *whoſe depth in philoſophy brought them about to religion.**

During this period, Ruſſia, from an obſcure, barbarous, tributary nation, without a diſciplined army or naval force, with ſcarcely any manufactures or trade, has, by the exertions of Peter the Great and a ſucceſſion of able ſovereigns, with the concurrence of external circumſtances, become one of the moſt powerful ſtates in Europe.

In the Memoirs of Frederick III[d] of Pruſſia we have a remarkable inſtance of heroiſm united with ſound policy. And his example proves that the unremitted attention of an active and politic Sovereign may palliate the evils of deſpotiſm, though it cannot produce that animation, and that induſtry and diſpoſition to commercial adventure which characterize a free people. ——— ——— And the Hiſtory of Sweden affords us an inſtance, not leſs extraordinary, of a nation who appear ever to have had the love of liberty, with a conſtitution apparently favourable to it, who have yet been deprived of the actual enjoyment of it by the want of a proper balance of power among the ſeveral orders in the ſtate.

The affairs of Poland, the Auſtrian dominions, Holland and France, ſupply us with very intereſting matter of obſervation and reflection.—But the Hiſtory of Great Britain will more particularly engage the attention of an Engliſh reader. And though a man of an ingenuous mind will view the conduct of other nations with due candour, yet the moſt extenſive benevolence towards them will not debar him of the ſatisfaction which he will have in contemplating the merits of his countrymen and their conſequent proſperity.—If he obſerves with what caution, and even reluctance, the revolution was entered upon, and, when it appeared abſolutely neceſſary to prevent an entire ſubverſion of the conſtitution, what judgment was diſcovered in concerting the deſign, and what cool, determined firmneſs of mind in the execution of it, he will admire the good ſenſe and moderation which preſided over the national councils. And eſpecially when he conſiders that while our legiſlators, actuated by patriotic views, were correcting abuſes and raiſing a barrier againſt the encroachments of prerogative,† the greateſt diſcernment was ſhewn in preſerving every eſſential part of that venerable ſtructure which they were endeavouring to reſtore. That they were ſenſible of the value of a conſtitution which is founded upon the principle of liberty, and has been proved by the experience of ages to be well adapted to the genius of the Engliſh nation: under which the oppreſſion, which is often ſeen to attend that unequal diviſion of property which muſt neceſſarily take place in ſociety, is carefully guarded againſt by its laws;§ and every member of the community is entitled to the benefits ariſing from an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice.—Nor will his approbation be confined to the ſuperior orders. He will have a high idea of the independent ſpirit of a people who have ſteadily maintained their right to that rational liberty which can be enjoyed only under the protection of a well-regulated government, and have in their own conduct pointed out the juſt medium between licentiouſneſs and a tame ſubmiſſion to deſpotic power.—And the pleaſure which he receives from theſe remarks will be increaſed when he attends to the conſequences which have enſued from this wiſe and upright line of conduct. That patient and perſevering induſtry,

* Lord Verulam's Eſſay on Atheiſm. † 1689. § 1679–89.

induſtry, which naturally reſults from a conſciouſneſs of freedom and the perfect ſecurity of our perſons and property, immediately gave riſe to improvements in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the effect of which has been ſuch an increaſe of wealth and importance as has rendered Great Britain an object of envy to the neighbouring powers. *And the reſources hence derived have co-operated with the national character of bravery to enable her, with a comparatively ſmall extent of dominion, to ſupport herſelf and her allies† in the repeated and burdenſome wars in which ſhe has been engaged ſince the revolution. ——— ——— In matters which do not admit of demonſtrative proof, as in political ſyſtems, we are liable to be deceived by the moſt ſpecious theories, unleſs they are reduced to practice. But when a kingdom is ſeen uniformly advancing in affluence without any advantage from acceſſion of territory, ſupporting its credit in times of imminent danger, and at laſt, under every external diſadvantage,§ ſtanding unſhaken by the united force of three of the greateſt powers in Europe, leagued for the ſecret purpoſe of accompliſhing its humiliation, we may ſafely conclude that the principle of its government is in an eminent degree favourable to that internal ſtrength and vigour which alone could enable it to make theſe exertions.——Such teſtimony we have in favour of the Engliſh conſtitution. And it may be preſumed that the ſame facts which prove its excellence will ſecure it the attachment of every man who is ſincerely intereſted in the welfare of his country, and will afford the ſtrongeſt motive to thoſe who are guardians of it to uſe every means in their power for its preſervation.

* Revenue, 1782. † 1745–58. § England, 1776—Ruſſia, 1780.

AUTHORITIES.

THE Univerſal Hiſtory—Hume's Hiſtory of England and Smollet's continuation—the hiſtorical part of the Annual Regiſter—Henault's chronological Abridgment of the Hiſtory of France—Voltaire's Lewis XVth—A Life of Lewis XVth tranſlated by Juſtamond—Kerroux's Hiſtory of Holland—Voltaire's Hiſtory of the Czar Peter and Charles XIIth—Manſtein's memoirs of Ruſſia from 1727 to 1744—Memoirs of the Houſe of Brandenburg; and the late King of Pruſſia's Memoirs of his own times.—What relates to eccleſiaſtical hiſtory is extracted from the hiſtories of the ſeveral countries in which the events occurred.—And what relates to trade and the European ſettlements chiefly from Anderſon's Hiſtory of Commerce, the Univerſal Hiſtory, and the Abbe Raynal's Hiſtory of the European Settlements.—Foreign eſtabliſhments, inſtitutions, public works, &c. from Buſching's Syſtem of Geography—revenue from Sinclair.—And ſupplies from a Hiſtory of Taxes to the year 1760; and after that from the Annual Regiſter.—The price of wheat till the year 1764 is taken from Smith's wealth of Nations, whoſe account is taken from a record of the market at Windſor, where a buſhel of nine gallons was uſed—from 1771 it is taken from Anderſon, and is the average price of the kingdom by the ſtandard Wincheſter buſhel—the intermediate years could not be given upon good authority.——N. B. A conciſe account of this and other matters of the ſame kind is given in the three laſt Tables; where the price from 1771 is calculated according to the ſtandard of the preceding years.

EXPLANATION.

A LINE in the upper margin, divided into twelve months, makes the ſcale by a reference to which the dates of occurrences are aſcertained.

A point · marks the date with all poſſible exactneſs.

An aſteriſk * marks it with leſs exactneſs; giving only the year or part of it when an event happened.

This line —— marks a period of time preciſely.

And this ..... denotes a ſpace of time not preciſely defined.

N. B. There are ſome facts and ſtatements inſerted which have no reference to any particular time; and therefore no mark is affixed to them. Of this there are ſeveral examples in the laſt years of the hiſtory of France.

THIS plan of conveying an idea of the ſucceſſion of events by reference to a ſcale is eaſier and more agreeable than a continual repetition of dates; and in general is ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes of Hiſtory. And where it appeared neceſſary to aſcertain an æra with more exactneſs than is compatible with it, the date is given in the margin.

IN the Biographical Tables this line —— expreſſes the duration of any reign. And this —— the part of a ſovereign's life preceding his acceſſion or ſubſequent to his abdication. The point · before the names of eminent men denotes the time of each perſon's death; and the number which follows it gives his age.—See errata in the laſt page.

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II. TABLES.—The firſt, ſecond and third of theſe contain the Sovereigns who have reigned in each ſtate during this period; and the eminent perſons which each country has produced, chronologically arranged according to the time of their deaths.—The fourth and fifth give the ſucceſſion of perſons who have filled the chief appointments in the ſtate and in the law department; with the Speakers of the Houſe of Commons and Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge from the year 1660.—The ſixth and ſeventh contain an account of coins, ſtipends, wages, and the prices of various articles of life before the year 1650.—The eighth contains the price of wheat from 1650 to 1789.

III. Biographical ſketches.

At the end of the volume are Indexes to each part.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — A war had commenced in 1677 between the Czar‡ and the Turks in support of their respective pretensions to the Ukraine; and the latter had besieged Czeherin and had been repulsed.—They this year repeat their attack and gain possession of that city: but, after forcing the Russians to retreat, they are obliged to repass the Neister by want of provisions. ‡ Theodore.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK — The war, in which Sweden engaged in 1672, as the ally of France, with Denmark and the allies of Holland, is carried on with various success during this campaign. An undecisive battle is fought by the Swedes and Danes at Landscroon, where both Monarchs were present.—The Swedes gain possession of Christianstadt: but their fleet is defeated by the Danes; who also reduce Helsinburg. (See Brandenburg.)

BRANDENBg — The Elector, who had joined the alliance agst France and Sweden and had gained possession of Stetin and other places in Pomerania, now completes the conquest of that province by the reducn of Stralsund and Grypswalde.

GERMANY — The Emperor† had allied himself with the Dutch States with a view of checking the progress of Lewis XIVth, who threatened destruction to the liberties of Europe, and particularly of the empire; and their purpose had been in a great measure answered. But several circumstances now concurred to embarrass the operations of the D. of Lorrain, who commanded on the Rhine. The long continuance of the war had rendered it difficult to raise supplies. The revolt in Hungary obliged the Emperor to send a considerable force into that kingdom. The treaty on foot between France and Holland enabled Lewis to reinforce his army on the Rhine. And in the mean time the Elector of Brandenburg and King of Denmark were employing their chief strength against the Swedes. † Leopold.

The D. of Lorrain forms a plan for reducing Friburg and penetrating through Alsace into Lorrain; but is foil'd by Crequi.

The Empr attempting to establish absolute power in Hungary under the government of a palatine is opposed by a strong body of patriots under Tekeli;‡ who defeats the Austrians and reduces Eperies and other fortresses. ‡ Biography.

HOLLAND — The Prince of Orange, who hoped to have derived from the alliance which he had made with England, by his marriage with the Princess Mary,§ the means of prosecuting the war with greater success, is disappointed in his expectations by the irresolute conduct of the English Monarch and the jealousy of the Aristocratic, or Louvestein party; which was increased by his forming this powerful connection. § in 1677.

The States had taken up arms in 1672 to repel the French Monarch, who had invaded their territories; and had been saved from destruction by the aid of the empire, Spain, Brandenburg and Denmark. But the primary object of the war was now accomplished; and they were distressed by the continuance of it, and alarmed by the successes of the French arms. They therefore order Van Beverning, their Minister at Nimeguen, to sign a suspension of arms with a view of effecting a peace.

The negotiation with France is interrupted by Lewis's refusal to put the States in possession of the barrier towns,* till the K. of Sweden should be reinstated in his possessions: and a treaty is now signed with England for continuing the war. * See France.

The K. of France complies: and the States, regardless of their allies, sign a treaty by which their whole frontier is restored.

The Prince, who wished a continuance of the war, pretending ignorance of the treaty, attacks and defeats Luxemburg.‖ ‖ at St Denis.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LAW APP. — Sir Francis Winnington, Solicitor General—and Sir W. Scroggs, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — The Prince of Orange, during his residence in England in 1677, had prevailed upon the King to act as a mediator between the French Monarch and his allies: he had concerted with the English Council the terms to be offered to him, viz, that he should reinstate the Duke of Lorrain in his dutchy, and restore Tournay, Valenciennes, Condé, Aeth, Charleroi, Courtray, Oudenarde and Binche to Spain. These terms were proposed to him by the British Minister: and Lewis artfully eluded them, upon a presumption that his Britannic Majesty would not enforce them with spirit. But the King now thinks it expedient, in order to keep on fair terms with his subjects, to forego his partiality to France and engage in a treaty with the Dutch, "to force both France and Spain to accept of the terms proposed to them."

The Parlt votes a fleet of 90 sail, 30,000 land-men, and a million of money for carrying on the war. But the distrust which the King's duplicity had created appears in a subsequent vote; that they will lay no further charge till secured against the prevalence of the Catholics.‖ ‖ Pointed at the Duke of York.

The nation is animated with the idea of a French war.—A fleet is prepared, and 20,000 land-men raised;‡ part of wh are sent to Flanders under Monmouth. But the Parlt disgusting the K. by an address for the removal of his Ministers, he again listens to the proposals of France. ‡ in 6 weeks.

The King, finding that a national clamour was raised by the conduct of Lewis XIVth,† attempts to regain the affections of his people by sending Sir W. Temple to enter into vigorous measures with the States for prosecuting the war.—In six days he concludes a treaty, by which England declares agst France in case Lewis shd refuse instantly to evacuate the towns. † See France.

The K. betrays the fluctuation of his councils by applying to the Swedish Minister to sacrifice the interests of his Sovereign to the peace of Europe.—This increased the diffidence of the Dutch in the K's support, and hastened the treaty of Nimeguen.

The Popish Plot.—The King is admonished by one Kirby, as he is walking in the Park, to keep within the circle, for that a plot was laid against his life.—Kirby, on examination, said that he had his intelligence from Dr Tongue; who told the Council it was conveyed to him by a paper thrust under his door. This was supported by the evidence of Titus Oates, who affirmed that the Pope had assumed the sovereignty of the kingdom, and had delegated it to the Jesuits; who had already appointed certain persons to offices of state; that a design was formed for firing the city and murdering the King; and that on his death the crown was to be offered to his brother, on condition of his restoring Popery.

The panic occasioned by the plot is incrd by the dth of Sir E. Godfrey, the Magistrate before whom the evidence was given; who was found dead in a field near London.—W. Bedloe gave evidence that he was murdered by Papists.

The Parliament meets, and affords a sanction to the popular clamour by its credulity and violent measures.

Lords Powis, Stafford, Arundel, Peters, and Bellasyse, are committed to the Tower on suspicion of treason.

Danby is impeached by Montagu, Ambassador at Paris, upon the grounds of a letter written to him by that Minr during the treaty of Nimeguen, in wh the K. proposes to sell his good offices in that negotn to Lewis.

The King, perceiving the ill humour of the Parliament, prorogues it.—It was dissolved three weeks after.

MISCELLANIES — The sum of 70,000£ is voted for erecting a monument to Charles Ist—the equestrian statue was erected at Charing Cross with part of this money.

A charter is granted to incorporate a society for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy.

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 19s. Windsor— N. B. Nine gall. bushel.

FRANCE — Lewis XIVth influences the King of England by remittances that made good the deficiencies of national supplies, wh the diffidence of Parlt made it grant with a sparing hand; and works upon the Dutch States by persuading them that they could not safely rely on the British Monarch.

He enforces his negotiations by taking the field with a powerful army under Luxemburg, which reduces Ghent and Ypres.

He consents to cede six towns as a barrier to Holland; but disconcerts the treaty by refusing to do it till his ally, the King of Sweden, should be reinstated in the towns, &c. conquered from him.—He however at last consents, and the treaty is signed with Holland and Spain.—By this he acquired Franche Comté, with Cambray, Aire, St Omers, Valenciennes, Tournay, Ypres, Bouchain and Cassel; and restd to Spain Charleroi, Courtrai, Oudenarde, Aeth, Ghent & Limbg

During the above operations and transactions Ml Crequi, without any signal action, gains great credit by the generalship which he displayed in foiling the Duke of Lorrain's design of penetrating into Lorrain.

SPAIN — The arms of Spain are unsuccessful both in Flanders and Catalonia. In the former Ghent and Ypres surrender to Luxemburg and d'Humieres; and in the latter, Puicerda is reduced by the Duke of Noailles.

The finances of the state being reduced to the lowest ebb by a long and ruinous war, the K, finding the Dutch were determined upon peace, and that he had no ally on whom he could depend, consents to the terms proposed by his enemy.

ITALY — In 1674 the Sicilians had revolted against the oppressive government of the Spanish Viceroy, and a force had been sent from France to abet the rebellion.—But the revolters, disgusted with the licentious behaviour of their allies, and disappointed of the good effects which they promised themselves, return to their obedience, and the French troops are forced to retire.

GEN. HIST.

ECCLESIASTICAL — The Bishops of Alet and Pamiers having appealed to Rome against the edict by which Lewis XIVth claimed the *regale*§ of all bishoprics, Innocent XIth now writes a brief to the King exhorting him not to violate the liberties of the church.—See 1682. § Revenue, &c. during a vacancy.

COMMERCE — An exclusive Company is established in France for a trade to the Senegal for gold dust, gums, wax, leather, &c.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — The ill ſucceſs of the laſt campaign gives the Czar an inclination to peace, and concurs with the preſent diſpoſition of the Court of Conſtantinople to bring on a treaty for the purpoſe of effecting it.—See Turkey.

SWEDEN — The King, aſſiſted by a diverſion made by France in his favour, invades the Pruſſian dominions from Livonia and reduces Memel, Tilſe and Inſterburg; but is afterwards defeated in ſeveral actions by the forces of Brandenburg.

The K. of France having refuſed to make peace with the El^r of Brandenburg and K. of Denmark without the reſtitution of what had been conquered by thoſe powers from Sweden, they at laſt comply; with a ſmall reſerve in favour of the former.

DENMARK — The King is prevented from reaping the fruits of his ſucceſſes by the firm ſupport given by France to the K. of Sweden, and the ſeparate treaty concluded by the Dutch.—Deſerted by his allies, he is obliged to ſign the treaty of Fontainbleau‡ with France and Sweden; by which the latter and the Duke of Holſtein are reſtored to their dominions.

‡ followed by that of Lunden.

He aſſerts a right to the city of Hamburgh, and ſupports it by a military and naval force ſent ag^st it.—Lewis XIVth interpoſes; and the diſpute is adjuſted by his renouncing his claim and the city's paying him 220,000 crowns.

POLAND — The Poliſh Diet, now aſſembled, being apprehenſive of a war with the Turks, endeavours to ſtrengthen itſelf with the alliance of Ruſſia. But the Czar, who was diſpoſed to peace, propoſes ſuch terms as render the negotiation fruitleſs.

BRANDENB^G — The Elector, tho' deſerted by the Dutch, refuſes to ſubmit to the terms preſcribed by the haughty French Monarch, of reſtoring his conqueſts.

On intelligence of the invaſion of Pruſſia by the Swedes the Elector marches againſt them in the midſt of a ſevere winter: and having paſſed his army over the Gulphs in ſledges, he defeats the enemy in ſeveral encounters and forces them to retreat with great loſs.

He is informed, on his return from his northern expedition, that an army of 30,000 men under Crequi had invaded Cleves. —The Emperor having ſigned the treaty of Nimeguen, the Elector finds it neceſſary to follow his example.—By a treaty now concluded† he reſtores his conqueſts. But Camin, Gartz, Grieffenburg and Wildenbruck are ceded to him.

† at St. Germains.

GERMANY — Leopold, being diſtreſſed by the revolt in Hungary and the difficulty of raiſing ſupplies, and feeling himſelf unequal to a conteſt with France without the aid of Holland and Spain, ſigns the treaty of Nimeguen.—By this Friburg was ſecured to France and Philipſburg to the Emp^r. The D. of Lorrain refuſed to accept his dominions upon the terms preſcribed, viz, the putting Lewis in poſſ^n of Nancy and the great roads.

A negotiation takes place with Tekeli and the Hungarian malecontents.—They demand the free uſe of their religion and the power of electing a Palatine, who ſhould enjoy the ancient rights, &c. annexed to that dignity.

The terms propoſed by the malecontents are not accepted, and the war is continued with various ſucceſs.

HOLLAND — A demand made by the States, that their Ambaſſador ſhould be received at Paris with the ceremonial obſerved to Miniſters of crowned heads, occaſions a diſpute with Lewis XIVth.—That Monarch, who was now courting their alliance, is led by motives of policy to gratify them.

STATE APP. — E. Sunderland ſucceeds Sir Joſ. Williamſon as Secretary of State—E. Eſſex is about the ſame time app^d Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and E. Shafteſbury, Preſident of the Council. But they are ſucceeded in the Autumn of this year by Lawrence Hyde† and Earl Radnor.

† aft. E. Rocheſter.

LAW APP. — Sir Heneage Finch, Solicitor General—and Sir Creſwell Levintz, Attorney General.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — The elections for a new Parliament are conducted with uncommon animoſity. And notwithſtanding the Court exerted itſelf warmly for thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be its friends, yet ſuch was the general diſpoſition of the people that a majority of popular members are returned.—The King, appriſed of the danger to which he was expoſed from the diſaffection of his ſubjects, occaſioned by their apprehenſions of the eſtabliſhment of Popery and arbitrary power, rouſes himſelf from his indolent habits and determines to uſe means to appeaſe the national ferment and regain the affections of his people.

To remove the ſuſpicion of Popiſh councils he deſires his brother to leave the kingdom. And in the mean time, for *his* ſatisfaction, he declares the illegitimacy of the Duke of Monmouth,‖ the idea of whoſe legitimacy was now propagated by his enemies.

‖ Hiſtory by Mrs Lucy Walters. See Biogr. Suart.

The confidence of a nation, once loſt, is not to be regained by a ſingle effort of patriotiſm. The King is mortified to find the ſame ill humour in the new Parl^t that had occaſioned the diſſolution of the laſt. This appeared in the app^t of *Sir E. Seymour*, who was known to be diſagreeable to him, as Speaker.—The K. claiming his ri^t of rejecting, a diſpute enſues w^h is compromiſed by electing *Mr. Gregory*.

The Parl^t proſecutes the impeach^t of Danby, who had now received a pardon; inſiſting that pardon could not be pleaded in bar of impeachm^t by the Commons.—The Peers order him to be taken into cuſtody.—After abſconding he ſurrenders and is com^d to the Tower.

By advice of Sir W. Temple the King appoints a new Privy Council, whoſe popularity and influence might be a means of regaining the confidence of the nation and ſerve as a barrier to the throne.—Sir William, on whoſe integrity and judgment the King had great reliance, was a member of it. And the Earls of Eſſex† and Sunderland† and Viſcount Halifax† took the lead in adminiſtr^n

††† Capel, Spencer & Savile.

The King, who was apprehenſive that the Commons, actuated by a dread of the conſequences that might enſue from his brother's principles, would exclude him the throne, voluntarily propoſes ſome limitations on a Popiſh ſucceſſor.—But the expedient was deemed inſufficient, and the Commons proceed to bring in a bill "for the *excluſion* of the Duke from the throne.‡

‡ See 1680.

Habeas Corpus act. The love of liberty appears in ſome of the proceedings of this Parl^t to have degenerated into a ſpirit of faction. But we are indebted to it for this valuable right, by which a priſoner is enabled to demand an immediate trial.

The proceedings againſt Danby, and alſo againſt the five Popiſh Lords and others ſuſpected of the plot, being proſecuted with great warmth, the King, fearing that theſe meaſures would tend to inflame the nation, diſſolves the Parliament.

The King is taken ill and his brother recalled.—This was followed by a change of miniſtry and the exile of Monmouth.

The *meal tub plot.**—The fears and credulity of the people had now prepared them to believe the groſſeſt fictions. This pretended plot againſt the King's life was ſuppoſed to have been invented by the Papiſts to diſcredit the evidence of the Popiſh plot.

* Broached by one Dangerfield.

AFAIRS OF SCOTLAND — During the above proceedings in England an inſurrection takes place in Scotland, where the arbitrary meaſures of Lauderdale had rendered the people in general diſaffected, and had furniſhed the enemies of government with a fair plea for oppoſition.—The murder of Sharpe, Archbiſhop of St Andrews, who had incurred the public odium by his cruel perſecution of the Covenanters, gives occaſion to a ſevere execution of the laws againſt conventicles, which drives the Covenanters on to deſpair.

The Covenanters take the field in a body of 8000 and are defeated by the Duke of Monmouth at Bothwel Bridge.

WHEAT per Quarter, 3l.

This year Cardinal de Retz and the Dutcheſs de Longueville, who ſignalized themſelves in the war of the Frond, died.

FRANCE — The El^r of Brandenburg refuſing to accede to the terms of peace offered him, an army is ſent againſt him under Crequi, the M^s of Sourdi and Clavo; who take poſſeſſion of his dutchy of Cleves, and by dint of ſuperior numbers force him to ſubmit.§

§ See Brandenburg & Sweden.

The King, who had dictated terms of peace to the belligerent powers, now proceeds to erect courts of reunion at Metz, and Briſac, for the purpoſe of reuniting to the crown the domains which had been deemed apanages on Alſace.

SPAIN — Don John of Auſtria, who had been diſappointed in his wiſhes of effecting a marriage between the King and the Infanta of Portugal, to prevent the Queen Dowager from marrying him to a Princeſs of Auſtria, negotiates a marriage with the Princeſs Mary-Louiſa of Orleans, grand-daughter of Charles I^st of England.

The death of Don John of Auſtria, a man of abilities and firmneſs, who had enjoyed a conſiderable influence in the ſtate, renders the King's councils more diſtracted and the affairs of government more deranged.

PORTUGAL — A treaty of marriage had been concluded between the Infanta and Victor Amadeus of Savoy, and a fleet is now ſent to convey him to Liſbon. But, after great preparations for the celebration, it is prevented by the oppoſition of the Duke's ſubjects.—The Infanta died ſoon after.

TURKEY — The Divan, judging that the war with Ruſſia was likely to prove tedious and unprofitable and being deſirous of renewing hoſtilities with Poland, uſe means to bring about a treaty with the Czar.—See Ruſſia and Poland.

E^t INDIES — This year Govr Martin, who had been of eſſential ſervice to the French E. India Company by eſtabliſhing its trade, purchaſes of the King of Viſapour the diſtrict in which he afterwards founded the fortreſs of Pondicherry;† and alſo purchaſes a licenſe to trade in his dominions.

† See 1685.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — A treaty of peace is concluded with the Turks; by which the Czar gains the Sultan's guarantee of a treaty with the Khan of Tartary, in which that Chieftain engaged to reſtrain his ſubjects from making inroads into the provinces of Ruſſia.

* Marriage of Charles XIth to the Princeſs Ulrica Eleanora of Denmark.

SWEDEN — * An aſſembly is opened by C^t^ Oxenſtiern, Prime Miniſter; the chief buſineſs of which was to uſe means to reſtore the financial ſyſtem, now much embarraſſed by the expences of the late war, and to regulate the power of the crown and ſenate.—The King now declares 'that he will govern w^h^ the advice of the Senate, but that *he ſhould be the judge* of what was to be laid bef. them.'

DENMARK — * * Peace being now reſtored to Europe, the King of Denmark uſes means to prevent the renewal of hoſtilities by forming an alliance with Sweden, the ancient enemy of his country, by the marriage of his ſiſter to Charles XIth: and likewiſe by entering into a treaty with the Elector of Brandenburg and Biſhop of Munſter, by which the contracting parties engaged with all their abilities to preſerve the peace of the empire.

BRANDENB^G^ — The Elector makes ſeveral conſiderable acquiſitions about this time.—The King of Spain having delayed to pay the ſubſidy ſtipulated during the war, he ſent a ſquadron of ſmall veſſels to cruiſe on the Coaſt of Guinea; which made prize of a Spaniſh man of war.—On the death of Auguſtus of Saxony, laſt adminiſtrator of Magdeburg, he gained poſſeſſion of that dutchy; which was from that time incorporated in the electorate of Brandenburg.*—And being called upon as protector of Eaſt Frieſland to ſettle a diſpute between the ſtates and their Prince, he availed himſelf of the opportunity to garriſon Gritzel; and alſo eſtabliſhed a commercial company at Embden to trade to Guinea, and built the fort of Grand Frederickſburg.

* This gave him the ſecond ſeat among the ſecular Princes.

GERMANY — * The German Princes are alarmed by the reunions made by the Chambers of Metz and Briſac.†—The Emperor orders his Miniſter at Verſailles to make repreſentations to the French Court reſpecting it.—And a congreſs is agreed upon at Francfort to diſcuſs the *right* of the French Monarch to the domains which had been reunited.

† See France 1679 & 1670.

****************** The movements of Count Tekeli and his negotiations at the Porte continue to diſturb the Emperor's repoſe.

HOLLAND — * The deſign of Lewis XIVth in his complaiſance† to the States now appears in a propoſal made by d'Avaux for a defenſive alliance with them. This meaſure was ſtrongly ſupported by the Louveſtein party and ſeconded by the threatened diſpleaſure of the French Monarch; and oppoſed by the Engliſh Miniſter and the friends of the Houſe of Orange.—The event was a neutrality.

† See 1679.

* A treaty of peace is ratified with the Dey of Algiers.

STATE APP. — * Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — The national ſenſe of the King's meaſures and the apprehenſions which prevailed of the reeſtabliſhment of Popery is expreſſed in petitions; in which his conduct in not calling a Parliament is attacked in virulent language. And theſe are encountered by addreſſes from the Court party expreſſing their abhorrence of the conduct of their antagoniſts. Hence aroſe the appellations of *Petitioners* and *Abhorrers;* which were followed by thoſe of *Whig* and *Tory*, by which the two parties have ſince been characterized; one of which had before been applied to the fanatic Conventiclers in Scotland, and the other to the Popiſh banditti in Ireland.

* Earl Shafteſbury, Lord Ruſſel and others, declare openly againſt the Duke of York by preſenting to the Grand Jury of Middleſex reaſons for indicting him as a Popiſh recuſant.—The proceeding was prevented by the Chief Juſtice's ſuddenly diſmiſſing the Grand Jury.

The King aſſembles the Parliament,‡ and endeavours to flatter the members by an affected belief of the Popiſh plot, which was the firſt article in the popular creed, and to conciliate their affections by kind expreſſions. But they were ſo incenſed by his general conduct, and particularly his late proclamation to prohibit petitioning, that his efforts to regain his popularity prove fruitleſs.—They not only inſiſt on their right of petitioning but proceed with the utmoſt virulence againſt the Abhorrors; one of whom they expel.

‡ W. Williams choſen Speakr

-- The *excluſion bill* is revived.—After very warm debates it is paſſed by the Commons and rejected by the Peers.

A party ſpirit had been excited by unconſtitutional meaſures and inflamed by irritation; and the friends of liberty, thoſe watchful guardians of the conſtitution, are betrayed by paſſion into acts of oppreſſion. After an unjuſtifiable exerciſe of the power of Parliament by arbitrary commitments and proceedings againſt thoſe who denied the plot, they now revive the impeachment of the five Popiſh Lords.†—The aged Earl Stafford is firſt condemned upon weak evidence and executed. And it is remarkable that the populace who had the greateſt enmity againſt his *ſuppoſed* partiſans, were melted into tears by his calmneſs and heroiſm at the place of execution.—A brave and free people are ever merciful.

† See 1678

* The Commons impeach the Chief Juſtice for diſmiſſing the Grand Jury of Middleſex.—They vote that whoever adviſed the King to refuſe the excluſion bill is a promoter of Popery.—And that till that bill is paſſed they cannot conſiſtently with the truſt repoſed in them grant him any manner of ſupply.

* They vote an aſſociation for the ſafety of his Majeſty's perſon and for the preſervation of his Proteſtant ſubjects againſt all invaſions and oppoſitions, and for preventing the Duke of York or any Papiſt from ſucceeding to the crown.—The recollection of the rebellion prevented the effects of this vote.—And it was obſerved that the execution of Stafford had contributed more than arguments to create a diſbelief of the plot.

MILITARY — * An attack having been made on Tanjier by the Moors in the Autumn of 1679 a body of troops is now embarked for its defence under the command of Generals Mulgrave and Plymouth and Lords Mordaunt and Lumley.

MISCELLANIES — * A proclamation is iſſued to prevent the publication of newſpapers and pamphlets.

* A comet appears December 26.—On this occaſion M. Caſſini publiſhed his ſyſtem concerning the periodical return of comets.

WHEAT per Qr. al. 5s.

* Marriage of the Dauphin to the Princeſs Mary-Anne-Victoria of Bavaria.

FRANCE — * Lewis provides for the ſecurity of his dominions by ordering Sar Louis and Huningen to be fortified to cover Lorrain and Alſace.

** His dominions are extended by the determinations of the Chambers of Reunion;† and ſeveral of the German Princes are cited to do homage to him.—Some of them comply: but the King of Sweden, as Duke of Deux Ponts, and the Elector Palatine, as Count of Veldentz, refuſe. In conſequence of theſe diſputes a congreſs is appointed at Francfort.—Theſe requiſitions which ſerved only to gratify his vanity contributed much to excite that oppoſition by which his ambitious views were reſtrained.†

‡ See 1679.

† See Germany 1686.

* Inſtitution of a profeſſorſhip for the ſtudy of the French law.—A lecture for the ſtudy of the civil law had been eſtabliſhed in 1679.—It had been forbidden by a decretal of Pope Honorius in 1255.—A ſingular proof of the Papal power in that age.

SPAIN — The office of Premier, which had been vacant ſince the death of Don John of Auſtria, is filled with the Duke de Medina Cœli; a man of underſtanding and probity, but not endowed with that vigour which the embarraſſments of the ſtate required. The ruinous condition of the navy§ and the anticipation of the crown revenue, which was inadequate to the common expences of govern^t^, prove the inefficacy of external ſources of wealth in producing national proſperity. Spain had the mines of Mexico and Peru, but had not induſtry.—The Duke attempted meaſures of œconomy and reform; but they were rendered fruitleſs by the want of firmneſs and perſeverance in himſelf and his Sovereign.

§ See Branden.

TURKEY — * A treaty of peace with Ruſſia.

******************** The Sultan encourages the revolt in Hungary and aſſiſts the inſurgents with money.

GENERAL HIST.

COMMERCE — * Such had been the progreſs of commerce in France under the adminiſtration of Colbert that, according to a quotation by Mr Anderſon from a work entitled "Britannia languens," for one trading veſſel 30 years before there were now forty.

INDIA SET^S^ — * Colonel Cordington, among the eminent ſervices which he rendered the Engliſh trade and ſettlements during his appointments of Sub-governor and Governor in the Weſt Indies, at this time introduces the culture of ſugar in the iſland of Antigua.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — The Czar marries Opimia Routoſſki.—There are different accounts of this lady's parentage. Some ſay that ſhe was niece of S. Sabaroſſki, a Ruſſian Noble; and others that ſhe was of a Poliſh family named Gruſchetſki.

SWEDEN — A new department of government, called the *Grand Commiſſion*, is appointed to take cognizance of ſtate delinquency; and heavy penalties are inflicted upon ſeveral of the Commanders in the late war and others who were found guilty of neglect of duty.

BRANDENB^g — The Elector enters into a treaty of alliance with the Elector of Saxony and D. of Hanover for the maintenance of the peace of St Germains.† † See France and Germ.

A congreſs is held at Francfort; where much time is ſpent in diſputes about ceremonials and matters of no conſequence, and nothing effectual is done relative to the chief object of it.

GERMANY — The Emperor and German Princes, who were aggrieved by the power exerciſed by Lewis XIVth through the Chambers of Reunion, and felt ſome degree of indignation at being called upon to do homage to him for their domains in Alſace, are now alarmed by the reduction of Straſburg.—That free imperial city, though excepted by the treaty of Munſter, being now ſummoned by a force which it was not able to reſiſt, is obliged to ſurrender to the French Genl; but the people are confirmed in their privileges and the Proteſtants in their religion, as the terms of capitulation.

HOLLAND — The proceedings of Lewis XIVth and his claims on the dominions of the King of Spain in Flanders give great uneaſineſs to the Dutch States, who are apprehenſive of loſing that barrier which was their chief object in the treaty of Nimeguen and their principal ſecurity againſt the overgrown power of France.—They therefore at this time enter into a treaty with Sweden for their mutual ſafety: and the Prince of Orange, who now viſits England, endeavours to prevail upon his uncle to join it. But that Monarch, who had reſolved to govern without the aid of his Parliament, thought it expedient to keep upon terms of amity with a power whoſe intereſt it was to ſupply his neceſſities.—Some other incidents concur with theſe negotiations to increaſe the ill-will which Lewis had borne to the Prince.

STATE APP. — The office of Maſter of the Horſe is given in commiſſion to H. Guy, Theoph. Oglethorpe and Ch. Adderly, and E. Mulgrave is appointed Chamberlain of the Houſehold.—And Edward S. Conway ſucceeds E. Sunderland as Secretary of State.

LAW APP. — Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney General.—And Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.

The King, finding the ill humour of the Parliament daily increaſe, ſuddenly diſſolves it.

That no blame might be imputed to him for not attempting conciliatory meaſures the King determines to call another Parliament. And to avoid the inconveniences which had been felt by the Royaliſts from aſſembling it in the vicinity of a city which had long been in oppoſition to the Court, he ſummons the members to meet at Oxford.

The Duke of Monmouth and fifteen other Peers preſent a petition againſt aſſembling the Parliament at Oxford.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — The Oxford Parliament (*W. Williams*, Speaker.)—The conteſt which had ſo long ſubſiſted between the Crown and the Parliament was now to be decided. The King, who was irritated by continual oppoſition at laſt rouſed himſelf from his indolence and aſſumed a more reſolute tone. And the Parliament on the contrary were firmly reſolved to avail themſelves of the King's neceſſities as the only means of attaining their favourite object, the *excluſion bill*.—As a proof of a diſpoſition to conceſſion one of the King's Miniſters propoſed that the Duke ſhould be exiled 500 miles from England, during life, and that on the King's demiſe the next heir ſhould be appointed Regent: but they continued to inſiſt on his entire excluſion.

Edward Fitzharris, who had been committed to priſon for a libel againſt the King, which he aſſerted that he was employed to write in order to throw odium on the Whigs, ſhewing an inclination to make himſelf uſeful as an evidence on the ſide of oppoſition, is now impeached by the Commons, as a means of protecting him from a proceſs in a common court of juſtice.—The Peers vote to remit the affair to the common courts, and the Commons vote that they had violated the conſtitution of Parliament in rejecting their impeach^t

The King, finding that great heats were likely to enſue, and that there was no proſpect of obtaining ſupplies but by an entire ſacrifice of his brother's right to the crown, ſuddenly diſſolves the Parliament, after ſitting only ſeven days; determined, by retrenching his expences, to render himſelf independent of its aſſiſtance.

The Court party gathers ſtrength from that appearance of vigour which the King's preſent conduct diſcovers; and the Whigs are proportionally mortified at a defeat which left them but ſmall hopes of ever gaining their point.—The former now proceeded with a ſeverity that favoured of animoſity againſt the evidences of the Popiſh plot and other partiſans of the excluſioniſts.—Fitzharris, among others falls a ſacrifice to their reſentment.

Turberville and others who had been employed as witneſſes by the Whigs, now deſert them in their fallen ſtate.—On their evidence their former patron, E. Shafteſbury, is accuſed of treaſon. But it is deemed inſufficient, and the indictment rejected.

SCOTCH AFFAIRS — A Parliament is aſſembled at Edinburgh and the Duke of York is appointed High Commiſſioner.—Among other proofs of its obſequiouſneſs it enacted a teſt to be taken by all perſons in office, by which they renounced the covenant, aſſented to paſſive obedience, and diſclaimed all obligations of endeavouring any alteration in civil or eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments.

The D. of Argyle, the conſtant friend of Charles II^d in his diſtreſs, refuſing to take the teſt with^t ſuch an explan^n as might reconcile it to his own principles, is tried for treaſon and condemned, but eſcapes fr. priſon.‡ ‡ Biography, Campbel.

An inſurrection is occaſioned by the arbitrary proceedings of gov^t w^h is quelled, and the leaders ſuffer death.

MISCELLANIES — According to Mr Anderſon the votes of the Houſe of Commons were firſt ordered to be printed by the Parliament which met at Oxford. WHEAT per Qr. al. 6s. 8d.

A proclamation was this year iſſued offering privileges to the perſecuted Proteſtants who ſhould emigrate to England.

While the powers which had been in alliance againſt France were diſunited by the diſputes occaſioned by the treaty of Nimeguen§ and the King of England, who was moſt capable of reſtraining his arbitrary proceedings, choſe from motives of policy to be upon terms of amity with him,† Lewis avails himſelf of his abſolute authority to keep ſuch an army on foot as renders him the terror of the neighbouring ſtates: and at the ſame time under the direction of Colbert and Louvois, augments his navy and completes the harbours of Breſt, Toulon, &c. § Brandenburg and Denmark, 1679. † See event of Oxford Parliament.

FRANCE — An army under de Monclar takes the free imperial city of Straſburg by ſurpriſe; pretending that his royal Maſter only intended to take it under his protection, to prevent it from being garriſoned by the Germanic Body.

The M^s de Bouflers takes poſſeſſion of Caſal in the Montferrat; ſurrendered by agreem^t with the D. of Mantua, its Sov^n

Du Queſne ſeverely chaſtiſes the ſtate of Tripoly for its piracy; and concludes a treaty with the Dey.

The ſame principle of ambition, which excites the French Monarch to oppreſs his people, in order to raiſe ſupplies, to enable him to tyrannize over his neighbours, leads him to make them ſome compenſation by works of public utility.—This year the canal of Languedoc is opened, and that from Calais to Dunkirk and Saint Omers is begun.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL — A conteſt between the Courts of Madrid and Liſbon is occaſioned by the ſeizure of the Iſle of St Gabriel‡ by the Spaniſh Govr of Buonos Ayres. ‡ at the mouth of la Plata.

The diſputes which had long ſubſiſted between Spain and Portugal, reſpecting the line of demarkation, to define the boundaries of their W. India ſettlements, are adjuſted by treaty.—The line was made in 1493, and had the ſanction of Pope Alexander VIth

TURKEY — The advocates for war with Auſtria, who were ſecretly encouraged by France, prevail in the Divan.—The Sultan ſends a letter to the Emperor repreſenting the grievances of the Hungarians; ſaying that he had taken them under his protect^n, and requiring Leopold to withdraw his troops.

COMMERCE — The French E. India Company, founded in 1664, having gone to decay through the oppoſition of the Dutch, the frauds of intereſted agents, and the poverty and want of a commercial ſpirit in the middle rank of people in France, a permiſſion is this year granted to a number of individuals to carry on a trade to the Eaſt upon certain conditions which were beneficial to the Company.

W^t INDIA — A charter is granted to Mr Penn, to enable him to form a ſettlement in a certain diſtrict of North America, now called Penſylvania, by which the abſolute property of the province is conveyed to him, ſaving the ſovereignty of the Engliſh crown.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA —

- The Czarina Opimia dying about this time, the Czar marries Martha Matweowna Apraxin.
- The Czar THEODORE dies, much lamented by his people; whose affections he had gained by his attention to their welfare. † See Biogra. Romanow.
- Peter, half brother of Theodore, and son of Czar Alexis by his second Czarina, Natalia Nariskin,† is raised to the throne in conformity to the will of Theodore, in preference to his own brother John, on acct of the incapacity of the latter.
- The Princess Sophia, a woman of great abilities and vast ambition, disappointed of that power which she expected to have enjoyed under the name of her brother John, instigates the Strelitzes and others that were enemies of the Nariskins, who had the greatest influence with the Czar, to raise a rebellion against the government. After the capital had been for some days the theatre of those horrid acts of cruelty which the subjects of a despot alone are capable of perpetrating, and at which the spirit of a free man revolts, she accomplished her purpose by procuring JOHN to be proclaimed joint sovereign; in whose name she afterwards exercised the royal authority.

SWEDEN —

- Birth of Prince Charles afterwards Charles XIIth
- The King again assembles a diet; and pays court to the Burghers and Peasants by professing a great concern for their welfare and flattering them with the hopes of being relieved from the oppression of the Aristocracy. And thus prepares the way for the establishment of that despotism which proved so ruinous to his country.—See Charles XIIth.

DENMARK

- The King exercises unjustifiable authority in Holstein. And the Duke is constrained, by want of strength to oppose him, to be the silent witness of his oppression.

BRANDENB[g]

- The Elector, who was piqued at a treaty concluded by the Emperor with the King of Sweden, which he thought hostile to his interests, refuses to join the alliance formed under the auspices of Leopold; but enters into an alliance with Denmark and the Bishop of Munster for the preservation of the peace of the empire.

GERMANY

- The German Princes, though averse to war on account of the vast expence which must necessarily attend it, are induced, by the apprehensions which the progress of Lewis XIVth excited, to join the Emperor in a treaty for the defence of the empire and the support of their rights.
- The troubles in Hungary continue, and the revolters become daily more formidable.

HOLLAND

- The French Ambassador, d'Avaux. endeavours to corrupt the Gr[d] Pensionary, Fagel, with a view of making him the agent in bringing over the Prince of Orange to the French party. But the Dutch Minister sternly resents the insult offered to himself and the Prince.
- The French Monarch, finding the Prince proof against his lures, endeavours to force him into a compliance by attacking the city of Orange and instigating the Duke de Longueville to revive an antiquated claim to that principality.

STATE APP.

- E. Sunderland, who had offended the D. of York by voting for the exclusion bill, having made his peace, is about this time app[d] Secr[y] of State and the Marq. of Halifax, Privy Seal. And these, with Hyde E. Rochester, a partisan of the Duke, are the King's Cabinet Council.

LAW APP.

- Sir Francis North, Lord Keeper.
- Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- Among other circumstances which concurred to open the eyes of the nation to the absurdity of the Popish plot was the information now given by the son of D[r] Tongue;* who made it appear that his Father and Titus Oates had forged it. * now deceased.
- The King gives way to the counsels of the Duke of York, who was now returned to Court; and, acting more like the leader of a violent faction than the sovereign of a free people from whom he had experienced such proofs of loyalty, avails himself of the strength which his party had gained since the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament to revenge himself on his adversaries for their persecution of the Court party. This is particularly seen in the vigorous execution of the laws against conventicles.—Intolerance, instead of having the desired purpose, was attended with its usual effect of increasing the number as well as inflaming the passions of the nonconformists.
- He makes use of unjustifiable expedients to place the partisans of the Court in the offices of Sheriff and Mayor of the city of London.
- Pilkington, a former Mayor of the city of London, is fined 100,000£ for treasonable expressions respecting the D. of York; and Sir Patience Ward is sentenced to the pillory as guilty of perjury for giving evidence in his favour.
- A conspiracy had been formed by Earl Shaftesbury, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Russel, Sydney and others, to prevent the Duke's succession by means of an insurrection; but the execution of it is prevented by Lord Russel's caution who recommended delay. Shaftesbury, being diffident of the courage of his partisans, escapes to Holland, where he died January 21, 1683.
- The Duke of York is shipwrecked on his passage to Scotland, and escapes with only a few others in the ship's boat.

SCOTCH AFFAIRS —

- The Duke, having resigned the government of that kingdom into the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen as Chancellor and the Duke of Queensbury as Treasurer, returns to England.
- The government of Scotland is conducted upon the same arbitrary principles which had long prevailed in that kingdom. Even the having conversed with a rebel is now deemed rebellion: and above two thousand persons are outlawed for this crime.—A number of persons, driven frantic by oppression, sign a declaration by which they renounce their allegiance to the King.—Soldiers were in consequence dispersed through the country with orders to call upon all persons to abjure the declaration. And those who refused were put to death for their principles.

MISCELLANIES —

- M[r] Thynne is shot in his coach in Pell Mell.—The assassins who were concerned in the murder were supposed to have been instigated by Count Koningsmark, who was M[r] Thynne's rival in the good graces of Lady Ogle.—The assassins suffered death; but the Count was acquitted. WHEAT [illegible] Qr. 2l. 4s.

FRANCE —

- Birth of Lewis Duke of Burgundy; son of the Dauphin by the Princess of Bavaria.—See Biography Bourbon.
- The water machine at Marli was completed this year.—Esteemed in this age a master-piece in mechanics.—It forces the water to a reservoir on a hill 600 toises* above the bed of the river,† from which it is conveyed to Versailles. * Six French feet. † A branch of the Seine.
- The King prepares for future war by establishing companies of cadets for the land service and grand marines for the navy.
- Institution of the Royal Academy at Nismes.

SPAIN — —

- The extreme embarrassment of the state leads it to adopt the meanest expedients to raise supplies for the common expences of government. Not only the rank of nobility but governments and viceroyalists are exposed to sale. And at the same time not half the levies reach the exchequer.—Those who had the King's confidence, and were interested in the continuance of this miserable system of finance, kept men of spirit and ability at a distance from him to prevent a reform.—The D. of Medina Cœli app[ts] a select com[ee], to relieve himself. from part of the burden of state.

TURKEY —

- The Sultan, finding that the Hungarian insurgents increased in strength, prepares to support them with a powerful army, and declares Tekeli King of Hungary.† † See Biogra.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL —

- The Gallican Church, supported by a spirited Monarch, makes great resistance to the Papal power at this time.—A declaration of the assembly of the clergy, confirmed by the King's edict, contains these maxims:—That the Pope has no authority over the temporalities of Kings—that a general council is superior to the Pope—that the exercise of his power ought to be regulated by canons—that it belongs to him to decide in matters of faith; but that his decisions are not *infallible*, till approved of by the church.

E[t] INDIA —

- A contest takes place at this time between the King of Bantam supported by the English factory, and his son supported by the Dutch, in which the latter prevails.—The event was that the English were deprived of their most valuable factory, and that the Dutch were by the young King put in possession of the Castle of Bantam, which gave them the command of the West end of the Island of Java.
- The English Company begin to fortify Bencoolen, in Sumatra; which preserved to England the pepper trade.

W[t] INDIA —

- La Salle, a man of a very enterprising spirit, bred among the Jesuits, embarks at this time on an exped[n] for the purpose of making further discov[s] on the Mississippi.—Having discovered the mouth of that river he returned to France and laid his proposals for forming a settle[t] bef. de Seignelay.† † See 1685.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — The Princess Sophia increases her power in the state by attaching to her interests Pr. Bazil Gallitzin, a man of strong parts and a cultivated understanding, whom she raised to the highest offices in the governm[t].---The Czars in the mean time live together in privacy in the Palace of Kremlin.

DENMARK — The expulsion of the Danish factory from Bantam,‖ which was attributed to the influence of the Dutch Company with the young King, occasions a warm altercation between the Danish government and the States. ‖ See Settlements, 1682.

The King, who was apprehensive of an approaching war in Germany, strengthens his naval force.

POLAND — John Sobieski, though piqued at the Emperor's refusing to aid him in the late war with the Turks, now suffers himself to be wrought upon by the flattering hopes held out to him of a marriage between Prince James Sobieski and the Archdutchess, and the Emperor's support in securing the election of that Prince to the crown of Poland. Filled with these views, which were particularly agreeable to the Queen's ambition, and actuated by his own love of military glory, he signs a treaty with Leopold, by which he engages to take the field with a Polish army, and by which the command in chief is given to him.

· The King prepares vigorously for war, and takes the field at the head of the crown army and Pospolite.---See Germany.

GERMANY — The Princes of the House of Austria had laboured to establish absolute power in Hungary, and had been constantly opposed by the people, who were tenacious of their rights and strongly attached to their constitution; and Leopold, who had all the ambition of his family, without its proper concomitants of personal courage and fortitude, had given occasion to a revolt by arbitrarily making innovations in their gov[t].† --Being now threatened with a more formidable war with the Turks, he nego[s] a truce* with France and solicits aid of Poland. † See 1678. * See 1684.

The Turks and revolted Hungarians demand of the Emperor that he shall restore the privileges of the latter and cede certain fortresses to the former: and on his refusal they make themselves master of Zathmar and other towns and approach towards Austria.

· Prince Charles of Lorrain, who had taken the command of the Austrians and Imperialists, being unable to resist the greatly superior force of the enemy, retires under the cannon of Vienna. And the Emperor in the mean time flies for safety to Lintz.

· The Grand Vizier passing the Raab with a vast army lays siege to Vienna, garrisoned with a force under Staremberg. And in the mean time Prince Charles defeats Tekeli at the head of the malecontents before Presburg.

The allied armies assemble on the Mountain of Callemberg. The Austrians under Pr. Charles: the forces of the Circles under Pr. Waldeck: the Saxons and Bavarians under their respective Electors; and the Poles under their Sovereign who com[d] in chief. And marching down the Mountain they attack the enemy with great vigour and gain a victory w[h] obliges them to abandon the siege with the loss of 180 pieces of artillery, their stores, &c. and to repass the Raab.

· Leopold returns to Vienna and has an interv. with the K. of Poland—after a dispute respecting the ceremony of his recept[n]

·· The Polish Monarch is defeated by the Turks near Barcan: but being joined by Pr. Charles gains a decisive victory.

· The K, having accomplished the object of the campaign by forcing the Turks to retire from Hungary, finding that Leopold did not intend to grant the revolters fair terms of accommod[n] and that the Polish troops were dissatisfied with the apprehension of becoming the instruments of oppression, withdraws from the allied army.

HOLLAND — The States are alarmed at the movements of the French troops on the side of Flanders; and the Prince of Orange proposes an augmentation of their army: but he is opposed by the city of Amsterdam, which was influenced by d'Avaux.

ROYAL FAM. · Marriage of the Princess Anne to Prince George of Denmark.

LAW APP. · Sir George Jefferies, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Thomas Jones, of the Common Pleas.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — The King, who was become confident from the strength of his party, and was straitened in his revenue by the want of parliamentary grants, now proceeds to an unwarrantable exercise of his regal power in issuing a *quo warranto* against the city of London, to oblige it to prove the validity of its charter.—The charges brought against it was its laying a tax to defray the expence of building markets and its disloyal petition in 1679.—The Judges† decided against the city.—The charter was restored upon such stipulations as gave the King an entire ascendency in the city.——Many other boroughs were called upon under the same futile pretences, and considerable sums are exacted for restoring their charters. † They held their offices during pleasure.

The factious and overbearing measures of the Court keep alive a spirit of sedition in the nation.—Earl Shaftesbury had withdrawn to Holland and was now dead; but his partisans pursue their design of an insurrection in different parts of the kingdom and carry on a correspondence with the Scotch malecontents.---And in the mean time an inferior plot is concerted by a different set of conspirators for shooting the King at a farm called *Rye House* on his return from New Market.

· One of the conspirators in the Rye House plot (Keiling) betrays his associates. And this leading to a discovery of the insurrection plot, Earl Essex, Lords Russel, Howard and Gray, Al. Sydney, M[r] Hampden,‡ &c. are arrested, and Monmouth escapes. ‡ Grand-son of the celebrated.

· Lord W. Russel, having been found guilty of the insurrection plot, is executed.—Alg. Sydney was condemned for the same crime and executed five months after. It is remarkable that his "Discourses on Government" supplied the place of a second witness against him.---During the trial of Russel, Earl Essex was found with his throat cut in the Tower.---Monmouth upon expressing penitence receiv'd the King's pardon. But reflecting that this would disgrace him in the eyes of his friends, he retracted and again withdrew.

· The fortress of Tanjier having proved very expensive and of little use to government, Lord Dartmouth is now sent to destroy it.

MISCELLANIES — * A new charter is granted to the E. India Company.---The object of this was to empower it to act against the interlopers in the India trade. WHEAT per Quarter 4l.

* The penny post is about this time established by Murray, the projector of it.

· Death of Queen Maria Theresa of Austria, a princess of eminent worth, aged 45.

· Death of J. B. Colbert, the most valuable minister employed by Lewis XIVth--M. Pelletier succeeds him as Comptroller.

· Du Quesne and Tourville bombard Algiers, and oblige the Dey to sue for peace.

FRANCE — AND SPAIN — Lewis, who was now relieved from the war on the side of Germany by a negotiation for a truce which was set on foot with the Emperor and the German Princes,† finding the King of Spain unwilling to comply with his demand of the county of Alost, which he claimed as appertaining to the territories assigned to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, sends an army into Spanish Flanders under Marshals d'Humieres and Crequi; the former of whom reduces Courtray and Dixmude, and the latter bombards Luxemburg.---The distress which the Sp[h] Monarch felt from this attack is increased by the ruinous state of his finances and the situat[n] and dispositn of the neighbouring powers; the Emp[r] being engaged in a war with the Turks; the Dutch unwilling to incur the displeasure of France; and the K. of England prevented by motives of policy and inclination fr. assisting him. † See 1684.

PORTUGAL · Death of King Alphonso and accession of his brother, Don Pedro, who had been Regent of the kingdom from 1667.

· Death of the Queen.----See Biography of the House of Braganza.

ITALY — The Pope joins the alliance against the Turks and uses his influence with the King of Poland and the Venetian Republic to prevail upon them to unite against their common enemy.

TURKEY — * The Sultan, having assembled a vast army and made every possible preparation for a vigorous prosecution of the war, reviews his forces near Adrianople and gives the command of them to the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha.---See Germany.

VOYAGES — Captains Dampier and Cooke, who had for some time acted as buccaneers in the West Indies, now embarked on an expedition to the Pacific. Having provided themselves with a vessel mounting 18 guns and a crew of 70 men they passed the Straits of La Maire and touched at Juan Fernandez and the Gallapago Islands---and after taking several prizes and plundering Paita and Leon they sailed to the Gulph of California: and traversing the Pacific they, in May 1686, reached the Ladrones. During the four ensuing years they visited the Philippines, the Piscadores and New Holland: after which they in 1690 sailed to Madras; and in 1691 returned to England.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia — The Princess Sophia accomplishes a marriage between the Czar John and Paraskowia Soltikof, the daughter of a Russian officer who was Commandant of a fortress in Siberia.—Her views in this are said to have been, to render her brother more respectable in the eyes of his subjects and to secure the joint sovereignty to his posterity in case of his death, who was then in an infirm state of health.

The state is distressed by an insurrection of the followers of a fanatic priest, named *Abakum:* who drove the patriarch and his clergy from the cathedral, and devoutly placed themselves in their seats.—Abakum was executed by sentence of a council of state; and the insurgents dispersed.

Couvanski, General of the Strelitzes, to whom the Princess was chiefly indebted for the late revolution,‡ being disappointed of the court favour which he expected, excites a revolt with a view of possessing himself of the sovereignty.—He was seized and executed. ‡ See 1682.

Sweden — The King continues to pursue the bad policy of strengthening the power of the crown by fomenting divisions between the Burghers and Senators: and in order further to secure himself in case of a revolt, he forms an alliance with Russia.

Denmark — The partition of the dutchies of Holstein and Sleswick had been the source of frequent disputes between the regal and ducal branches of the House of Holstein.†—Sleswick, according to Busching, had been annexed to the crown of Denmark by a deed which was ratified by the treaty of Odensee in 1579.—But the marriage of Duke Frederick's daughter to Charles X^th of Sweden in 1654 gave his successors confidence, and induced them to assert a sovereignty of their moiety.—The King at this time sequesters to himself the Duke's part of the dutchy.§ † Biography. Holstein. § See 1689 & 1700.

Poland — The King confirms his treaty with the Emperor; which is now joined by the Republic of Venice.—It was agreed by them that the Austrians and Imperialists were to act on the Danube; the Venetians in the Morea; and the Poles in Walachia and Moldavia; w^h provinces were to be ceded to the family of Sobieski, provided the Turks could be driven out of them.—This object induced him to brook the haughtiness of Leop^d ‡ ‡ See 1683. Germany.

Brandenb^g — The Elector claims the dutchies of Jagerndorff, Ratibor, Oppelen, Brieg, Wolau, and Lignitz, by virtue of treaties of confraternity betw. his ancestors and the former possessors of them.*—His claim not being complied with he refuses to send his contingent of troops to the Imp^l army. * See 1740.

* He concludes an alliance with the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia for their common defence.

Germany — The Duke of Lorrain takes the command in Hungary.—Many of the Hungarian Lords, alarmed at the events of the last campaign, had returned to their obedience, and the Emperor's affairs wore a flattering aspect. But he was disappointed in his expectations by the small progress made by his forces; which was attributed to a disagreement among his Generals.

· The Duke reduces Wissegrade after four days open trenches.

· He crosses the Danube and lays siege to Buda.

He gains an advantage of the enemy near Buda. But, after losing above 20,000 men before that city, he is seized with a fever; which obliges him to raise the siege and give the com^d to the Elector of Bavaria and G^a Staremberg & Caprara.

Leopold, informed of the vast preparations making by the Turks, thinks it expedient to sign a truce with France, by which the King was to be left in peaceable possession of Strasburg, Fort Kell and other ports for twenty years.

Holland — The misunderstanding increases between the Prince of Orange and the Louvestein party, headed by Van Beuningen, Burgomaster of Amsterdam; who endeavour with all their forces to foil him in his favourite design of procuring an augmentation of their troops.

State App. · The Earl of Rochester, First Lord of the Treasury.

Earl Middleton succeeds Sidney Godolphin as Secretary of State; who is appointed First Lord of the Treasury in the room of Earl Rochester, now appointed President of the Council.

Civil and Political — The King, whose spirited conduct had given him some degree of popularity, is now advised by Halifax once more to seek relief from his pecuniary embarrassment by calling a parliament. But "he rather chose to struggle with his present difficulties than try an experiment, which, by raising afresh so many malignant humours, might prove dangerous to his repose."‡—The Duke of York likewise, who preserved his influence in the Cabinet, opposed a measure which he was apprehensive might endanger his power.——The evils arising from the diffidence between the King and his people did not terminate in domestic inconveniences. Lewis XIVth, who was now in the meridian of his greatness, had made great acquisitions on the side of Germany by the determination of the Courts of Reunion;* in which the Emperor found it expedient to acquiesce. He was supporting unfounded claims on the Spanish dominions by force of arms. He was tyrannising over the Italian states: and was become the terror of all Europe. And Charles, who might have asserted the dignity of his crown by becoming the arbitrator between him and the Princes who were aggrieved by his oppression, is prevented from interfering by the obligations which he was under to him.—Hume says that it was not certainly known whether any money was now remitted to England. But quotes a letter from the French agent, Barillon, which says, that a verbal convention was entered into by the two Kings in 1681 for three years, by which Charles engaged to do nothing contrary to the interest of Lewis, on condition of receiving an annuity of 500,000 crowns. ‡ Hume, 8 203. * See France 1679.

· Earl Danby is admitted to bail.—And also the Catholic noblemen, Earl Powis, and Lords Arundel and Bellasyse.

Earl Dartmouth returns from Tanjier, with the garrison, artillery and stores, having demolished the fortress and blocked up the harbour by the King's command.

An action is brought by the E. India Company against Mr. Sands as an interloper in their trade. He was defended with great force of argument, and supported by various acts of Parliament, by Chief Justice Pollexsen.—But the King's injunction for the ship not to sail obliged him, after a year's suspence, to sell his vessel and cargo with great loss.

Revenue, &c. — * Mr Sinclair calculates the average revenue during the reign of Charles II^d at 1,800,000£

* According to a quotation of Mr Anderson from Dr Davenant's Essay on Ways and Means, the poor rate now amounted to 665,000£ per annum. WHEAT p^r Qr. 2l. 4s.

The produce of the several branches of the rev^e in 1683 was computed at 215,566,663 livres. And in 1733 it amounted only to 140,278,473.—This vast decrease is attributed to the repeated wars, which drained the kingdom of men and money, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes.* * Commercial history this year & 1686.

France — · The French arms are successful in Catalonia: where Marshal Bellefons defeats the Duke de Bournonville and lays siege to Gironne.

· Marshal Crequi makes himself master of Luxemburg, after twenty-four days open trenches.—See Spain.

Lewis is now gratified in his demands by a treaty of pacification for twenty years, by which he gained Strasburg and Fort Kell from the empire and Luxemburg from the King of Spain.—His Ministers at Constantinople had promoted hostilities between that Court and the German powers with a view to this event.

· Lewis sends a fleet under du Quesne, on board of which was de Seignelay, Secretary of State, to chastise the Republic of Genoa.

· The Ambassadors of Algiers make submission to the French Monarch.

Spain — * The Duke de Medina Cœli, unable to bear the clamour against his plans of reform, resigns and is succeeded by Count d'Oropesa.

The King, finding it impossible to bring England or Holland to support him in a war, thinks it expedient to sacrifice the fortress of Luxemburg to peace.

Italy — · Marriage of the Duke of Savoy to Anna Maria, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans and grand-daughter of Charles I^st of England.

The Genoese having refused to give satisfaction to the haughty French Monarch for their offences in aiding the K. of Spain and forbidding his magazines of salt to be erected at Savona, now feel the effects of his anger by a severe bombardment of their city.† † See 1685.

* * The Venetians join in alliance ag^st the Turks, and their fleet under Morosini reduces St Maure and some fortresses in Dalmatia.

Turkey — * The Vizier, Kara Mustapha, is put to death, in consequence of the ill success of the last campaign and Kara Ibrahim is appointed his successor. Great preparations are made for the prosecution of the war. But the success of the campaign was not equal to them.—See Germany and Italy.

Gen. Hist. Commerce — * The present state of the French E. India Company evidently proves that the security enjoyed under a free government alone can create that industry and spirit of commercial enterprise in individuals which is requisite for the success of trade.—Though Colbert had given it every advantage that could be derived from royal favour it appears now by a statement of the E. India Company's accounts that it had sunk half its capital.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — The national ferment occasioned by the late insurrections being appeased, the Princess Sophia employs this period of tranquillity in expedients to strengthen the hands of government.—And perceiving the Czar Peter's abilities, and apprehensive that his ambition would soon prove fatal to her authority, she endeavours to divert his attention from affairs of state by leading him into dissipation.

SWEDEN — The King, about this time, liquidates the debts of the crown by raising the nominal value of the current coin.—By this measure he ruined many of his subjects, and gave a fatal blow to the trade of his kingdom.

POLAND — The King takes advantage of a contest between the Senate and the people of Hamburgh, occasioned by a late unpopular impost, to lay siege to that city with a view of making himself master of it.

On the death of the Elector Palatine at this time, the King of France asserts the right of the Dutchess of Orleans, his only sister, to his allodial estates, in opposition to his heir,† the Duke of Neuberg, the Emperor's father-in-law, who claimed it as a male fief. This afforded a new cause of animosity between Leopold and the French Monarch. † See Biogra. Bavaria.

GERMANY — The Emp, informed of the warlike measures of the Porte, calls upon the Princes of the empire for aid; who engage to send him 35,000 men.–In conseq^{e} of w^{h} the D. of Lorrain takes the com^{d} in chief in Hungary, while Schultz is stationed in Moravia and Leslie on ye Drave.

The Duke of Lorrain lays siege to Newhausel. But being informed that the Vizier was besieging Gran with an army of 60,000 men he marched to its relief. And having gained a complete victory he reduced Newhausel and some other fortresses. After which he detached Caprara to aid Gen. Schultz against the rebels in Upper Hungary.

Genl Schultz and Caprara having reduced the principal fortresses in Upper Hungary, and Tekeli§ being laid in irons by the Turks on suspicion of treachery, many of the revolters now accept the amnesty offered by the Emperor. § Chief of the revolters.

HOLLAND — The States are suspected of favouring the Duke of Monmouth's invasion of England. But a rupture with that crown is prevented by a proper explanation of their conduct, and the alliance is renewed with it.

The K. of France continues, by the intrigues of his Min^{r} d'Avaux, to embroil the Pr. of Orange and the chiefs of the Louvestein party.

ROYAL FAM. Death of King Charles II^{d}, aged 54, and accession of his brother James II^{d}

STATE APP. E. Rochester, Lord Treasurer;‡ E. Halifax, President of the Council; E. Clarendon, Privy Seal: E^{s} Middleton and Sunderland are continued Secretaries of State; The D. of Ormond, H. Steward; Lord Maynard, Comptroller of the Household, and V^{t} Newport, Treasurer. ‡ Hume 8. 216.

Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Jefferies, Lord High Chancellor, v. Lord Guilford, and is succeeded by Sir E^{d} Herbert as Lord Chief Justice.

The King, who was supposed to have been at this time meditating a change of measures,* dies suddenly. * Hume 8. 208.

James II^{d}, on his accession, declares his resolution to maintain the constitution in church and state. Which declaration, made to a people who were strongly attached to a monarchical gov^{t}, had great reliance on the honour of a King, and a high opinion of the personal integrity of their Sovereign, in a great measure removed their apprehensions of a change of religion. And the attention which he had shewn to business of state and regard for the national honour, gave them hopes of seeing the disgrace which the crown had suffered from its engagements with France during the late reign retrieved, and the kingdom restored to its former importance among the powers of Europe.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — A Parliament is assembled. (*Sir John Trevor*, Speaker.)

The King discovers his arbitrary principles by telling the Parliament *that he expected* that the revenue which had been settled on his brother for life should be granted to him. And the Parliament shews its disposition to acquiesce by an unconditional grant of it, and by adding to it the duties on tobacco and sugar.

On intelligence of Monmouth's invasion the Parl^{t} assures the King of its attach^{t}, and votes 400,000£ for suppressing the rebellion.

The K. having informed the Parl^{t} that he had augmented the army and dispensed with the test in regard to the officers whom he had app^{d}, that assembly presents an address agst these measures, which he treats with disrespect.

The D. of Monmouth, who had been exiled at the instigation of the present K, and was now driven from the Hague where he had taken refuge, at the instigation of a party, determines upon a rash and premature attempt to place himself on the British throne. And landing at Lime† with 150 men, he advances to Taunton and Bridgewater, where he is joined by about 5000 of the inhabit^{s} † June 11.

He is defeated by Lord Feversham and Co^{l} Churchil at Sedgemoor and carried to London; where he is soon after beheaded.‡‡ ‡‡ See Biogra. Stuart.

The decisive victory over the unfortunate Monmouth is stained by the massacres of Feversham and Kirk. And the ravages of military tyranny are succ^{d} by those of legal oppression made by Ch^{f} Justice Jefferies who was sent to try the rebels.

SCOTCH AFFAIRS — The Scotch Parl^{t} under the influence of the D. of Queensbury* and E^{l} Perth,* discovers an entire acquiescence in the K's measures. * High Commissioner & Chancellor.

The E^{l} of Argyle lands in Scotland and calls upon those who disapprove of the conduct of the Parl^{t} to join his standard. But being very feebly supp^{d} he is overpower'd by the forces of the M^{s} of Athol, D. of Gordon, &c. and seiz'd and soon after executed at Edinb^{g}† † See Biogra. Campbel.

REVENUE, &c. — Mr Hume estimates the revenue of the crown, including that of the Duke of York now annexed to it, at 2,000,000£

Titus Oates is convicted of perjury in his evidence respecting the Popish plot, and is sentenced to the pillory and a fine of 1000 marks. WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 6s. 8d.

FRANCE — By the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which now took place, the King deprived France of a great number of her most industrious inhabitants; who were by this impolitic measure dispersed among the Protestant states.§ § See Ecclesiastical hist.

The French Monarch, who had gratified his resentment towards the Republic of Genoa by bombarding the city, is now prevailed upon to accept the personal submission made to him by the Doge.

—— Marshal d'Estrees chastises the states of Tripoli and Tunis for their insolent depredations by bombarding those cities.

SPAIN — The Count d'Oropesa begins his administration with advising the abolition of many useless offices, as the most salutary and effectual means of lowering the taxes. This just and politic measure gained him some degree of popularity; but brought on him the hatred of the Grandees.

While the Premier is engaged in measures of internal reform, the Spanish Ministers at foreign Courts are employed in exciting a powerful opposition to the progress of France.† † See 1686, league of Augsburg.

ITALY — * —— Morosini is now reinforced with the gallies sent by the Pope and Knights of Malta: and, being favoured by a revolt of the Maynottœ, a people of the Morea, he reduces Coron and defeats the Bashâ of Bosnia.

TURKEY — The Vizier is unsuccessful on the side of Hungary; being defeated by the D. of Lorrain in his attack of Gran. But the Turkish Genl in Moldavia defeats the Poles in an attempt to gain that province and forces them to retire with great loss.

* The Prime Vizier is removed when he was plotting the death of his rivals, and Soleyman Pasha succeeds him.

ECCLESIASTICAL — The revocation of the edict of Nantes.—By this act, as inconsistent with the maxims of sound policy as with that greatness of mind which the French Monarch affected, he exposed his Protestant subjects to the fury of their Catholic countrymen, and forced them to seek that toleration in foreign states which they were denied in their own.

The Duke of Savoy follows the example of Lewis XIVth; and the poor, unfortunate Vaudois, whose obscurity might have been expected to secure them from religious persecution, are once more exposed to its rage.

COMMERCE — * The King of France establishes a Guinea Company to trade from the Cape of Good Hope to the river Sierra Leone; leaving the coast from that river to Cape Blanco to the Senegal Company.—At the same time various regulations are also made for the better management of the East India Company; in which new Directors are appointed and the Proprietors called upon to pay their subscriptions.

W^{t} INDIA — * Encouraged by the wealth drawn by Spain from her American colonies and the representations made by la Salle, de Seignelay, French Minister of Marine, sends out four vessels under his com^{d} to make discoveries and settl^{ts} on the Mississippi.—His success was not equal to the boldness of the adventure. He formed a settl^{t} on the South Coast of Florida, which he named St Lewis; but did not succeed in his chief object, the exploring the mouths of the Mississippi.—The event was that he was murdered† and all his colonists, except 3, died of disease or shared their leader's fate. † 1687.

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RUSSIA —

* The Premier, Prince Gallitzin, to free himſelf of the inſolence of the Strelitzes, removes ſeveral bodies to the provinces moſt diſtant from Moſcow.—This evil which had grown up in the Ruſſian conſtitution was at laſt remedied by the powerful hand of Peter the Great† † See Ruſſia, 1698.

* By a treaty now ſigned with Poland, the right to Smolenſko and the Ukraine is confirmed to Ruſſia.

DENMARK

* After repeated but fruitleſs attacks on Hamburg by the Daniſh army, a negotiation for a truce is ſet on foot by the Elector of Brandenburg, Duke of Zell and the Britiſh Envoy, which is at laſt effected. The chief article in the treaty was, "That matters ſhould remain in their preſent ſtate till 1700, without prejudice to the claim of his Daniſh Majeſty.

POLAND —

In conſequence of a treaty† between the Emperor, the Republic of Venice and King of Poland, the Poles had invaded Moldavia in 1685, and had been repulſed.—The Poliſh Monarch§ once more taking the command of his army penetrates again into that province. But this, his laſt campaign, though not inglorious, was unſucceſsful. The Hoſpodar of Moldavia, on whom he depended for aid, going over to the Turks enabled them to overpower the Poliſh army.—The King was forced to retire within his own frontier, but ſhewed great ſkill in conducting the retreat. † This was his ſecond treaty with the Emp. § John Sobieſki.

BRANDENBG

The Elector avails himſelf of the bad policy of the French Monarch. Affording refuge to the Huguenot refugees, whom Lewis had expoſed to the ſcourge of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, he peopled the dreary tracts of Brandenburg with manufacturers, &c.

* The Elector reinforces the Emperor with a body of troops which diſtinguiſh themſelves at the ſiege of Buda.

— The El^{r} of Bavaria, who took the com^{d} during the D. of Lorrain's illneſs, reduces Albe Royale and beſieges the fortreſs of Buda.

——— The Imperialiſts defeat the Vizier's attempts to raiſe the ſiege, and force the city to ſurrender after a brave defence.

— The Duke of Lorrain having driven the enemy beyond the Drave divides his forces for the purpoſe of reducing the Turkiſh fortreſſes. The Prince of Baden reduces the fortreſs of Five Churches and burns the Bridge of Eſſek, and Caraffa and Heuſler reduce Segedin.

GERMANY

The Emperor, apprehenſive of the deſigns of the King of France, (who had contrary to treaty ſtrengthened the fortifications of Hunningen) and deſirous to recover Alſace, forms a league with the Electors of Brandenburg, Bavaria and Saxony, the Duke of Neuberg and other Princes of the empire, to preſerve the liberties of the empire and oppoſe the progreſs of that Monarch.—One of the chief agents in this league was the Duke of Neuberg, who expected by this means to ſecure the allodial eſtates of the late Elector Palatine.‡ ‡ See Germany, 1685.

HOLLAND

* Dr Burnet, who had retired from England ſoon after the acceſſion of James II^{d} and had lately arrived at the Hague, diſcovers a plot agst the Pr. of Orange; and by this event, by his principles of gov^{t}, and the zeal which he ſhewed in the Prince's ſervice gained a high place in his eſteem.† † Kerroux's Hiſt. Vol. 2, 954.

The Prince refuſes compliance with the ſolicitations of James II^{d}; who deſired that Dr Burnet might be ſent from the Hague, on ſuſpicion of his being concerned in intrigues againſt the Engliſh government.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

* Earl Tyrconnel, a Roman Catholic, ſucceeds Earl Clarendon as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

* E. Rocheſter, Ld H^{h} Treaſurer, is diſmiſſed, and Ld Bellaſyſe is app^{d} Firſt L^{d} of the Treaſury, now put in commiſſi^{n}

LAW APP.

* Sir H. Bedingfield, Chief Juſtice of Common Pleas; Sir E. Atkyns, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir Th^{s} Powis, Solicitor General.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

On information that the clergy had publicly declared their diſapprobation of the meaſures of government, the King enjoins the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to prohibit the clergy from preaching on controverted points.

* The King requires the Biſhop of London to ſuſpend Dr Sharpe for reflecting on the meaſures of government in his ſermons.

The Roman Catholics are allowed the exerciſe of their religion, of which the King openly avows himſelf a profeſſor.

* An eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, the moſt effectual engine of tyranny, is reeſtabliſhed.

The Biſhop of London who had declined compliance with the King's injunction, as requiring him to exerciſe a power with which he was not inveſted, is ſuſpended by ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion.§ § Dr. Sharpe was alſo ſuſpended.

The King brings on a cauſe to aſcertain his diſpenſing power; and, having ſecured a decree in his favour by removing the Judges who declared againſt it, he proceeds to ſuch an abuſe of his prerogative as convinced the nation of its dangerous tendency, and occaſioned its abolition at the revolution.

The King endeavours to procure a toleration for his Roman Catholic ſubjects in Scotland. This meaſure, though ſupported by Earl Moray the Lord High Commiſſioner, and acquieſced in by the Committee, is rejected by the Parliament.* * See 1687.

* Four Roman Catholic Peers, (Earl Powis, and Lords Arundel, Bellaſyſe and Dover) are ſworn of the Privy Council.

* Earl Caſtlemain is ſent Ambaſſador to the Court of Rome.

E. Tyrconnel exerciſes his power as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ſo avowedly in favour of the R^{n} Catholic religion that he brings upon himſelf the hatred of the nation, and ruins the cauſe which he intended to promote.

MISCELLANIES —

* A new charter is granted to the Eaſt India Company, by which it is inveſted with greater powers than it had before enjoyed.

* A treaty of peace and neutrality for America is ſigned with France, very advantageous to that ſtate.* * Anderſon's Com. Hiſt.

* The number of inhabitants in the city of London was computed by Sir W. Petty at this time to be 696,000. WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 14s.

* Birth of a ſon to the Dauphin, afterwards created Duke of Berry.

* France ſuſtains a great loſs by the death of the Prince of Condé.—M. de Nicolai§ died alſo this year. § Preſident of the Chamber of Accounts.

FRANCE —

A body of French forces from Canada ſeizes on four of the Engliſh forts on Hudſon's Bay.† † Anderſon.

The King, apprized of the intrigues of the Court of Spain againſt him, ſends M^{l} d'Eſtrees with a fleet to bombard Cadiz and oblige the govern^{t} to make ſatisfaction for the damage ſuſtained by the French merchants in the W. Indies.

* M. de Chaumont, who had been ſent to negotiate a trade with the kingdom of Siam, returns with Ambaſſadors fr. that C^{rt}

* The Monaſtery of Saint Cyr is founded and Madame de Maintenon is declared ſuperior of it.* * See Biogra.

SPAIN — —

A reform is made in the coin of the kingdom under the direction of the Marquis de los Velos, Miniſter of Finance.

* The King joins the Emperor and German Princes in the league of Augſburg againſt France.

ITALY — —

—— The Venetians under Count Koningſmark defeat the Seraſkier of the Morea and reduce Navarin.

— Koningſmark joins the fleet under Moroſini agst Napolis di Romania; and having defeated the Seraſkier, reduces that fortreſs.

TURKEY —

The Seraſkier Moſtapha Paſhâ defeats the King of Poland in Moldavia.

The Turkiſh arms are unſucceſsful againſt the Imperialiſts and Venetians; Buda and other fortreſſes being reduced by the former, and Napolis di Romania in the Morea by the latter.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL —

* While public rejoicings are making at Rome for the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a miſſion is ordered for the converſion of thoſe Huguenots who had not left their country or been converted by the ſword. At the head of theſe was the celebrated Fenelon.

COMMERCE

No event ever contributed ſo much to diſperſion of manufactures as the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The refugees carrying the manufactures of ſilk, linen, &c. to England, Holland, Brandenburg, &c. rendered theſe countries independent of France for thoſe articles. Thus undeſignedly taking the moſt ſevere and permanent revenge for the cruelty of their Sovereign.

E^{t} INDIES —

* The Engliſh Company purchaſes Cudalore with a ſmall territory belonging to it, where it builds the fortreſs of Saint Davids.

* The King of England, to enable the Britiſh Eaſt India Company to rival that of Holland, extends its immunities by a new charter now granted to it; empowering it to build fortreſſes, levy troops, coin money, &c.

* The Dutch Company avails itſelf of an inſurrection at Bantam to gain permiſſion of the Sultan Haaſi to ſtrengthen the fortifications of Batavia.

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RUSSIA — The regency of Ruſſia having been prevail'd upon to join the alliance of Poland and Auſtria againſt the Turks a powerful army is now ſent againſt the Crim Tartars, in order to make a diverſion in favour of the allies in Hungary, and to relieve Ruſſia from the diſgraceful tribute which had hitherto been demanded by the Khan of the Crimea.

The Ruſſians having made an unſucceſsful campaign, Samuelowitz, Hettman of the Coſſacks is depoſed, to cover the ill conduct of Pr. Galitzin, who conducted it, and Mazeppa,* a Poliſh refugee app^d his ſucceſſor. * See 1708.

This year is remarkable in the Ruſſian annals for the firſt embaſſy from that ſtate to the C^t of Verſailles; which the French academy celebrated by ſtriking a medal to commemorate it.—Such was then the ſmall correſpondence betw^n Ruſſia and the other powers of Europe.

DENMARK — A conference is opened at Altena, under the mediation of the Emperor and Elector of Brandenburg for ſettling the diſpute between the K^g of Denmark and D. of Holſtein reſpecting the pretenſions of the former to the Duchy of Holſtein.† † See 1689.

POLAND — The King, having ſtrengthened himſelf by the alliance of Ruſſia, ſends an army into Podolia under the command of his ſon, Pr. James Sobieſki, who is repulſed by the Turks in an attack on Kaminiec.

GERMANY — The Imperialiſts, com^d by the D. of Lorrain, purſuing the ſucceſs of the late campaign, advance towards Eſſek on the Drave.

The Imperialiſts gain a ſignal victory on the Plains of Siclos near Mohatz, and force the Turks to retreat to Eſſek.

The D. of Lorrain forms a treaty w^h Apaffi, Pr. of Tranſylvania, and takes up his winter quarters in y^t province.

The Emperor avails himſelf of the proſperous ſtate of affairs in Hungary to call upon the ſtates of that kingdom to confirm the ſucceſſion of their crown in the Houſe of Auſtria.

The Emperor having effected his purpoſe, the Archduke Joſeph is crown'd King of Hungary.

The league of Augſburg, concerted by the German powers in 1686, is now join'd by the Duke of Savoy and other ſtates.

The Pr. of Orange, who was the centre of the negoc^a among the enemies of France, takes an active part in forming the league of Augſburg.

HOLLAND — The Prince is ſtrongly ſolicited by the K^g of England to aſſent to the abolition of the teſt in that kingdom, who offers to ſecond him in his oppoſition to France as the condition of it. But he was too well acquainted with the ſtate of affairs in England to ſacrifice his expectations from that kingdom even to this object.

The States General iſſue an edict commanding all Jeſuits and other Roman Catholics to depart from their dominions. This meaſure, apparently inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of toleration profeſſed by them and their general line of policy, was juſtified by the evidence brought to prove that theſe fraternities were diſaffected to the ſtate and had been employed by its enemies.* * Kennet, 939.

STATE APP^TS — E. Yarmouth is appointed Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and Ld Waldegrave, Comptroller.

Lord Arundel ſucceeds E. Clarendon as Lord Privy Seal.

LAW APP^TS — Sr R^t Wright is app^d Ch^f Juſtice of ye K's Bench, and Sr E^d Herbert of ye Com^n Pleas, and Sr R. Allabon, a papiſt, a juſtice of ye K's B^ch.

CIVIL & POLITICAL HIS. — The K^g, whoſe underſtanding was ſo blinded by his zeal in the cauſe of the R^n Catholic religion and ſo biaſſed by a prepoſſeſſion in favour of the abſolute power of monarchs that he did not perceive that the opinion of a garbled Bench of Judges* would have but little weight againſt the ſenſe of the nation, proceeds now to an unreſerved exerciſe of the diſpenſing power by iſſuing a declaration of general indulgence and ſuſpending all the penal ſtatutes by which a conformity is required to the eſtabliſhed religion. * See 1686.

The King has private conferences with the leading members in both houſes in order to ſecure a majority in favour of his meaſures; and, finding it impoſſible to accompliſh his views, diſſolves the Parliament.

The K^g iſſues *quo warrantos* ag^t ſeveral boroughs to influence their elections, and empl^y his emiſſaries for the ſame purp^e.

Had any doubts remain'd of ye K's deſign to eſtabliſh ye R^n Catholic relig^n, they would now have been remov'd by ye public recept^n of ye Pope's Nuncio, Sig^r Ferdi^d d'Adda, and admiſs^n of F^r Petre, his confe^r, to ye P^y Coun^l.

E. Tyrconnel, whoſe principles correſponded with thoſe of his ſovereign, proceeds with zeal untempered w^h prudence, to fill the chief offices in ſtate with R^n Catholics and to other acts of arbitrary power.

The K^g proceeds now to the exerciſe of his arbitrary power againſt the Univerſity of Oxford, whoſe diſtinguiſhed ſervices to his father would have commanded his patronage had not bigotry overpower'd his gratitude. A vacancy happening in the preſidentſhip of Magdalen College, the K^g by his mandate commands the ſociety to elect D. Farmer, a R^n Catholic, their Preſident.

The ſociety hav^g elect^d Dr Hough, are cited bef^e ye eccleſi^l commiſſ^n and ye V. Preſident, D. Alnworth, and D. Fairfax are expell'd.

The King commands the ſociety to elect D. Parker, B^p of Oxford, their Preſident.

The K^g reprimands the ſociety, and upon its further refuſal of acquieſcence, expels all the fellows except two.

Dr Peachall, V. Chancel^r of Cambridge and y^e ſenate of y^t Univ^y are cited bef^e ye eccl^l commiſſ^n for refuſ^g to elect F^r Francis to a degree.

Dr Peachall is deprived, and the ſenate reprimanded for their contempt of the King's injunctions.

REVENUE & MISCELLANEOUS EV^TS — A treaty with France by which that power engaged to ſurrender the forts it had ſeized in Hudſon's Bay.* * Anderſon, 1687.

Such had been the increaſe of commerce within 22 y^rs that, according to Dr Davenant, the ſhiping of England was doubled during that period. And in the mean time the manufact^e of ſilk, glaſs, hats and paper had been introduced. WHEAT pr. Qr. 11.5s.2d.

FRANCE — The King, having humbled the Republic of Genoa, proceeds to a trial of power with the Pope. His Holineſs having aboliſh'd the franchiſe of foreign miniſters which enabled them to afford a ſanctuary to villains in their quarters, the K^g cauſes M. de Lavardin, who had lately ſucceeded the D. d'Etrees as Miniſter at the C^rt of Rome, to demand a reſtitution of them. And upon the Pope's interdicting the church in which M. de Lavardin perform'd his devotions, the Miniſter proteſts againſt the proceeding, and the King appeals to a general council.

The Palace of Verſailles is completed this year.

SPAIN — The Queen mother embroils the C^rt of Madrid with her intrigues—prevails upon the K^g to deprive the D. of Medina Cœli of his appointments and to keep him in exile, and influences him to promote the league of Augſburg by his intereſt with the Italian powers.

The Moors, who had laid ſiege to Oran, are obliged to abandon it by a gallant exertion of the Spaniſh nobles.

PORTUGAL — Marriage of the King to the Princeſs M. Sophia of Neuberg, daughter of William Elector Palatine.

ITALY — The Venetian fleet under Moroſini, and the army under Koningſmark reduce Patras, Lepanto, Corinth and Athens.

The Venetian General Cornaro defeats the Baſhâ of Boſnia and reduces Caſtelnuova in Dalmatia.

The D. of Savoy meets the El^r of Bavaria at the carnival at Venice and joins in the league of Augſburg.

The Pope, who had offended the K^g of France by his predilection for the Emp^r, affords him a pretext for war by the abol^n of a privilege w^h had been given up by the other R^n Cath^c powers by w^h their ambaſſadors were enabl'd to afford protect^n to culprits.

TURKEY — This campaign was ſignally diſgraceful to the Turkiſh army. On the ſide of Hungary the Vizier was defeated near Mohatz with the loſs of 20,000 men; while the Venetians made themſelves maſters of Lepanto and other fortreſſes.

The ill ſucceſs of the war occaſions a ſedition w^h ends in the abdicat^n of Sultan Mohammed to his bro^r Soleyman.

COMMERCE — The Fr^ch E. India trade, w^h had been in a proſperous ſtate ſince the regulations of 1685, now receives a fatal blow by an edict prohibiting the importation of Indian ſilks and cottons. This edict was iſſued in conſequence of a repreſentation from the French manufacturers that the importation of theſe articles interfered with their intereſt.—So incompatible is an arbitrary government with the welfare of commerce.

E. INDIA SETTLEMENTS. — In conſequence of the return of the Siameſe Ambaſſadors with two envoys from the C^t of France a treaty is ſigned w^h the K^g of Siam, from which great benefit was expected to ariſe to the intereſts of religion and the French trade. But the event was different. A war ſoon broke out with the natives w^h terminated in the expulſion of the French.

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Russia — The Princeſs Sophia confers honours on Pr. Galitzin to prev^{t} ye diſadvantageous impreſſions that might be made by his ill ſucceſs; but ye Czar Peter, who was ſurrounded by his enemies and began already to intereſt himſelf in ye honour of ye empire, reproaches him w^{h} his miſconduct.
Preparations are made for a ſecond expedition agst the Crim Tartars, and Pr. Galitzin is app^{d} to the com^{d}.

Sweden — * The King, about this time, iſſues an ordinance forbidding any religion in his dominions but the Lutheran.
* A medical college is founded at Stockholm.

Brandenb^{g} — * Death of Frederic William II^{d} aged 68. A Prince who derived the appellation of "the Great" from thoſe circumſtances in which the true greatneſs of a monarch conſiſts. The having added to the ſtrength and importance of his Electorate by the ſucceſs of his arms, the having increaſed its trade, riches and population by his wiſe policy, and promoted the happineſs of his people by an uniform attention to their welfare. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Frederic William III^{d} aged 30; whom he admoniſh'd on his death-bed to adhere to his engagements with the Prince of Orange.

Germany — Montcatch, the laſt fortreſs in Hungary that remain'd to the revolters, ſurrenders to the Imperialiſts, and the heroic Counteſs Tekeli, who had diſplay'd great fortitude in its defence, is carried priſoner to Vienna and thrown into a convent.
Cromſtadt, Illock, Peterwaradin and Titul are reduced by Count Veterani and Pr. Lewis of Baden.
— Belgrade ſurrenders to the El^{r} of Bavaria, now com^{dr} in ch^{f}; and P^{ce} L^{s} of Baden defeats the Turks at Terven in Boſnia.
. The death of the Electoral Archb^{p} of Cologne affords a new occaſion of conteſt between the Emperor and K^{s} of France; the former ſupporting P^{ce} Clement of Bavaria as a candidate for this rich electorate, the latter eſpouſing the cauſe of W. Egon de Furſtenberg.

Holland — The Pr. of Orange correſponds with the Engliſh malecontents by means of his Miniſters Dykvelt and Zuyleſtein.†
The Prince having receiv'd an aſſurance of ſupport from a ſtrong party in England prepares for his intended expedition by aſſembling an army at Nimiguen, uſing the affair of the Electorate of Cologne as a pretext for this meaſure.
. The Prince iſſues a declaration to juſtify his intended exped^{n} "that his objects were to facilitate the calling a free Parliam^{t} to enquire into the birth of the Prince of Wales, and to ſecure the proteſtant religion."
. The Pr. hav^{s} engag'd the El^{rs} of Brandenburg and Saxony to defend the ſtates dur^{g} his abſence, embarks w^{h} 14,000 men on board a fl^{t} com^{d} by Ad^{l} Herbert, attend by M^{l} Schomberg, D. of Shrewſbury, and other perſons of diſtin^{n}.

† Penſ. Ty the chief gent in negociat died Dec 1688.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Royal Fam. — * Birth of James Francis Edward Prince of Wales.

State Appts. — * V. Preſton is app^{d} Secr^{y} of State in the room of E. Sunderland, now ſuſpected of diſaffection to his ſovereign.

Law Appts. — * Sr T^{s} Powell & Sr R. Baldock app^{d} Juſtices of K's Bench; Sr R. Halloway & Sr J. Powell diſplac'd for th^{r} opin on ye trial of ye 7 B^{ps}.

Civil & Political His. — * The K^{g} iſſues a ſecond declaration of liberty of conſcience and enjoins the Biſhops to enforce the reading of it by their clergy.
. The Biſhops being thus call'd upon to give their ſanction to the K's illegal exerciſe of the diſpenſing power, 7 of them* chuſing to ſacrifice obedience to their ſovereign to their zeal for the conſtitution, petition a diſpenſation from the K's injunction.
* Sancroft, biſh. of C terb. Lloy Ken, Tun Lake, Wh & Trelaw
* The petition^{rs} B^{ps} are brought bef^{e} the C^{l}; and refuſing to enter into recog^{e} to appear bef^{e} the C^{t} of K's B^{ch}, are ſent to the Tower.
. The Biſhops are tried for a libel as authors of the petition, and acquitted. So much was the nation intereſted in this trial of the royal prerogative that the verdict was echoed through the kingdom by the rejoicings of the people.
* The birth of the P^{e} of Wales hav^{s} depriv'd the nation of the hope of be^{g} reliev'd from the opreſſi^{n} w^{h} they daily experienc'd by the dth of the K^{g} with^{t} male heirs, they were now reduc'd either to ſubmit to a total ſubver^{n} of the conſtitution, or to oppoſe the K's meaſures. Impreſs'd with this idea, the leaders of both parties thought it expedient to unite in an applica^{n} to ye P^{e} of Orange. Of theſe were ye D. of Norfolk, E. Shrewſbury, Nottingh^{m}, Devon & Dorſet, L^{ds} Mordaunt, Wharton, &c.
* The King is diſappointed in his attempt to gain the conſent of the army to the abolition of the teſt, &c.
· On information of the intended invaſion from Holland the K^{g} prepares for defence and revokes his illegal acts.
. On intelligence that the Prince was landed at Torbay the K^{g} joins the army aſſembled at Saliſbury; but finding himſelf deſerted by L^{ds} Colcheſter, Cornbury and Churchill, and the D. of Grafton, he retires again to London.
· On his arrival at Whitehall the K^{g} finds that the Pr^{ss} Anne and Pr. G^{e} of Denmark had withdra^{n} to Nottingham.
— By adv^{e} of a council of Peers the K^{g} iſſues writs for a Parl^{t} and ſends commiſſioners to treat with the Prince.
· The King withdraws from London and embarks at Feverſham with intention of eſcaping to France.
· The Peers who are in London aſſembling at Guildhall take upon them the admin^{n} and apply to ye P^{e} of Orange.
· The King is ſeized at Feverſham and brought back to Whitehall.
. The Dutch guards having taken poſſeſſion of Whitehall, the K^{g} retires to Rocheſter, where he embarks on board a frigate in w^{h} he is convey'd to Ambleteuſe in Picardy; whence he paſs'd to St Germains.
. The Pr. of Orange arrives at Torbay and is ſoon join'd by an aſſociation ſupported by Sr E^{d} Seymour, E^{ls} Bedford, Abingdon and Bath, and others, while E^{ls} Danby and Devon and Ld Delamere ſupport his cauſe in the North of England, the D. of Norfolk in the Eaſt, and the M^{s} of Athole, V^{t} Tarbat and others in Scotland.
- The Pr. ſends E^{ls} Clarendon and Oxford to meet the K's commiſſioners and advances towards London.
· The Prince arrives at St James's the day after the King's ſecond flight.
. In conſeq^{ce} of an addreſs f^{m} ye Peers then in Lon^{n}, and of thoſe who had been mem^{s} of any Parl^{t} in the reign of Ch^{s} II^{d} ye Prince ſummons a conven^{n} by letters to ye counties, &c. and in ye mean time aſſumes the gov^{t}.

Revenue, &c — * The national debt, accord^{g} to Sinclair, amounted at this time to 664,263£ (Grants of the Parl^{t} of Feby 1688, 2,726,007£)
* The general rental of England, accord^{g} to Devenant (which in 1600 had been only 6,000,000) was now computed at 14,000,000£

WHEAT p^{er} Qr. 2l. 6s.

France — The diſcovery of the league of Augſburg, form'd, or at leaſt actuated by the K's inveterate enemy, the Pr. of Orange, his determination to maintain the right of the Dutcheſs of Orleans to the Palatinate, and to ſupport the election of Card^{l} de Furſtemberg to the electorate of Cologne, concur to induce the King to prepare for war.† † See Germ.
· The K^{g} demands the reaſon of the armament in Holland, and declares that he will ſupport the K^{g} of England.
· The K^{g} offers to ſend 30,000 men to the aid of James II^{d}, which he refuſes to accept.
The K^{g}, preferring de Louvois's plan of making a diverſion in Germany to Seignelay's of intercepting the Dutch fleet, ſends a body of forces under the M^{s} de Boufflers to the Lower Rhine, while the grand army com^{d} by the Dauphin, attended by M^{ls} Duras, and Vauban reduces Philipſburg, Manheim, &c. and ravages the Palati^{te}.

Italy — * The Pope, who had diſpleaſed the K^{g} of France by the abol^{n} of the franchiſes and incenſed him by ſupporting Pr. Clement of Bavaria's election to the Archb^{ic} of Cologne, now feels the effects of his diſpleaſure by the loſs of Avignon, ſeiz'd by the K's troops.
— The Venetian fleet and army under Moroſini and C^{t} Koningſmark are repulſed before Negropont.
— The Venetian Army under Cornaro reduces Klin in Dalmatia.

Turkey — The late revolution proves ineffectual to the purpoſe of reſtoring internal peace, the empire being ſtill weaken'd by civil diſſentions.
. A train of ill ſucceſs terminates in the loſs of the important fortreſs of Belgrade. This event induc'd the Porte to make overtures for a peace. But the negociations were broken off in conſeq^{e} of the invaſion of Germany by the French.

General Hist. of

Commerce — * According to Buſching, the manufacture of plate glaſs this year received an eſſential improvement by an invention of Abr^{m} Thevert, which enabled him to caſt them of larger dimenſions.——They are caſt chiefly at Gobin in Picardy and afterwards poliſhed at Paris.

E. India Settlements. — The views of France of eſtabliſhing a profitable trade to Siam are defeated by a revolution in that kingdom. Where Lord Conſtance, the K's Prime Miniſter, on whoſe ſupport the French ſettlement depended, was put to death by the contrivance of Opra Pitrarcha, who ſoon after uſurped the throne, on the death of Chaw Naraya, and expelled the French.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia

* Marriage of the Czar Peter with Ottokeſa Fœderowna Lapuchin.
* A treaty is concluded‖ with the Chineſe by which a free trade is eſtabliſh'd with them and the River Gorbitz declar'd their boundary.
..... Pr. Bazil Gálitzin incurs diſgrace by a ſecond unſucceſsful expedition againſt the Crim Tartars.
* A conſpiracy againſt Peter, form'd by the Pr^ss Sophia and Galitzin, is detected; the former confined in a convent, and the latter exiled. After w^h Peter aſſumes the govern^t, his brother giving the ſanction of his name to acts of ſtate.

‖ Some ſay in 1691.

Denmark

* The diſpute between the King and D. of Holſtein is ſettled by treaty of Altena which reinſtated the latter in his rights.
* A treaty of ſubſidy is ſign'd with G^t Britain, by which the King engages to ſupply that ſtate with 7000 troops.

Germany

* The allies of Augſburg‖ declare war againſt France, aſſigning the breach of the treaties of Munſter and Nimiguen as the cauſe of it.
..... The allied forces take the field under the command of the D. of Lorrain in chief, the El^r of Brandenburg and El^r of Bavaria.
—— The Duke of Lorrain, with the El^r of Saxony and Landg^e of Heſſe, recover Mentz after a brave defence.
* The El^r of Brandenburg, who commanded on the lower Rhine, recovers Keiſerwert and Bonn.
—— Pr. L. of Baden, who commanded in Hungary, defeats the Turks in three battles and reduces Niſſa and Vidin.

‖ The Empr. Spain, Hol. England and Sweden.

Holland

* The Pr. of Orange accompliſhes his grand object of bringing G^t Britain and Holland to join the Emperor and Spain againſt France.
* The Dutch troops having taken the field under Pr. Waldeck, defeat M. d'Humieres at Walcourt.

Royal Fam^y

* William, Prince of Orange and Mary Princeſs of Orange, eldeſt daughter of James II^d are declared King and Queen of England, &c.

State App^ts

* The great ſeal is committed to Sr J. Maynard, Sr A. Keck and Sr W. Rawlinſon.
* V. Mordaunt is app^td F. L^d of the Treaſury, A. Herbert of the Admiralty, E. Danby Preſi^nt of the Council, M^s of Halifax Privy Seal, E^ls of Nottingham and Shrewſbury Secr^ies of State, H. d'Auverquerque Maſter of the Horſe and M. Schomburg of the Ordnance, Delamere Chan^r of Excheq^r, the D. of Devon Steward, E. Dorſet Chamberlain, E. Bradford Tr^er of the Houſhold, and E. Portland Gr^m of the Stole.

Law App^ts

* Sr J. Holt and Sr H. Pollexfen are app^d Chief Juſtices, Sr R. Atkyns Chief Baron, Sr G. Treby Attorney, and I. Somers Solicitor General.

Affairs of England

* The convention aſſembles and E. Hallifax is choſen Speaker by the Lords, and Sr H. Powle by the Commons.
* A vote is paſs'd "that James II^d having endeavoured to ſubvert the conſtitution by breaking the original contract betw^n the K. and people, and hav^s violated the fundamental laws and withdrawn himſelf out of the kingdom, has abdicated the govern^t, and that the throne is vacant."
* An altercation takes place between the leaders of the Whigs and Tories under what title and in what perſon the government ſhould be veſted, the former propoſing to place the Prince of Orange on the throne, the latter to appoint a regent, or to veſt the ſovereign power in the Princeſs. After much debate the queſtion is decided by a meſſage from the Prince, ſaying that "He had no objection to their appointing a regent, but that he would not be the perſon." An act was therefore paſs'd by which the crown was ſettled on the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, but the ſole adminiſtration in the former. A declaration of rights was annexed to this ſettlement, wherein the chief points which had been matter of diſpute between the K. and people were determined, and the royal prerogative circumſcribed and defined.†
* The convention is by its own act converted into a Parliament.
* The King is diſappointed of his wiſh of aboliſhing the ſacramental teſt, but is gratified in the toleration of proteſtant diſſenters.
* The civil liſt is ſettled at 600,000£ a year, and the revenue of the crown at 1,200,000£ a year in time of peace. But Parliament does not conform to the King's wiſhes in granting him the revenue for life.
..... Six B^ps and eight temporal Peers refuſe to take the oath of allegiance, and their example is follow'd by a g^t number of clergy, &c.
* The King attempts a ſcheme of comprehenſion by a new modification of the liturgy, but is unſucceſsful.
* * * During this ſeſſion an act is paſs'd to aboliſh hearth money—another to aboliſh the oppreſſive courts of the Marches of Wales—another to veſt the patronage of the R. Catholics in the two Univerſities—another againſt mutiny, occaſion'd by the deſertion of Dunbarton's reg^t—another to encourage mining by the repeal of a law w^h declar'd mines to be royal in w^h gold was found.

† Blackſtone, 1, 128.

Affairs of Scotland

The Scotch convention, under the influence of the D. of Hamilton, its preſident, rivals that of England in zeal for the new eſtabliſhment.
* The Scots are gratified with the abolition of epiſcopacy.—But are refuſed the abolition of the lords of articles.†
..... V^t Dundee, being deſerted by his partiſans, eſcapes to the Highlands, where he raiſes an army, and marching ſouthward meets the Royaliſts under Mackay at the Paſs of Killicrankie, and gains a complete victory, but is ſlain in the action.—With him expired the hopes of James in Scotland. The D. of Gordon, on inform^n of his d^th and the diſperſion of his tr^ps, ſurrender'd Edinb^gh Caſtle.

† An inſtitution which gave great influence to the crown.

Affairs of Ireland

* King James lands with 5000 men at Kinſale, and being join'd by Tyrconnel proceeds to Dublin.
—— The French and Iriſh troops beſiege Londonderry; but are foil'd by the gallant defence of the garriſon under Dr Walker.
* The Duke of Schomberg is ſent to take the com^d in Ireland. But finding the enemy ſuperior, does not give them battle.
* The Inneſkilliners ſignalize themſelves by two victories over detachments of the enemy.
..... The abdicated K. aſſembles the Iriſh Parl^t and exerciſes royal authority; but ruins his cauſe by his injudicious meaſures.

Revenue, &c

* The crown revenue at the revol^n accord^s to Sinclair, amounted to 2,001,855. But ſuch was the effect of the war which enſued that during that period the ſame duties and taxes afforded only about two thirds of that ſum. (Grants of Parliament 1689 were 2,083,152.)

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 10s.

France

* The King, who had expreſs'd his feelings and reſpect for fallen majeſty by his kind behaviour to James II^d, aſſigning him the Palace of St Germains as his reſidence, now ſupplies him with a fleet and 5000 troops to make a deſcent in Ireland. This meaſure anſwered the double purpoſe of aſſiſting his friend and making a diverſion in favour of his army which was ravaging the Palatinate.
* Chateau Renaud carries a reinforcement to James and defeats Adm^l Herbert in Bantry Bay.
* M. d'Humieres‖ is defeated by the Prince of Waldeck at Walcourt. He was after^ds ſucceeded in the com^d by Luxemburg.
—— The French Governors of Mentz and Bonn are forced to yield to the vaſt exertions of the allied armies.
..... The Duke de Noailles, who commanded on the ſide of Spain, penetrates into Catalonia and reduces Campredon. But is unable to maintain his ground againſt the ſuperior force of the Duke of Villa-Hermoſa.

‖ Louvois here ſacrificed his friend to his zeal in the Service.

Spain

* The death of Queen M. Louiſa, da^r of the D. of Orleans, and the King's marriage with M. Ann, da^r of the Elector Palatine, ſiſter of the Empreſs and of the Queen of Portugal, have a great influence on the councils of Spain.
..... The D. of Villa-Hermoſa repulſes ye French and reduces ye Catalans who avail'd them^es of ye war to aſſert th^r rights.

Italy

* Death of Innocent XIth and the election of Card^l Ottoboni, who takes the name of Alexander VIIIth.
* The diſpute between his Holineſs and Lewis XIVth terminates with the King's giving up the Franchiſes and reſtoring Avignon.—This was done to ſecure the Pope's ſupport of Card^l Furſtenburg;* but it did not ſucceed.
..... Moroſini now Doge of Venice, beſieges Malvaſia, and, being repulſed, turns the ſiege into a blockade.

* France, 1688.

Turkey

The ill ſucceſs of the Turkiſh arms during this campaign† determines the Sultan to change his Generals. He therefore puts the Seraſkier of Hungary to death and removing the Vizier appoints the brave Coprogli his ſucceſſor; who reforms the financical ſyſtem and prepares for a vigorous proſecution of the war. The King of France is ſaid to have forwarded theſe hoſtilities to divide the force of Germany.

† See Germany.

E. India Settlements.

* The Great Mogul, Aureng-Zib, incens'd at the interruption given to the trade of his ſubjects by Sr John Child, Engliſh Governor of Bombay, ſends a vaſt army againſt him. And the event is, the reſtoration of peace on the ſubmiſſion of the Governor.
* M. Martin, French Governor of Pondicherry, obtains leave of the King of Viſapour to fortify that town.

Commerce

* The prohibition of trade between England and France contributes to the increaſe of the manufactures lately eſtabliſhed in England.
* Great Britain makes her firſt convention with Spain for ſupplying the Spaniſh W. Indies with negroes.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA

* The Czar Peter, tho' only 17 years of age, forms the vaſt deſign of raiſing the Ruſſian nation from a ſtate of weakneſs, ignorance, obſcurity and barbariſm; and begins by a cloſe attention to arts, ſciences, and every kind of uſeful information.
* The Czar conceives the deſign of forming a navy, and employs Brandt,† a Dutchman, to build him a veſſel.
* The Czar projects a reform in the army—intending to rid himſelf of the tyranny of the Strelitzes and deſtroy the feudal military ſyſtem and to introduce a regular body of forces upon the European model; he begins with forming a ſingle company at his own palace.

† He came to Ruſſia during the laſt reign.

SWEDEN

* A defenſive alliance is formed with Denmark.
* The King having join'd the grand alliance againſt France, ſends his contingent of troops to the allied army.

DENMARK

* About this time a fleet of Daniſh merchant-men bound to France were ſeiz'd by the Dutch; which was reſented by the ſeizure of the Dutch veſſels in the ſound.—The rupture which this threaten'd was prevented by an accommodation.

GERMANY

* The Archduke Joſeph is elected King of the Romans.
* The Emperor ſuſtains a great loſs by the death of his firm ally and able General the D. of Lorrain. He was ſucceeded in the command by the D. of Bavaria.—No material event took place on the Rhine this campaign.
* The effects of the change which had been made by the Sultan* in the military department is ſeen in the conduct of the war. Tekeli, who was ſupported as Vaivode of Tranſylvania againſt Abaffi the partiſan of the Emperor, invades that province with 15,000 men; and defeating Gen[l] Heiſler takes him priſoner.
— While Pr. L. of Baden marches to the defence of Tranſylvania, Niſſa, Vidin and Belgrade are reduced by the Vizier.

* See Turkey 1689.

HOLLAND

* Prince Waldeck aſſembles his forces near Liege, where he is join'd by 10,000 Britiſh troops under the Duke of Marlbro'.
* Prince Waldeck is defeated by M. Luxemburg at Fleurus near Charleroy.

STATE AFF[rs]

* Pr[y] Seal is com[ted] to W. Cheney, S[rs] W. Knatchbull and W. Pulteney,—Gr[t] Seal to S[rs] J. Trevor, W. Rawlinſon, and G. Hutchinſon.
* V. Sidney and Thomas Coningſby are ſworn Lords Juſtices of Ireland.
* L[d] Godolphin is appointed F. Lord of the Treaſury and V. Sidney Secretary of State, vice E. Shrewſbury.

CIVIL & POLITICAL HIS.

* At this period mutual diſſatisfaction appears to have ſubſiſted between the King and the Whig party. In the former on account of their refuſal of granting him the revenue for life, which he conſtrued a 'Want of confidence towards the perſon whom they had call'd their deliverer:' in the latter from his expreſſing a deſire of being inveſted with a degree of power inconſiſtent with the principles of the revolution.
* The old Parliament is diſſolved and a new one meets, in which the Tories, who had taken advantage of the ill humour between the King and the Whigs, gain'd a majority. This firſt appears in their chuſing S[r] J. Trevor for their Speaker.
* The King determining to take the command in Ireland, the Queen is inveſted with the regency during his abſence.
* The King embarks for Ireland with Pr. G. of Denmark, the D. of Ormond, the E. of Oxford, Manchester and Scarborough, &c.
— The Queen's conduct during her admin[n] does great honour to her underſtand[g] and fortitude. On hearing that a powerful French fleet was at ſea ſhe ſent expreſs orders to Adm[l] Herbert to put to ſea and give them battle. And on being threaten'd with an inſurrection ſhe betrays no fear, but orders the chief conſpirators to be apprehended.
* The King returns.
* Adm[l] L[d] Torrington is tried for his conduct off Beachy Head and acquitted, but is diſmiſs'd the ſervice.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND

* The C[t] de Lauſun brings a reinforcement of 5000 men to King James.
* On hearing of K. William's arrival at Carrickfergus, James, who had now nearly an equal force, determines to give him battle.
* While the armies are preparing for action Adm[l] Herbert, with the Engliſh and Dutch fleets is defeated off Beachy Head.*
* King William determines to attack his enemy, who occupied a ſtrong poſt on the banks of the Boyne, and an action enſues, in which he gain'd a deciſive victory, but with the loſs of that brave veteran, M. Schomberg.
* King James abandons his army in deſpair and paſſing through Dublin embarks at Waterford for France.
* The King advances to Dublin and endeavours to gain the revolted Iriſh by an offer of pardon.
* The King is foil'd in an attack on Limerick and ſoon after embarks for England.
— The E. of Marlbro' arriving with a reinforcement reduces Corke and Kinſale.

* 56 Eng. and Dutch ſhips, 78 French.

W. INDIES

* During this campaign S[r] W. Codrington recovered S[t] Kits, and reduced S[t] Euſtatia,* S[t] Martin and S[t] Bartholomew.
And S[r] W. Phipps took Port Royal.

REVENUE, &c

* The grants of the Parl[t] aſſembled May, 1690, were 989,299, and thoſe of the Parl[t] held in Dec. 1690, were 4,708,179.
* D[r] Devenant (1690) computes the inhabitants of England at 7,950,290—of Scotland 1,500,000—Ireland 2,000,000.
* Mines of lead and copper are diſcovered in Cardiganſhire.

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 14s. 8d. Average from 1680, 1l. 19s.

FRANCE

* Death of the Dauphineſs M. A. Chriſtina, of Bavaria.
* M. de Pontchartrain is app[td] Secretary of the marine department on the dth of M. Colbert de Seignelay.‡
* M. Luxemburg, who had taken the com[d] after the defeat at Walcourt, being join'd by Boufflers, determines if poſſible to retrieve the honour of the French arms. He began the campaign by an attack upon the allies at Fleurus; and by a conduct worthy of a pupil of the g[t] Condé he gain'd a ſignal vict[y]—Such was the balance of force that this vict[y] gave him no material advantage.
* Adm[l] Chateau Renaud and Tourville defeat the Engliſh and Dutch fleets off Beachy Head and make a deſcent at Tinmouth.
The object of this ſignal victory, w[h] was to make a diverſion in favour of James, was loſt by his defeat at the Boyne.
* The deſpondency of K. James, who had only loſt 1500 men at the Boyne, occaſions the recall of the Fr[ch] troops under Lauſun.
* M. Catinat, an officer of great merit, is ſent againſt the D. of Savoy, who had now declared for the allies; and having gain'd a compleat victory at Stafferda, afterwards reduces Saluces and Suza.

‡ See Biogr.

SPAIN

* The King receives a letter from the Pope exhorting him to purſue pacific meaſures. And the King, in anſwer, juſtifies the conduct of himſelf and his allies, proving that the war was neceſſary to curb the overbearing ambition of Lewis XIVth.
* The Spaniards make a deſcent on the French coaſt at Perpignan.
The King ſends a ſtrong force againſt the Moors, (who had reduced Larache 1689) which prevents their progreſs.

ITALY

* The Duke of Savoy, who had ſecretly favour'd the allies, now declares openly for them. (See France.)
* The Venetians reduce Malvaſia, and Kanina, and their Adm[l] Delphino defeats the Turks off Mitilene.

TURKEY

* The Sultan, to render the alliance of Tekeli* more ſerviceable appoints him ſucceſſor to the late Abaffi, Vaivode of Tranſylvania.
Tekeli invades Tranſylvania and defeats Heiſler; but is forced to retreat before Pr. Lewis of Baden into Walachia.
— The Vizier, availing himſelf of the abſence of Pr. Lewis, reduces Niſſa, Vidin and Belgrade.

* See Biogr.

GENERAL HIST. OF

E. INDIA SETTLEMENTS

* The death of S[r] John Child, the author of the late war with the Mogul, facilitates the concluſion of a peace. In conſequence of which Aureng-Zib withdraws his army from Bombay and grants the Engliſh Company a new phirmaud.
* Ab[t] this time, the Engliſh Company removed from Huguely, on the Ganges, to Calcutta, where they built Fort William to protect their trade.

TRADE & MANUFACTU[es]

* The art of making glaz'd ſtone ware was brought to England about this time by two Germans who ſettled at Burſlem.
The revocation of the edict of Nantes, ſo beneficial in diſperſing manufactures through Europe, now extends its influence to America, many hundred induſtrious refugee families being at this time ſettled on James River in Virginia.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia — The Czar purſuing his plan of reform at his Palace of Proebazinſki, with the aſſiſtance of Gen[l] Gordon, a Scotchman, and Le Fort, a Swiſs officer,‡ gradually increaſed his company of guards to above 15,000 men, conſiſting chiefly of French refugees and other foreigners whom he invited into his ſervice to teach his ſubjects the art military. And in order to enforce ſubordination and diſcipline among the Bojars, whoſe ignorance of the practices of other nations and bigoted attachment to their own were his chief obſtacles, he enters himſelf a drummer in Le Fort's regiment. ‡ See Biogra.

The Czar employs Brandt to build him two frigates and three yachts, which were launch'd on a large lake.—Theſe things, which appear'd to be only the amuſements of an active mind, were attended with the moſt important conſequences.

Sweden — The Senators complain of the arbitrary exerciſe of power by the *Grand Commiſſion*, inſtituted in 1687 to reſtrain the power of the Senate. And the creditors of the crown ſecretly murmur againſt the late oppreſſive meaſure that liquidated its debts by raiſing the nominal value of money.—See 1685 and 1693.

Germany — The Emperor, apprized of the great preparations made by the Turks, leaves the war on the Rhine to be ſupported by the German Princes in order to oppoſe them with the full force of his Auſtrian and Hungarian troops.

Prince L. of Baden, perceiving that the enemy intended to act on the defenſive, attacks his lines at Salankemen,† and after being repeatedly repulſed forces them to retire with the irreparable loſs of their Grand Vizier. † Near Peterwaradin.

Pr. Lewis paſſes the Danube and lays ſiege to Great Waradin, which he afterwards turn'd into a blockade.

A ſtrong reinforcement, under the D. of Bavaria, Caraffa, D. of Schomberg and Pr. Eugene,§ is ſent to the aid of the Duke of Savoy, while the Imperialiſts under the Elector of Saxony defend the German frontier. § See Italy.

The Imperialiſts paſs the Rhine near Manheim, but the death of the Elector ſtops the operation of the campaign.

Holland — The King of England arrives at the Hague, where he is receiv'd with every teſtimony of reſpect and demonſtration of joy. After an interview with the States he attended the Congreſs of the allied powers at the Hague. Who, agreeably to his wiſhes, engage to exert their whole force againſt the common enemy.

Pr. Waldeck, who commanded the allies in the abſence of the King, is defeated by Luxemburg at Leuze.

State Affairs — At this time a conſpiracy againſt government is detected, and L[d] Preſton, the E[l] of Clarendon, the B[p] of Ely, M[r] Graham, M[r] Penn and others accuſed of being aſſociates.—The firſt was ſentenced to death, but acquitted; the others were not arraign'd—Aſhton alone ſuffered.

D[r] W. Sancroft, Archb[p] of Canterbury; Kenn, B[p] of Bath and Wells; Turner, B[p] of Ely; Frampton of Gloceſter; White of Peterborough, and Lloyd of Norwich, are deprived as nonjurors.

The King preſides at the Congreſs at the Hague, which was attended by the Plenipotentiaries of all the allied powers. Who proteſt that they intend never to make peace with Lewis XIVth till he has reſtor'd to each party what he had conquer'd ſince the Treaty of Munſter, and granted liberty of conſcience to the French Proteſtants.—They alſo reſolve to employ 220,000 men againſt him.

Civil & Political His. — The King returns to England and the Parliament meets.

The ſatisfaction which the King receiv'd from the vigorous meaſures of his allies and liberal ſupplies granted by Parliament is alloy'd by the general diſſatisfaction of the nation on finding that Great Britain was become a principal in a continental war in which it appeared to be little intereſted.

Affairs of Scotland — The King, apprehenſive of ill conſequences from the rigorous meaſures of the Preſbyterians, endeavours to check them by introducing ſome men of epiſcopalian principles into offices of ſtate. By which line of conduct he diſguſted one party without gaining the other.

Military & Naval Hist. — The King, who had join'd the allied army at Halle, is unable to prevent the reduction of Mons.

The King endeavours by marches and countermarches to find a favourable opportunity of attacking the enemy, but is foil'd by the vigilance and addreſs of Luxemburg.—He returns to Loo and thence to England.

Pr. Waldeck is attack'd at Leuze, on his march to Cambron, and defeated with the loſs of 1000 men.

G[l] Ginckel, who had now the com[d] in Ireland, reduces Athlone, one of the ſtrongeſt places in Ireland, in the face of the enemy.

Gen[l] Ginckel, gains a ſignal and deciſive victory over S[t] Ruth and Tyrconnel§ at Aghrim. § He died ſoon after.

The ſurrender of Limerick, to which fortreſs the remains of S[t] Ruth's army had retreated, compleats the reduction of Ireland.—The Jacobites were by the capitulation reſtored on taking the oaths of allegiance.

Revenue, &c — The ſum total of the grants of the Parliament aſſembled, Oct. 1691, was 2,601,201£.

The Company of York-buildings Water-works is incorporated by act of Parl[t]; and alſo the Company of Copper Miners in Wales. WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 14s.

France — The M. Duke of Luxemburg takes the field with an army of 100,000 men, attended by the King and Princes of the Blood, and reduces the ſtrong fortreſs of Mons in the face of the allied army.

At the cloſe of a campaign in which Luxemburg and the K. of England had each tried every means to gain an advantage of his enemy, after William had left the allied army, the Fr[h] G[l] attack'd and defeated P. Waldeck at Leuze.

The King, intending if poſſible to force the D. Savoy to leave the grand alliance, ſtrengthens the army under Catinat; who attacking the frontier of Piedmont reduces Nice, Villa-Franca and Carmagnola, and threatens Turin.

The military ſyſtem of France ſuſtains a heavy loſs by the death of that able and enterpriſing Miniſter, Louvois.‡ ‡ See Biogra.

The great acceſſion of force to the allies in Italy obliges Catinat to act on the defenſive till the cloſe of the campaign, when he reduced Montmelian.

Spain — C[t] d'Oropeſa, the Prime Min[r] is diſmiſs'd in compliance with the wiſhes of the nation, and H. de Cabrera, C[t] de Malagar ſucceeds him.

The Marq[s] de Leganez is appointed Governor of Milan.

The D. of Bavaria is about this time declared hereditary Governor of the Spaniſh Netherlands.

The fortreſs of La Seu d'Urgel is reduced by the D. de Noailles, and Alicant and Barcelona are bombarded by d'Etrees.

Portugal — About this time the King's natural daughter, Donna Louiſa, was introduced at court, where her underſtanding, her merit and accompliſhments ſoon gave her a great influence.—She was married about four years after to the D. de Cadaval's heir.

Death of Pope Alexander VIIIth and election of Card[l] Pignatelli by the name of Innocent XIIth.

Italy — The Duke of Savoy had been reinforced with a body of Vaudois, paid by England and commanded by D. Schomberg,† but theſe were not ſufficient to enable him to defend his frontier againſt Catinat, who reduces Nice, Villa-Franca and Carmagnola. † Son of the celebrated

The Duke, when reduced to great diſtreſs, is relieved by the arrival of 18,000 German auxiliaries under the Elector of Bavaria, which enables him to ſend Pr. Eugene with a detachm[t] to force Bulonde to raiſe the ſiege of Coni.

Turkey — Death of Soleyman II[d] and acceſſion of Achmet II[d] his brother.

The Vizier declines an action with Pr. Lewis of Baden, but diſtreſſes him by cutting off his convoys.

The Vizier's entrenchments are forc'd by Pr. Lewis, and he is ſlain in the heat of the battle while he is rallying his men.* * See Biogra.

West India Settlem[ts] — Quebec is attack'd by a force ſent from New England under S[r] W. Phipps; but is bravely defended by the garriſon under Frontenac, who at laſt forces the enemy to retire.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Russia — While the Czar Peter is laying the foundation of the future military and naval force of the Russian Empire, he is also attentive to the arts of peace. Inviting foreign artists into his dominions as a means of polishing the manners of his people, while it provided them with the comforts of life and introduced a commercial spirit.

* The Czar promotes foreign trade by sending Ibrandt Ides, a Swede, to form a commercial arrangement with China.

Sweden — * The States of Livonia, determining to bear no longer with supine patience the grievances which ensued from the King's oppressive measures, present a remonstrance to the throne upon the subject.§ § See 1689.

Brandenb[g] — * The Elector Frederic III[d], a man of great ostentation, whose grand object was the regal dignity, to which he most ardently aspired, endeavours to render the Emperor favourable to his views by supporting him with a body of auxiliaries in Hungary, while he co-operated vigorously with the other allies in Flanders and on the Rhine.

Germany — * The Emperor enters into a treaty with Ernest Duke of Brunswick, by which he engaged to raise him to the electoral dignity on condition of his sending a reinforcement to the allied army.—A measure which was warmly recommended by the King of England as a means of engaging the Duke heartily in the grand alliance.

* After a strong opposition to the creation of a ninth electorate, as a measure inconsistent with the fundamental laws and constitution of the empire, the D. of Hanover is invested w[h] the title of El[r] of Brunswick.

The Austrian detachment reduces Garentsberg and Calo on the frontier of Tranfylvania; and Pr. Lewis pursuing his success, renews the siege of grand Waradin and at last forces the Bashâ to capitulate.

* The imperialists under the Landg. of Hesse and Marg. of Bareith are unsuccessful on the Rhine.—The Duke of Wirtemberg is defeated by de Lorges at Portsheim and the German frontier is invaded.

Holland — * The States send a fleet under the command of Adm[l] Allemonde to join Adm[l] Russel.

* A plot against the life of King William is detected, and Grandval, one of the conspirators, executed.

* Death of Prince Waldeck.† † See Biogra.

State Aff[rs] — * The M[s] of Tweedale is appt[d] Chancellor of Scotland; Melvill, Privy Seal, and Johnson, joint Secretary of State with the Master of Stair.

Law Aff[rs] — * Thos E[l] Pembroke is app[td] Privy Seal; V[t] Sidney, Lord Lieut[t] of Ireland, and S[r] John Trenchard, Secretary of State.

* Tho[s] Trevor is appointed Solicitor; S[r] J. Sommers, Attorney General, and S[r] G. Treby, Ch[f] Justice of the Common Pleas.

Civil & Political His. — Massacre of Glencoe.—E. Breadalbane having undertaken to gain the disaffected Highlanders by distributing money amongst them, 15,000£ is remitted him by government for that purpose. But his design was frustrated by Macdonald of Glencoe, who had before incensed him by ravaging his lands during the war.—By a proclamation issued 1691, indemnity was offered to all who should take the oaths before the end of that year, and military execution denounced against those who should not. Macdonald repaired to Inverary for that purpose, but by accident did not arrive till the first of January, 1692. And E. Breadalbane, availing himself of his delay to represent him as an obstinate rebel, obtained the King's warrant for the reduction of the supposed delinquents; by virtue of which a company of men was sent under Capt[n] Campbell, who treacherously lull'd Macdonald into a false security and then inhumanly massacred him and 38 of his clan—the rest escaped; but many of them perished with cold and hunger.——This affair was afterwards examined into,§ and the King's conduct vindicated; but the impression was never erased from the minds of the Scotch nation. § See 1695.

A misunderstand[g] takes place betw[n] Pr[ss] Ann and the Queen; and the E[l] of Marlbro', who was strongly attach'd to the former, disgrac'd at C[rt]

* The abdicated Monarch, encourag'd by the clamour occasioned by the affair of Glencoe and the promise of support from a numerous party in Great Britain, sends a declaration to England in which he informs the nation that the King of France would enable him to attempt the recovery of his crown, and engages, if restored, to maintain the constitution.

* The Queen, now regent, on information of James's declaration, with her usual address and fortitude prepares either to prevent or to repel the threatened invasion.—The nation is relieved from its apprehensions by the victory of La Hogue.

Military & Naval His. — * The King, after consulting the States on the business of the grand alliance, joins the army, now consisting of 100,000 men.

* The K[g] is compell'd to be an inactive spectator of the surren[r] of Namur, be[g] unable to relieve it with[t] attack[g] Luxemb[g] to g[t] disad[ge]

* The K[g], determining if possible to retrieve the loss of Namur, attacks Luxemburg at Steinkirk; but after an action supported with great conduct and valour, is forced to yield the vict[y].—The defeat was imputed to the ill conduct of C[t] Solmes.† † The Dutch General.

* Adm[l] Russel being join'd by the Dutch squadron, gives battle to Tourville and an action ensues which ended with a complete vict[y] on the side of the English and the destruction of great part of the enemy's fleet.—This glorious exploit and the destruction of shipping and stores by Adm[l] Rooke at La Hogue, effectually defeated the enemy's design, and crippled the French navy.

* The Queen orders 30,000£ to be destributed among the sailors, as a reward for their bravery.

Revenue, &c — * A new assessment of lands is made throughout the kingdom, according to which 1[s] in the pound produces 500,000£.‡ ‡ Blackstone, 1. 312.

* The Parl[t] at this time assembled votes a land tax of 4[s]—the K[g] empowered to borrow money on it at 7 per C[t]—and it enables him to raise one million by granting annuities. Sum total of grants 2,677,789£. WHEAT per Qr. 2l.6s.8d.

* * Marriage of the D. de Chartres to M[lle] de Blois, the K's nat[l] daughter,* and of the D. de Maine to a daughter of the Pr. of Conde. * The K. now confirms his donation of the palais royal to the Duke of Orleans.

France — The King prepares a fleet and land forces at La Hogue to repeat his attempt to restore James II[d] of G[t] Britain.

* Tourville, who had orders to engage, receives the attack of the combined fleet tho' with great inequality of force. And after maintaining the action with uncommon bravery retires with the loss of 15 ships; which, with the subsequent loss of 13 ships destroy'd at La Hogue, was a blow which all the exertions of the Marine Minister could not repair during this war.

* The naval loss, which had entirely defeated the King's design upon England, is in some measure compensated by the success of his arms by land. Luxemburg and Vauban reduce Namur in the face of the allied army. And afterwards gain a victory at Steinkirk.

* M. de Lorges, who com[d] on the Rhine, defeats the D. of Wirtemberg at Portsheim and lays the Palat[e] under contribt[n].

Spain — * The galleons arrive richly laden. This afforded a temporary relief to government, whose finances were extremely embarrass'd.—A junto is form'd to examine into and regulate them; at the head of which was C[t] Monterey.—The result appears to have produced much crimination of former ministers, but little effectual reform.

Adm[l] Papachin is sent to co-operate with the D. of Savoy.—The campaign in Catalonia is inactive.

Italy — The Duke of Savoy, being now at the head of 50,000 men, (a force much inferior to Catinat's) invades Dauphine and reduces Ambrun and Gap.—After ravaging the country he retired.

The Venetians, having reduced the Morea, make an attack on Candia, but are repulsed with great slaughter.

Turkey — The disposition of the Court to peace is counteracted by assurances of the distressed state of the Emperor's finances.

* The surrender of Gr. Waradin, the chief Turkish magazine, proves a heavy loss to the army.

General History of

Gen. Eccles. Hist. — * The French missionaries, Gerbillon and Pereyra, being employ'd to teach the Emperor of China mathematics and other sciences, take advantage of the opportunities which this appointment gave them to insinuate themselves into his good graces and to procure an edict allowing Christians the free exercise of their religion in his dominions.

Commerce — The prohibition of trade between G[t] Britain and France during the war co-operated with the emigration of the Huguenots to deprive the latter of a market for several very profitable manufactures, such as dowlas, hats, glass, &c. which were now either bought from the Hamburghers or manufactured in G[t] Britain by the French refugees.

This year the French refugees established in England a manufacture of lustrings and other silks, under the auspices of T[s] E[l] Pembroke.

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* Abᵗ this time Menzikoff, a young man of obſcure birth, was introduc'd to the Czar, and became firſt his compⁿ and afterᵈˢ his confidentˡ Miniſter.

Russia — The Czar employs Dutch and Venetian carpenters under the inſpection of Le Fort to build a fleet of ſmall veſſels,‡ at the confluence of the Woronetz and the Don.—Theſe were intended to be employed againſt the Crim Tartars, and to lay the foundation of a naval force on the Euxine. ‡ The largeſt carried 32 guns.

• The death of Queen Ulrica Eleonora deprives the Swedes of their moſt zealous friend and liberal benefactreſs. It was attributed to grief for the diſtreſſes of the people, and the ill ſucceſs of her interceſſion with the K. in their behalf.

Sweden — * The Livonians, undaunted by the K's inattention to their petition, now preſent a remonſtrance by the hands of Capⁿ Patkul; who enforc'd it with the firmneſs which the love of liberty inſpires.—The K, incens'd with the freedom of his addreſs, and determin'd to maintain the abſolute power with wʰ the States had imprudently inveſted him,† orders a proceſs to be iſſu'd againſt him and his aſſociates. † In 1682.

The German Princes reſent the Emperor's inattention to them reſpecting the creating a ninth electorate, and form a powerful aſſociation to oppoſe its eſtabliſhment.—Their diſſatisfaction embarraſs'd the operations of the campaign.

Germany — • The D. de Croy, who commanded in Hungary, lays ſiege to Belgrade, but is forc'd to raiſe it by the approach of the Vizier.

• Genˡ Heiſler reduces Jeno; and afterwards defeats an army of Turks and Tartars before Jiula.

The weakneſs of the Imperialiſts on the Rhine obliges the Pr. of Baden, who comᵈ them, to act on the defenſive. He is unable to prevent the reduction of Heidelberg but repeatedly repuls'd de Lorges in attempting to paſs the Neckar.

Holland — * The late ſucceſs of the French arms being attributed in a great meaſure to the Swiſs troops, the States now join the Empʳ and K. of Spain in a remonſtrance* to the Cantons upon the breach of that neutrality which entitled them to the ſubſidy paid to them. * Diſregarded. § See France.

• The Dutch ſtates and merchants loſe three ſhips of war and ſeveral trading veſſels in an action with Tourville.§

• The Dutch make themſelves maſter of the important fortreſs of Pondicherry. (See treaty of Ryſwick, 1697.)

State Appts. • Sʳ Jⁿ Sommers is appointed Lord Keeper; Vᵗ Falkland, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; and Sʳ Jⁿ Trenchard, Secretary of State.

• Vᵗ Sidney is appᵈ Maſter of the Ordnance and Lᵈ Capel, Sʳ Cyril Wyche and W. Duncom appᵈ Lords Juſtices.

Law Appts. • Sʳ Eᵈ Ward ſucceeds Sʳ Jⁿ Sommers as Attorney General.

The Kᵍ purſues his maxim of conciliating the favour of both parties; which renders his councils diſtracted and his meaſures abortive.

• Another declaration from the abdicated Monarch is convey'd to England by Lᵈ Middleton and copies of it diſperſed.

Civil & Political Hist. • The commercial and political world is now a ſcene of intrigue and corruption. A petition from the aſſociated merchants is laid before the Privy Council and arguments from juſtice and policy are produced for diſſolving the E. India Company. But notwithſtanding theſe were ſeconded by the general ſenſe of the people, yet the voice of reaſon and the force of argument were overpower'd by ſecret influence.

* An act is paſs'd to tax the three joint-ſtock Companies, viz, the E. India at 5 pʳ cᵗ; the African 1£; and Hudſon's Bay 5£ for each ſhare.

* The Greenland trade being deem'd beneficial, from the profit that might accrue from it, and as a nurſery of ſeamen, a charter is now granted to Sʳ W. Scawen and 41 others to form a company for carrying it on.

* An act is paſs'd to enable government to offer 40£ for apprehending a highwayman.

Military & Naval Hist. • The King having review'd his fleet embark'd for Holland, leaving the adminiſtration in the hands of the Queen. And ſoon after joining the allied army he took poſſeſſion of a ſtrong camp, at Parke near Louvain, detach'd the Duke of Wirtemburg to ſecure Liege, and reinforced Huy and Charleroy.

• The Duke of Wirtemburg forces the French lines between the Scheld and Lys, and lays French Flanders under contribution.

• The King is attack'd by Luxemburg at Landen, or Nerwynde; and, after making every effort of valour to counterbalance the ſuperiority of the enemy's force, is defeated with the loſs of 7000 men and the Dutch General, Cᵗ Solmes.—The King was blamed by Luxemburg for want of judgment in his choice of ground.

The ſpirit of party occaſions the diſmiſſion of Admˡ Ruſſel.—The grand fleet is commanded by Killigrew, Delaval and Shovel.

• The campaign at ſea begins inauſpiciouſly.—Sʳ G. Rooke being detach'd with 23 ſail to eſcort the Turkey fleet is attack'd by a fleet of 80 ſhips, and retires with the loſs of great part of his convoy.

— Comʳᵉ Bembow is ſent with 12 ſhips againſt Sᵗ Maloes. And conducting the expedition with his uſual intrepidity deſtroy'd great part of that town and fort, which was a neſt of privateers.

Revenue, &c • The grants of the Parliament of Novʳ 1693, amounted 4,256,937£. WHEAT per Qr. 3l. 7s. 8d.

* The King, who wiſh'd to encourage a martial ſpirit in his ſubjects, inſtitutes the order of Sᵗ Louis as the reward of military merit.

• Villeroi reduces Huy; Luxemburg with the grand army covering the ſiege.

• Luxemburg, availing himſelf of his ſuperiority, attacks the allies at Landen. The action was ſupported with uncommon firmneſs; but the arrival of a reinforcement under M. de Harcourt gave him a deciſive victory, which was followed by the reduction of Charleroy.

France — • During Luxemburg's exploits in Flanders, de Lorges reduces Heidelberg, and again ravages that city and the unfortunate Palatinate with remorſeleſs cruelty.

De Lorges, being join'd by the Dauphin, attempts the paſſage of the Neckar but is repeatedly repulſed by the Pr. of Baden.

• Catinat cloſes the ſeries of ſucceſſes which this campaign had exhibited by a ſignal victory over the allies at Marſaglia.

• Tourville and d'Etrees take a ſevere revenge for the loſs ſuſtain'd by the French navy in 1692. Attacking the Engliſh Turkey fleet under convoy of a combined fleet of 23 ſhips, they took 3 Dutch men of war and 80 merchant-men.

Spain — • The Duke of Medina Sidonia, who commanded in Catalonia, is unable to prevent the reduction of Roſes by the Duke de Noailles, who was aſſiſted by the fleet under d'Etrees.

• The King ſuffers a ſevere loſs in the reduction of Charleroy after the defeat of the allies at Landen.

Italy — The diſpute betⁿ the Pope and King of France is accommodated; and his Holineſs endeavours to draw the D. of Savoy from the grᵈ alliance.

• The D. of Savoy attempts to drive the French from before Caſal and Pignerol; but is foil'd in his deſign by his active enemy, Catinat, who deſcending into the plains threaten'd Turin; and having gain'd a ſignal victory after a well-fought action at Marſaglia,† laid Piedmont under contribution and repaſs'd the Alps. † D. Schomberg fell here.

Turkey — The Emperor's overtures for a peace are fruſtrated by the intrigues of France; and the Vizier who promoted it is removed.

A ſedition raiſed by Mizri Effendi, Sheykh of Pruſa, is quell'd, and the author of it exiled.

• Moſtafa Paſha, lately appointed Vizier, obliges the Imperialiſts to raiſe the ſiege of Belgrade.

E. India Settlements The Dutch ſtates, jealous of the French trade in the E. Indies and of the proſperous ſtate of its ſettlements under the govᵗ of the Sieur Martin, a man of ſkill and integrity, who had uſed every means to improve and ſtrengthen it, ſend a fleet of 19 ſail and a ſtrong body of forces againſt Pondicherry, which ſoon reduce that fortreſs.—This was a fatal ſtroke to the French trade in India, which had before ſicken'd under the baneful hand of arbitrary power.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA

The Czar employs Brandt to build a veſſel at Archangel and embarks in it on the Northern Sea.

* The Imperial Minr Crutz engages the Czar to join the alliance againſt the Turks.

In conſequence of his treaty with the Court of Vienna the Czar prepares for an exped. agst the Crim Tartars to make a diverſion in favour of the Emperor.—The Crim Tartars were ſome of the beſt troops in the Turkiſh army.

SWEDEN

* Patckul, being convicted of high treaſon and ſentenced to death and his eſtates confiſcated, makes his eſcape; and afterwards engaging in the ſervice of the K. of Poland inſtigates him and the Czar to a war with Sweden.* * See 1700.

POLAND

· Ct Jablonouſki, the grand General of Poland and Prince Sapieha defeat the Turks on the Banks of the Nieſter.

GERMANY

The Empr, by advice of the Pr. of Baden, prepares a fleet to act on the Danube and gives the comd of the army to Ct Caprara.

After long delay, ariſing from an exhauſted treaſury and the diſaffection of the German Princes, Caprara at laſt takes the field and obliges the Vizier to raiſe the ſiege of Peterwaradin.

· De Lorges having croſs'd the Rhine, the Pr. of Baden advances from his ſtrong camp at Heilbron, and having defeated him in a rencounter at Wiſelock forces him to repaſs the Neckar.

Pr. Lewis croſſes the Rhine and lays Alſace under contribution.

* Prince Lewis defeats de Lorges' deſign of cutting off his retreat by repaſſing the Rhine.

HOLLAND

Advantageous propoſals are made by France through the mediation of the K. of Denmark. But the States decline them; acting under the influence of the King of England and the Emperor, who were determined to continue a ruinous war againſt the ſenſe of the Engliſh nation and the German Princes.

ROYAL FAMY

· Death of Queen Mary, aged 32 years.

STATE AFFS

· The Duke of Hamilton is appointed Lord High Commiſſioner in Scotland.

· : E. Shrewſbury is app. Secretary of State; and Ch. Montagu Chancellor of the Exchr and Adm. Ruſſel, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

CIVIL & COMMERC. HIST.

* The K, having receiv'd liberal grants from Parliament for carrying on a war which was generally diſapprov'd of as extremely burthenſome, as detrimental to trade and not juſtified by any adequate object, ſettles the operations of the campaign with the Pr. of Baden now at his Court.

An examination takes place reſpecting the late diſaſter at ſea, and the charge of inattention to intelligence received of the ſtrength of the French fleet is proved againſt Secretary Trenchard, but he is ſcreen'd by the Miniſtry.

· Lord Falkland* is reprimanded by the Houſe for receiving 2000£ of the K, contrary to the uſual method of beſtowing the K's money. * Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

* A bill for naturalizing all foreign Proteſtants, tho' warmly ſupported, is thrown out—chiefly from averſion to the Dutch nation.

· The King conciliates the ſupport of Parliament in carrying on the war by giving his conſent to an act for *triennial Parliaments*, which is now paſs'd.

· An act is paſs'd to enable the city of London to charge its revenue with 4 per cent for the money of orphans, &c. ſunk by them.

· This year is memorable for the eſtabliſhment of the *Bank of England*.—It was projected by W. Paterſon—and brought forward and ſupported by forty merchants† who immediately ſubſcribed 500,000£ as a fund of ready money.—It was oppoſed by a ſtrong party which was actuated either by prejudice or jealouſy of government, to whoſe views they apprehended it would become ſubſervient—It conſiſts of a Governor, Deputy and 24 Directors.—Its capital 1,200,000£ † The chief of theſe was Mr. Godfrey.

· The E. India Company having neglected payment of the tax laid on joint-ſtock Companies, its enemies renew their efforts for its abolition. But it triumphs over all oppoſition and procures a renewal of its charter.

MILITARY & NAVAL HIST.

· The King joins the allied army, commanded under himſelf by the Elr of Bavaria and D. of Wirtemburg, at Louvain.

The equal balance of force renders the campaign inactive.—The King at laſt determines to paſs the Scheld and take winter quarters in Courtray; but is foil'd by the vigilance and activity of his rival.

— The Duke of Holſtein Ploen recovers Huy.

· Adm. Sr F. Wheeler, ſent to convoy the Mediterranean fleet, is wreck'd off Gibraltar and three of his ſhips loſt.

— Adm. Lord Berkely bombards Dieppe and Havre de Grace.

Adm. Ruſſel, now reſtored to the command, with Callemburgh and Evertzen, are ſent with the allied fleet to the Mediterranean; where they oblige Tourville to raiſe the ſiege of Barcelona and retire to Toulon.

Sr Cl. Shovel, who ſucceeded Ld Berkeley, attempts to annoy Dunkirk and Calais, but with little effect.

REVENUE, &c

· The grants of Parliament of Nov. 1694, were 4,591,792£

* Sr W. Davenant calculates the poor rates in 1694 at about 665,000£ (In 1792 they were above 2,000,000£) WHEAT per Qr. 3l. 4s.

· The Palace of Greenwich and the adjoining Park are granted by their Majeſties as a proviſion for diſabled ſeamen.

FRANCE

The Duke of Luxemburg determines to act only defenſively on account of the inferiority of his force. And diſplays a wonderful degree of penetration and addreſs in perceiving and defeating the enemy's deſigns, particularly in the rapid march of the Dauphin from Vignamont to Pont d'Eſpierres which prevented them from taking up their winter quarters in Courtray, and co-operating with the fleet ſent againſt Dunkirk.

De Lorges is foil'd in his deſign of penetrating into the duchy of Wirtemburg by the good conduct of the Pr. of Baden.

The D. de Noailles makes an active campaign in Catalonia, reducing Palamos, Gironne and Oſtalric, with the aid of Tourville's fleet. But he is ſtopt in his career by the arrival of Adm. Ruſſel off Catalonia.

· Ad. du Bart defeats the Dutch Ad. de Uries, takes 3 ſhips and recovers a convoy of veſſels laden'd with corn from the Baltic.

SPAIN

The Duke d'Eſcalona, who now commanded in Catalonia, having attempted in vain with 16,000 ill-appointed troops to conteſt the paſſage of the Ter, agst 30,000 men under the D. de Noailles, and Palamos, Gironne and Oſtalric being reduced, throws himſelf into Barcelona which he defended till reliev'd by the allied fleet.

The K, who was alarm'd at Noaille's progreſs, and felt the embarraſſt of the ſtate and the national diſtreſs, expreſſes a deſire of peace, but is oppoſed by the Auſtrian party in his council, ſuppd by the Q. Dowager.* * Daughter of the Empr. Ferdinand the IIId.

PORTUGAL

Such was now the humiliation of the Spaniſh Monarch that he condeſcended to pay court to the King of Portugal, to prevail upon him to ſupply him with a body of troops to act againſt the Moors who had laid ſiege to Ceuta.

ITALY

· Meſſina and ſeveral other towns in Sicily are deſtroy'd by an earthquake, which proved fatal to 50,000 inhabitants.

The Venetians during this campaign reduce Chios and are ſucceſsful in Dalmatia.

The war in Savoy languiſhes—a ſecret treaty had commenced between the Duke and King of France.

TURKEY

—· Ali Paſhâ of Tripoli makes a vigorous attack on Peterwaradin, but is repulſed by Caprara.

While the Turkiſh dominions are attack'd by the Germans, the Poles and Venetians in Europe, Amir Mohammed, an Arab Prince, makes a formidable inſurrection and plunders the caravan from Mecca.

GEN. HIST. OF COMMERCE

* The Bank eſtabliſhed this year in England was in point of date the fifth great eſtabliſhment of this kind.—That of Venice having been eſtabliſhed about 1157—that of Genoa, 1345—that of Amſterdam, 1609, and that of Hamburgh about the ſame time.—They having been found of great benefit to theſe commercial cities, as effectually increaſing the currency by creating a valid repreſentative of the current coin, and one that is eaſily transferable, the ſcheme was ſupported with great zeal by all men of information who were intereſted in the national trade.

* The Czar Peter, instigated by the aſperſions thrown on the Czarina's conduct by Menzikoff, divorces and confines her in a convent, where ſhe remained till the reign of Peter II[d]. — Menzikoff was incens'd by the Czarina's reproaches.

Russia — The Ruſſians, commanded by Sheremteoff, Schein, Gordon and Le Fort, lay ſiege to Aſoph;* but are foil'd by the ſtrength of the fortreſs and the deſertion of Jacob, a Dantzic engineer who commanded the artillery; and who, having been illiberally puniſhed, ſpiked the cannon, and went over to the enemy. — The Czar orders a fleet of ſmall veſſels, like the Saics of Venice, to be prep[d] at Woronetz for the enſuing camp[n]. — * The Czar ſerved in Le Fort's regiment.

Prussia — * A treaty is this year ſign'd with the Emperor, by which the Elector ceded the circle of Schwiebus, and the Emp[r] gave him the reverſion of the Principality of E. Frieſland and Limburg, and gratified his ambition by conſenting to his aſſuming the title of K. of Pruſſia.

Denmark — * Frederic, Prince Royal, marries Auguſta, daughter of Guſt. Adolph. D. of Mecklenburg Guſtraw. — The D. of Holſtein dying, a diſpute enſu'd between his ſucceſſor and the K. reſpecting the homage of their joint ſtates.

Poland — The King now enjoys the reſpect and fame which were due to his heroiſm, but was deprived of tranquillity by the civil broils of Pr. Sapieha and the B[p] of Wilna, by the intrigues of the Primate and G[d] Chan[r] againſt his government, and his diſappointment in not procuring the nomination of his ſon to the ſucceſſion.

Germany — The equal balance of force between the Pr. of Baden and de Lorges renders the campaign inactive on the Rhine. — The difficulty with which the Imperial contingents are raiſed and the late arrival of the reinforcements from Saxony and Brandenburg, give the Turks a great advantage, and oblige the El[r] of Saxony, now commander in chief, to act on the defenſive. — The Elector of Bavaria, inform'd of the movement of the enemy toward Tranſylvania, leaves Herbeville to guard Peterwaradin, and marches to the relief of Veterani. — Veterani is attack'd before the arrival of the El[r] and defeated after a gallant action with the ſuperior army of the Vizier.† — † The brave Veterani was mortally wounded in this battle.

Holland — The Pr. of Vaudemont, who was ſtation'd to cover the ſiege of Námur, appriz'd of Villeroi's deſign ag[st] him, retreats to Ghent. — Coehorn, who had directed the fortifica[n] of Namur, now attends the ſiege of it by the K. of England and the D. of Bavaria. — * The K. of England, on the dth of his Q. makes Pr. John W. Frizo his heir, and app. the States execu[rs] of his will.

State Appointm[ts] — Henry Lord Capel is appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. — S[r] W. Trumbull is appointed Secretary, in the room of S[r] John Trenchard, deceaſed. — The M[s] of Tweedale is appointed High Commiſſioner on the meeting of the Scotch Parliament. — S[r] E[d] Ward is appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, S[r] Th[s] Trevor, Attorney General, and M[r] Hawles, Solicitor.

Civil & Political His. — Government is alarm'd by the information given by one Lunt of a conſpiracy by M[r] Standiſh and other gentlemen of Lancaſhire and Cheſhire. But the evidence proving inſufficient, the accuſed perſons are acquitted, and the proſecutors and witneſſes incur great diſcredit.

S[r] J. Trevor is voted guilty of a high miſdem[r] in receiv[g] 1000£ from the city of London on paſs[g] the orphan's bill and is expell'd the Houſe. — It appearing that 90,000£ had been diſpers'd by the E. India Comp. in ſecret ſervices, an examin[n] is commenc'd, and M[r] Cooke, a Director, is call'd upon to give an account of his cond[t]. But it appearing that ſeveral perſons of influence at Court had been concern'd in this ſcene of corruption, the trial was poſtpon'd, Parl[t] diſſolv'd, and examina[n] dropt. — A new Parl[t] meets, and M. Paul Foley, who had been app. Speaker on the expulſion of S[r] J[n] Trevor, is rechoſen. — A petition of Parl[t] is preſented to the K. ag[st] an act of the Scotch Parl[t] for a ſettlem[t] and trade to the Indies.§ — § See 1699.

The Scotch Parl[t] meets (the M[s] of Tweedale H. Com[r]) and an exam[n] takes place reſpecting the murder of Glencoe, when it appearing that the Secretary, the Maſter of Stairs, and other agents in the buſineſs, had exceeded their commiſſions, the K's honour is clear'd. — Act of the Scotch Parl[t] to eſtabliſh a Company to trade to Africa and the Indies, and ſettle a colony on the Iſthmus of Darien.‖ — ‖ See 1698. — * An act of the Scotch Parl[t] for erecting a Company by the title of "Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland."

Military & Naval His. — The allied army commanded by the K, the El[r] of Bavaria and E. of Athlone, and attended by Coehorn, lays ſiege to Namur. — The Prince of Vaudemont, who was ſtation'd with an army to cover the ſiege of Namur, being threaten'd by a ſuperior force under Montal, makes a very maſterly retreat to Ghent. — After a ſiege of two months, during w[h] the greateſt bravery and ſkill had been diſplay'd, Namur ſurrenders to the allies.—This exploit contributed to retrieve the affairs of the allies and did great honour to the King's military character. — Dur[g] the ſiege of Namur L[d] Berkely's* fleet keeps the Fr. Coaſt in contin[l] alarm, bombard[s] S[t] Maloes, Dunkirk and Calais. — * Aſſiſted by Meeſters, a Dutch engineer.

Revenue, &c — The grants of the Parl[t] of Nov. 1695, amounted to 8,412.360£ — * Such was the ſcarcity of money and the low ſtate of public credit, that 8 per cent was given during the remainder of the war. — * A bank is eſtabliſhed by act of Parl[t] in Scotland—and the million bank is eſtabliſhed in England by deed enroll'd in chancery. — WHEAT per Qr. al. 13s.

France — * On the death of Marſhal Luxemburg* M[l] Villeroi is app. Com[dr] in Ch[f]—a change w[h] was ſeverely felt in the ill conduct of the campaign. — M. de Montal, with a detachment from the grand army, reduces Dixmude and Dienſe. — Villeroi, unable to prevent the ſiege of Namur, bombards Bruſſels. — M. de Boufflers, who com[d] a ſeparate army, throws himſelf into Namur to ſtrengthen the garriſon under C[t] de Guiſcard. But being unable to reſiſt the enemy's force, the Count firſt ſurrend[s] the city, and aft[ds] the Marſhal ſurrend[s] the citadel. — The Duke de Vendoſme, who had ſucceeded the Duke de Noailles in the command on the Spaniſh frontier, forces the M[s] de Caſtenaga to raiſe the ſiege of Palamos. — * See Biogra.

Such was the want of reſources, that gov[t] borrow'd money at 15 per c[t] to carry on the war and call'd in a body of Germ[n] auxil[s] to def[d] the king[m].

Spain — The Marq[s] de Caſtenaga, now gov[r] of Catalonia, diſciplines a body of peaſants, as a militia, to ſupply the place of regular troops. — The M[s] de Caſtenaga attempts in vain to recover Palamos.

Italy — The Duke of Savoy acts with duplicity. To keep upon good terms with his allies, during the negociation with France, he lays ſiege to Caſal, which ſurrenders in fourteen days, and was intended as a ſacrifice on the part of France to engage him to remain inactive during the remainder of the campaign.

Turkey — Ahmed II[d] dies, aged 50 years, and is ſucceeded by his brother, Moſtafa II[d]. — Moſtafa, prepares for a vigorous proſecution of the war, and takes the field in perſon. — The Sultan, paſſing the Danube before the D. of Saxony was appriz'd of his deſign, reduces Lippa and Titul. — The Sultan, inform'd of an intended junction of Veterani and the El[r] of Saxony, attacks the former and defeats him after an action ſupported with uncommon bravery.

E. India Settlements. — About this time all the Marianne Iſlands were reduced by the Spaniſh Gov[r] Don Joſeph de Quiroga.

West India Settle[mts] — * The Portugueſe derive a conſiderable increaſe of wealth from the acquiſition of the gold and diamond mines in Brazil. Theſe, according to the Abbe Raynal† are ſuppoſed to have been diſcovered about 1695, by a caravan of Portugueſe from Rio Janeiro; who received from the Pauliſts, in exchange for European goods, gold duſt, which they procured from the mines of Parana-Panama.—The Pauliſts, ſo call'd from their town of S[t] Paul, are an independent ſettlement form'd by a body of deſperate villains, on the Rio de la Plata.* — † See 3. 184. — * See 3. 175.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia

- Death of the Czar John.
- Czar Peter has the satisfaction of seeing his newly form'd fleet, com[d] by Le Fort, victorious against that of the Turks before Asoph.
- The Turkish fleet being foil'd in relieving Asoph, and their army being repulsed in its repeated efforts by the Russians and Cossacks under G[l] Schein, the fortress capitulates.—The Czar orders it to be strongly fortified, and establishes a nav. force‖ there.
- The Czar enters Moscow in triumph; and confers honours on several officers of merit.

‖ See Commerce, 1696.

Sweden

- The King's mediation being accepted by the belligerent powers, he sends his plenipotentiary, Lillienroot, to the congress appointed at Ryswick.

Poland

- Death of John Sobieski, King of Poland, aged 69 years.
- Seven candidates offer themselves for the crown—J[s] Sobieski, eldest son of the late King—the Dukes of Lorrain and Newburg—Livio Odeschalchi, the Pope's nephew—Pr. L. of Baden—Pr. of Conti, and El[r] of Saxony.
- Poland is now a scene of the greatest distress and confusion. While the agents of the several candidates are trying every art, the frontier is attack'd by the Tartars, & the army sent ag[st] them revolts under Baronowski.*

* See 1698.

Germany

- The armies on the Rhine continue to act on the defensive, and the camp[n] is spent in mutual incursions, with[t] any signal act[n].
- The El[r] of Saxony lays siege to Temeswaer. Being informed of the approach of the Sultan to its relief, he marches out to meet him, and attacking him in his entrenchments on the Plains of Olasch is repulsed with great slaughter.†
- The K. of Sardinia having made a separate peace, the allies are obliged to leave Italy.

† General Heusler fell in this bat.

Holland

- The El[l] of Athlone invests Dinant, while Coehorn bombards Givet and entirely destroys that fortress with the vast magaz[s] which the Fr[h] Monarch had deposited there, intending to strike an important blow in Flanders during the intended invasion of England.
- The Dutch Baltic fleet is attack'd by Du Bart, and five men of war and fifty merchant-men taken.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

State Aff[rs]

- On the death of L[d] Capel, the Lord Chancellor with the E[ls] of Montrath and Drogheda are app. L[ds] Justices of Ireland.
- Lord Murray is first appointed Secretary, and afterwards High Commissioner in Scotland.

Civil & Political His.

- The K, in compliance with an address from the Commons, revokes the grant w[h] he had made of the manor of Denby, &c. to the E. of Portland.
- The K. is at last constrain'd by the defection of the D. of Savoy, the bad state of his finances, the difficulty of raising supplies and the national clamour for peace, to consent to a treaty, which had long been desired by the Fr. Monarch; and E. Pembroke, L[d] Villiers and S[r] Jos. Williamson are app. plenipoten[s] for England.
- A plot concerted for assassinating the King and for making an invasion in favour of the abdicated King, is betrayed and defeated.
- An association is entered into by the members of the two houses and others, to support the succession as established by the late act.
- Charnock, King, Keys, S[r] J[n] Friend and S[r] W. Perkins are convicted of treason and executed, and S[r] J[n] Fenwick is apprehended.
- A board of trade and plantations is esta[d] to take cogniz. of commercial affairs, which before were referr'd to a committee of Privy Coun[l]
- A plan is proposed by M. Montagu, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and carried into execution by him, assisted by S[r] J. Newton, for restoring public credit by a recoinage.*
- Various schemes are devis'd for providing supplies during this critical junct. of national credit, occasion'd by the war and the vast expence of a recoinage*—a land bank is in vain attempted—Exchequer bills to the amount of 1,200,000£ are issued, and the financial system compleated by laying taxes to pay the int[t] of money borrow'd.
- An act is pass'd for rendering the proceedings in case of high treason more favourable to liberty.‡
- An act is pass'd to prevent bribery at elections and to prevent double returns.
- Acts are pass'd to promote the woollen manufacture of England and the linen manufacture of Ireland.

* It cost the nation 2,200,000£

‡ All the Peers are required to the trial of a Peer: and a Commoner has a right to a copy of the indictment, & the names of the jury.

Military & Naval His.

- King James joins the army at Calais prepared for an invasion of England; but is prevented by the ill success of his partisans and the vigilance of Admiral Russel.
- The King joins the allied army; but nothing is attempted by either party during this campaign.
- S[r] Cloudesley Shovel bombards Calais and L[d] Berkeley bombards S[t] Martins, on the Isle of Rhee.
- Adm. Bembow is sent to block up Du Bart in Dunkirk; but is foil'd by that expert seaman, who pass'd him in a fog.

Revenue, &c

- The grants of the Parliament of Nov. 1696 amounted to 11,530,159£
- The Royal Sovereign, the first English man of war of 110 guns, was at this time fired by accident.
- The Edystone Light House, off Plymouth Harbour, was founded this year.

WHEAT per Qr. 3l. 11s.

France

- Preparations are again made for an invasion of England, and King James comes to Calais in order to embark with the forces intended for that service; but the design is frustrated by the failure of the assassination plot.†
- The Duke de Vendosme defeats the Spanish army near Oftalric; but gains no signal advantage.
- The K. having been unsucc[l] in his negoc[ns] with the allies, now draws off the D. of Savoy by a treaty in w[h] he stipulates to cede the conquer'd fortresses—C[t] Tesse also negociates the marriage of the D. Burgundy and M. Adelaide of Savoy.
- A successful exped[n] under Frontenac, de Callieres and Vaudreuil, who com[d] in the Fr. settlements, against the Iroquois.†

† See England.

† They return'd in equal force the next year.

Spain

- Death of the Queen Mother and return of the Count d'Oropesa to court.
- Don Velasco, now Gov[r] of Catalonia, is defeated by Vendosme; but no advantage is gain'd by the enemy.
- The D. of Savoy having concluded a separate peace, the King is forced to agree to a neutrality for Italy.
- The Moors, after spending two years before Ceuta, are forced to abandon the siege.

Italy

- The D. of Savoy is at last prevail'd upon to accede to the propofals of France; and in defiance of the remonstrances of his allies signs a treaty with that power, by which the D. regain'd his fortresses and form'd an alliance with the Bourbon family.‡
- The Duke, now appointed Generalissimo by the French King, leads a powerful army into the Milanese to force the allies to accede to a neutrality for Italy, which was the grand object of Lewis in this treaty.
- The allies, finding it in vain to resist, accede to the neutrality.

* France, 1697.

Turkey

- Asoph surrenders to the Russians.
- The Sultan, on information that the El[r] of Saxony had laid siege to Temeswaer, marches to its relief.
- The Sultan having encamp'd his army on the Plains of Olasch, near Temeswaer, receives a furious attack from the El[r] of Saxony, which is return'd with equal valour by the Turks, who, after a desperate action, prove victorious.
- The Venetians are repulsed before Dulcinium.

GENERAL HISTORY OF

Commerce

- The Dutch, the Spaniards and French, alarm'd at the Scotch Company establish'd for a trade to the W. Indies and their intended settlements on the Isthmus of Darien, assist the English merchants with their influence at the Court of London, to procure its abolition.
- The King of France erects a *new* Company to trade to the River Senegal for leather, gold, gum, &c.
- The Czar of Moscovy, having reduced Asoph, causes it to be strongly fortified and establishes a naval force there with a view of making it the key of his intended trade on the Euxine and to the Southern Kingdoms.

E. Indies

- The Spaniards accidentally discover the Archipelago of small islands, called in the language of the inhabitants, *Palaos*, lying between the Line and 11 deg. N. lat. between New Guinea, the Philippines and the Marianne, or Ladrones.*

* See 1710.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia — The Czar having laid the foundation of a naval force, and begun his reform in the military ſyſtem, proſecutes his plan by ſending young men to Venice and Amſterdam, to learn the conſtruction of gallies and ſhips, and to Germany, to be inſtructed in the art military.

The Czar, to qualify himſelf for the accompliſh[t] of his vaſt deſign of reforming the Ruſſian conſt[n] and civilizing his ſubjects, determines to acquaint himſelf w[h] the manners, police and naval affairs of other ſtates, and all thoſe arts w[h] he deem'd neceſſary to effect his purp[e].

The Czar leaves Ruſſia, and travels, as a private gentleman, in the train of his Miniſters, Golowin, Le Fort and Vonitzin, through Pruſſia and Brandenb[g] to Amſterdam; where he learns the practical part of ſhip-building and attends lectures in geometry and engineering.

The Ruſſians, under Gen[ls] Schein and Dolgorucki, defeat the Tartars and reduce Precop.

Sweden — Charles the XIth dies, aged 41, and is ſucceeded by his ſon, Charles XIIth, aged 15.

The late King's will had appointed a regency conſiſting of the Q. Dowager, g-mother of the young K, and five ſenators. But by the management of C[t] Piper and Axel Sparre, Ch[s] is now inveſted with the ſovereignty.

Denmark — The K, having remonſtrated in vain with the D. of Holſtein reſpecting his newly erected fortifications, leads an army into Holſtein and deſtroys the works which he had raiſed at Holm and Sorcker near Renſburg.

Poland — Of all the numerous candidates for the crown the Pr. of Conti and Auguſtus, El[r] of Saxony, alone continue their pretenſions. The accompliſh'd Abbe Polignac had gain'd great popularity, but unfortunately had exhauſted his reſources before the day of election; and the Saxon Miniſter, Fleming, avails himſelf of this circumſtance to ſecure a majority in the Diet.

The Pr. of Conti is proclaim'd by the Primate, who was his partiſan; but Auguſtus ſupplants him and places himſelf on the throne.

Germany & Swiss — The Emperor, who wiſh'd to protract the war as a means of ſecuring the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, is at laſt obliged to join the negociations for peace, the other allies being tired of an expenſive war which promiſed them no advantage.

By the treaty of Ryſwick the Emp[r] confirms the ceſſion of Straſburg to France, and receives Kell, Philipſburg, Friburg and Briſack.—The El[r] Palatine and D. of Lorrain have their dominions reſtored. Kaunitz was the imperial Miniſter.

Pr. Eugene, who had ſucceeded the El[r] of Saxony in his com[d], inform'd that the Sultan had enter'd Tranſylvania, marches ag[st] him; and attack[s] him in his camp at Zenta defeats him with g[t] ſlaughter, takes 7 ſtandards and vaſt booty.

Holland — The Dutch fleet from Bilboa is attack'd and taken by du Guay Trouvin together with three ſhips of war which convoy'd it.

By the treaty of Ryſwick the ſtates reſtore Pondicherry and regain all that had been taken from them during the war.

Law Appts. — El Galloway, the Marq. of Wincheſter and V[t] Villiers are appointed Lords Juſtices of Ireland.

State Appts. — E. Sunderland ſucceeds E. Dorſet as L[d] Chamberlain, and S[r] J[n] Somers, L[d] Keeper, is created B. Somers, and app. Lord H. Chancellor.

James Vernon ſucceeds W. Trumbull as Secretary of State.

S[r] John Fenwick, having been convicted of treaſon, is beheaded.

An act is paſs'd to prevent frivolous and vexatious ſuits.

Civil & Political His. — In order to relieve the Bank of England, which was much diſtreſs'd by the late recoinage, an engrafting act is paſs'd to enable it to increaſe its capital ſtock.—In conſequence of this act and the recoinage, (meaſures propoſed by M[r] Montague, Chancellor of the Exchequer) ſtock roſe from 40 per cent diſcount to 112.

Privileged places, which had been found very detrimental to the Police of the metropolis, are aboliſhed.

The King appoints a regency and goes to Holland.

The Earl of Pembroke, Viſc[t] Villiers and S[r] Joſeph Williamſon attend, as Engliſh plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryſwick.

By the treaty of Ryſwick the King's title to the crown of England is acknowledged.

The King returns and opens the Parliament.

The King is much diſappointed at the ill ſucceſs of his deſign of increaſing the ſtanding army, the Parliament having publiſhed their reſolution to diſband the troops raiſed ſince the year 1680.

The Commons vote 700,000£ a year for the civil liſt.

Military & Naval His. — Aeth ſurrenders to the French army under M[l] Catinat.

Revenue, &c — The grants of Parliament aſſembled Dec. 1697, were 5,184,915£

About this time judgment was obtain'd againſt the crown in a ſuit commenc'd by its creditors for 1,328,526£, of w[h] they had been defrauded by ſhutting up the Exch[r] 1672—the deciſion had been ſet aſide by the Chan[r]; and his decree was reverſed by the H. of L[ds]. WHEAT per Qr. 3l.

Marriage of the Duke of Burgundy with the Princeſs M. Adelaide of Savoy.

Adm. de Pointis reduces Carthagena in New-Spain, where he finds a booty of eight millions of crowns.

M[l] Catinat reduces Aeth.

France — The Duke de Vendoſme defeats the Spaniards and reduces Barcelona.

Treaty of Ryſwick ſign'd with the ſeveral allied ſtates, by which France regain'd Pondicherry and ſecured Straſburg; but ceded the fortreſſes taken from the Emperor, Spain and the States. Callieres was the negociator for France.

The Prince of Conti is elected King of Poland by the addreſs of the Abbe Polignac; but, not being well ſupported, is ſupplanted by the Elector of Saxony.

Spain — Pr. of Heſſe is forc'd to ſurrender Barcelona to the D. de Vendoſme, who had cut off its com[n] with the army under Don Velaſco.

The loſs of Carthagena and Barcelona induces the K. to accede to the propoſals made by France, which gave him all that had been taken from him during the war.—The liberal conduct of the K. of France upon this occaſion is attributed to the view which he had to the Spaniſh ſucceſſion as well as his great deſire of Peace.

Italy — By the treaty of Ryſwick, the treaties ſign'd by the Duke of Savoy with the Kings of France and Spain, are confirm'd.

Turkey — The Sultan orders a fleet to be prepared to oppoſe the progreſs of the Ruſſians in the Euxine.

The Sultan marching into Tranſylvania is attack'd by Pr. Eugene at Zenta and is ſignally defeated.

A treaty is open'd with the Emperor at Carlowitz.

Gen[l] Eccleſiaſtic[l] His. — An attempt is made by the proteſtant allies to procure a ſtipulation in the treaty of Ryſwick favourable to the French Proteſtant refugees, but it proves fruitleſs.

W. Ind. Settlements. — The attention of the French gov[t] is at this time engaged by the report of Yberville a Canadian adventurer, who had been employed with ſucceſs againſt Hudſon's Bay, Acadia and Newfoundland; and who repreſented the expediency of forming a ſettlement on the Miſſiſippi ſo ſtrongly, that he was ſent out the enſuing year (1698) for that purpoſe.

E. India Settlements — The fortreſs of Pondicherry, w[h] had been much improv'd ſince its reduct[n] in 1693, is reſtored to Fr. by the treaty of Ryſwick, to the great mortification of the Dutch ſtates. The Sieur Martin, its founder, is again app. gov[r], and in a few years added much to its ſtrength and population. Had the affairs of the Company been properly attended to in France, its trade would probably have rival'd that of England and Holland.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA

* The Czar passes into England, where he studies the theory of ship-building.
* He engages Capt[n] Perry in his service, whom he afterwards employed to plan his great work of joining the Caspian and Euxine Seas by a canal from the Don to the Wolga, and M[r] Ferguson, a Scotch mathematician, who introduced the European mode of arithmetic into the Russian exchequer.†
* He grants the privilege to certain English merchants of importing tobacco into Russia, which before had been prohibited.*
* He sends the Transport yacht, given him by the King of England, freighted with officers and artists to Archangel.
* He goes to Vienna, where he is inform'd of a revolt in favour of the Princess Sophia.
* Gen. Gordon, who was left Command[t] of Moscow, subd[s] the rebels, and is honour'd by his sovereign, who return'd soon aft.
* The Czar institutes the order of St. Andrew.
* He abolishes the Strelitzes, a corps that was long formid[le] to the Russian Monarchs, and which took part in the revolt.

† They before used the Tartar. method of balls strung upon a wire.

* The use of tobacco was forbidden by their relign.

BRANDENB[G]

* The Elector avails himself of the civil dissentions in Poland to make himself master of Elbing, as a means of compelling the King to pay him a sum of money which was due to him.

POLAND

* Augustus hav[s] taken possess[n] of Warsaw and the Pr. of Conti bes return'd to France, the Primate and his partisans now acknowledge him as their sovereign on condition of his dismissing his foreign troops, paying the arrears of the army, preserving the freedom of election, &c.
* The troubles betw[n] Sapieda and Oginski in Lithuania are renew'd—quell'd by the interposition of an army under Fleming.
* The King has an interview with the Czar, at which Patckul is present, who by convincing them of the expediency of attacking the Swedish provinces confirms them in that rash measure to which their ambition inclin'd them.

GERMANY

The Emp[r] and French K. were at this time waiting with the utmost solicitude the event of the death of the K. of Spain. Each had form'd his plan of aggrandizing his family, and each employ'd his Minister† at the C[t] of Madrid to counteract the other's intrigues.

* By the partition treaty, sign'd by England, France and the States of Holland, the crown of Spain was given to the Prince of Bavaria, g-son of Marg. Theresa of Austria, daughter, by the second Queen, of Philip IVth, Naples and Sicily to the Dauphin,* and Milan to the Archduke Charles of Austria, g[t]-g-son of Philip III[d]

† Ct. de Harrache was the Imperial Minister.

* See Germany, 1683.

Prince Eugene attempts in vain to bring the Turks to an action.

* A congress is open'd by the Ministers of the Porte and those of Austria and Russia at Carlowitz.

HOLLAND

* The alliance between the States, England and Sweden is renew'd.

STATE APPTS.

* S[r] Hugh Dalrymple is appointed President of the Court of Sessions.

CIVIL & POLITICAL HIS.

* The Czar arrives in England, where he was indefatigable in informing himself in whatever related to the laws and constitution, the police, the manners of the English nation, and in retaining men of science and artists to be sent into Russia.
* The Count Tallard arrives as Minister from France to negociate the partition treaty.
* The Parliament is dissolv'd.
* The K. embarks for the Hague; where he concludes the partition treaty by his Min[rs] the E. of Portland and S[r] J. Williamson.
* The K. returns, and Parliament meets. (S[r] Tho[s] Littleton, Speaker.)
* Resolution of the Commons, that all the troops be disbanded except 7000 for England and 12,000 for Ireland.
* A charter is granted to certain merchants by the stile of the "New E. India Company," who had advanc'd 2,000,000£ to gov[t] on that condition—and the old Company is depriv'd of its privileges after the expiration of its term in 1701.
* An act for the new regulation of the African trade—"The traders to pay 10 per c[t] on their goods to support the forts, &c."
* An act for the better payment of bills of exchange.
* An act to enable merchants to settle matters in dispute by arbitration and award.
* The Scotch W. India Company, after combating great difficulties in the prosecution of their design, send out 50 ships and 12,000 men to form a settlement on the Isthmus of Darien.*

* See 1699.

REVENUE, &c

* The grants of Parliament of Dec. 1698, were 1,848,015£
* Agreeably with the plan now adopted of establishing taxes for the payment of money borrow'd, two millions were this year raised upon the duties on salt and stamps.

WHEAT per Qr. 31.6s.4d

* Leopold Duke of Lorrain, is married to Mad[lle] de Chartres.

FRANCE

The M[s] de Harcourt, Min[r] at Madrid, uses the arts of an accomplished courtier to render the K. of Spain favourable to the House of Bourbon.

* By the partition treaty, sign'd at this time by the Ministers of France, England and the States, it was determin'd that the Dauphin* should have the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, the Tuscan Ports with Final and Guipuscoa, in consideration of his giving up his pretensions to the crown of Spain, which was to be the portion of the Prince of Bavaria.

* Son of Mary Theresa, daughter by the first venit of Phil. IV.

The K, about this time, establish'd academies for mathematics, to improve his subjects in engineering and navigation.

SPAIN

The Spanish Court is divided between the partisans of the H. of Austria supported by the Queen, and those of Bourbon by Card[l] Portocarrero.

* By the partition tr[y] the cr[n] of Sp. is given to the Pr. of Bavaria, Naples & Sicily to the Dauph. and Milan to A-duke Ch[s]

TURKEY

* A congress of the Ministers of the Porte, the Emperor, Russia, Poland and Venice, is open'd at Carlowitz, to settle the terms of pacification between them; the English and Dutch ministers acting as mediators.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIAS.

* A plan is at this time brought forward in England by D[r] Bray for propagating the gospel in foreign countries, which receiv'd the sanction of government and the support of the public.—A society was also instituted about this time for the reform of manners.

COMMERCE

* Eighteen thousand silk looms are said, by Busching, to have been at this time employ'd at Lyons.
* A new trade is open'd by some English merchants to Russia in the article of tobacco, by virtue of a treaty between them and the Czar.*
* A new English E. India Company is erected.§
* The King of France erects a new W. India Company by the stile of "The Royal Company of S[t] Domingo."
* Tho' Pondicherry was restor'd to France by treaty of Ryswick, yet this and the advantages of peace were not sufficient to revive the spirit of enterprise in the French Company. But a licence is now granted by them to M. Jourdan, a private merchant of S[t] Maloes, who by virtue of it fitted out a ship, with which he made several successful voyages, till the war of 1702 proved destructive of the small remains of the French E. India trade.

* See Russ.
§ See England

W. INDIES

* In consequence of the discoveries made by La Sale and Yberville, the French now form a settlement at the mouth of the Missisippi, with a view of making a communication with Canada by a line of forts, from which they might annoy the English settlements.
* The Scotch adventurers arrive at the Isthmus of Darien in three ships with 12,000 men on board; where they built a fort and garrison'd it with 600 men.*

* See hist. of Engl. 1699.

• By the treaty of Carlowitz the port of Aſoph is ſecured to Ruſſia.

• The Czar ſuffers an irreparable loſs by the death of his favourite, Le Fort.* * See Biogra.

RUSSIA — The Czar purſues his reform in the army; introducing the German habit, diſcipline and ſyſtem of maneuvre and evolution; and invites the ſons of the Bojars, by his own example, to enter into the army and navy and to ſubmit to ſubordination.

• He takes the collection of the revenue out of the hands of the Bojars to prevent partiality and oppreſſion.

• He reforms the calendar, ordaining that henceforth the year ſhould begin the firſt of January.

He introduces the European dreſs, and eſtabliſhes public aſſemblies as a means of refining the manners of his ſubjects.

SWEDEN — The King, whoſe attention had hitherto been chiefly engaged by manly exerciſes and the art military, now extends it to foreign politics. Declaring himſelf the ally of the Duke of Holſtein againſt the King of Denmark, and entering warmly into their conteſt, he prepares an army for his ſupport.

• Death of Chriſtian V^th aged 43, and acceſſion of his ſon Frederic the IVth aged 27.

DENMARK — The young King prepares an army to oblige the Duke of Holſtein to acknowledge his dependence in the crown of Denmark.

• By the treaty of Carlowitz, Kaminiec, Podolia and Poliſh Ukraine were reſtored to Poland.

POLAND — • The town of Elbing is reſtored to Poland by treaty with the Elector of Brandenburg, but the diſtrict is ſuffered to remain on his hands as a ſecurity for the ſum demanded by him of the republic.

• By the treaty between the Emperor and Gr^d Seignior, ſign'd at Carlowitz, Tranſylvania was ſecur'd to the former and Temeſwaer to the latter. The Drave, till it receives the Unna, to be the boundary of their dominions on the South, and a line drawn from the Teiſſe to the Moros on the E.

• The death of the Prince of Bavaria defeats the deſign of the firſt partition treaty.

GERMANY — • On the death of Ern. Auguſtus, Duke of Hanover, his ſon, G. Lewis, is inveſted with the Electorate by the Emperor; but the Princes of the empire object to the inveſtiture, the election not having been made agreeably to the conſtitution of the empire.* * See 1692 & 1708.

• E. Jerſey ſucceeds the Duke of Shrewſbury as Secr. of State; E. Pembroke is app. Preſid^t of the C^l, and V. Lonſdale, Privy Seal.

STATE APP^TS • The Duke of Bolton, E. Berkeley and E. Galloway are appointed Lords Juſtices.

• The Duke of Shrewſbury is appointed Lord Chamberlain.

• John Smith is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer on the reſignation of Charles Montagu.

• The K. tranſports his Dutch guard de corps to Holland, hav^g been told in an addreſs f^m the Com^ns that keeping them was unconſtitutional.

• An act is paſs'd to encourage the woollen manufacture of England and to prevent the exporting wool from England or Ireland.

• Acts are paſs'd to lay open and encourage the Newfoundland fiſhery, and to render admiſſion into the Ruſſian Companies eaſier.

• The K. appoints a Council of State and embarks for Holland.

•••• The K. returns and Parliament meets.

CIVIL & POLITICAL HIS. • The Commons, upon enquiry reſpecting the forfeited eſtates of Ireland, find that 49517 acres had been granted to the E. of Romney; 108633 to the E. of Albemarle; 135820 to the E. of Portland; 26480 to the E. of Athlone; 36148 to the E. of Galloway; 95649 to the Count^ss of Orkney. Upon which they reſolve to bring in a bill of reſumption, and to apply the revenue ariſing from it to the uſe of the public.

• The Commons diſcover their ill humour by a motion for the removal of Biſhop Burnet from his appointment of preceptor to the Duke of Gloceſter.

* The King incenſes the Scotch nation at this time by ſacrificing their ſettlement on the Iſthmus of Darien to the remonſtrances of Spain and the ſolicitations of the Engliſh and Dutch merchants—ſending orders to the Governor of Jamaica and others not to ſupply them with neceſſaries.

REVENUE, &c • The grants of the Parliament of Nov. 1699, were 1,193,227£

* This year the office of Aulnager, who took fees for meaſuring cloths for ſale (as deputy of the K. who is arbiter of commerce) was aboliſh'd. WHEAT per Qr. 3l. 4s.

•••••• At this period the Coaſt of France was divided into intendencies for the purpoſe of effecting the ſecurity of the kingdom, and providing a ſupply of men for the navy.

FRANCE — • The King remits the Pope's conſtitution relative to the Archbiſhop of Cambray's book, entitled "The explication of the maxims of the ſaints," to the French Biſhops.

• The Duke of Lorrain does homage for the Duchy of Bar.

SPAIN — * Upon the death of the Pr. of Bavaria the King invites the Archduke Charles to come to Spain; but the Emperor, confident of his ſon's right, refuſes to ſend him, and by that means gave great advantage to the partiſans of France.

* C^t d'Oropeſa and the Amirante of Caſtile being ſuſpected of hav^g increas'd the famine by a monopoly, the King, in compliance with the popular clamour, exiles them from Court; and thus Portocarrero was left without a rival.

PORTUGAL — • Death of the Queen.

* Arrival of the Brazil fleet with a ton and half of gold on board; the firſt conſiderable quantity rece^d from this colony.

ITALY — • The Morea and the conqueſts made by the Venetians in Dalmatia are ceded to that republic by the treaty of Carlowitz.

TURKEY — • By the treaty of Carlowitz the Sultan cedes Aſoph to Ruſſia, reſtores Kaminiec with all Podolia and the Ukraine to Poland, and ſecures Tranſylvania to the Emperor; and is in return confirm'd in the poſſeſſion of Moldavia and the Bannate and fortreſs of Tameſwaer.

GEN. ECCLESIAST. HIST. • The Pope by a conſtitu^n in the form of a brief, condemns the B^p of Cambray's book, entitled "Explication of the maxims of the ſaints."

VOYAGES — • Capt. Dampier ſets ſail from England on a voyage of diſcovery in the South Seas.—He viſited New Holland, New Guinea, and other countries. He agrees with Schouten, Quiros and Taſman in their opinion that there is an extenſive continent towards the South Poles.—Return'd 1701.

W. INDIES — * The Scotch coloniſts on the Iſthmus of Darien, unable to contend with the difficulties ariſing from the attacks of Spain and their own ſovereign's proclamation,* are forc'd to reſign the advantages which nature offered them, and to deſiſt from an enterpriſe which their ſanguine hopes had repreſented in the moſt inviting colours. Many of the adventurers were tranſported to Jamaica. * See hiſt. of England.

[1700]

Jan. — July — Dec.

Russia

* The Czar, having gain'd acceſs to the Euxine by the conqueſt of Aſoph, now extends his views to the Baltic, determining to attack the Swediſh Provinces of Ingria and Carelia with a view of gaining a frontier towards that ſea.

• Agreeably with a preconcerted plan with the King of Poland the Czar marches an army of 80,000 men ag^st Narva.* * Hiſt. of Poland, 1698.

• The Ruſſians (who were yet much inferior to the Swedes in diſcipline and experience) are ſignally defeated before Narva, and their Generals, the Duke de Croy and Dolgorucki, taken priſoners.

The Czar, not diſhearten'd by the defeat at Narva, with great alacrity repairs the loſs of artillery,† &c. † The bells of the churches &c. were caſt into cannon.

Sweden

• The King, having app. a council of ſtate, leaves his capital, (never more to return) and joins his fleet before Copenhagen.

• He begins his career of glory by a deſcent on Zealand, in w^h he diſplay'd that intrepidity for w^h he was afterward ſo celebrated.

• Having effected an honourable and advantageous peace for his ally, he embarks for Livonia.

• The K. inform'd of the attack upon Narva by the Ruſſians, flies to its relief and gains a ſignal victory over them.

Denmark

The King, purſuing his father's deſign of rendering Holſtein dependent on Denmark, leads an army into that duchy; and after ravaging the country, lays ſiege to Tonningen: but is bravely repulſed by the Swediſh General, Banier.

• The Swedes, in alliance with Holſtein, having made a deſcent on Zealand, and threaten'd to lay ſiege to Copenhagen, the K. is forc'd to conclude the treaty of Travenhal, by w^h the D. of Holſtein is again ſecured in his rights of ſovereignty.

Poland

* The K, having entered into an alliance with Ruſſia and Denmark ag^st Sweden, ſends Gen. Fleming with a Saxon army to beſiege Riga.

The King endeavours in vain to intereſt the Poliſh Diet in the war with Sweden.

The Saxons are forc'd to retire from Riga after a ſiege of ſeveral months.

Germany

* The Emperor declines giving his ſanction to the ſecond partition treaty, tho' the crown of Spain *proper* was determined to be the portion of the Archduke Charles, as thinking himſelf the rightful heir to the whole monarchy.

• On the death of the King of Spain, the Emperor proteſts againſt the partition treaty, declares againſt the King's will, and claims the whole of the Spaniſh dominions as heir to them. And alſo claims the Milaneſe as a fief of the empire.

Holland

• A treaty of partition is entered into by England, France and the States.

* The States intimid^d by the conduct of France w^h threaten'd their frontier, acknowledge the title of Philip V^th

Great Britain and Ireland.

Royal Fan.

• Death of William Duke of Gloceſter, aged 11 years—the only ſurviving child of the Prince and Princeſs of Denmark.

State App^ts

— Sr Nathan Wright is appointed Lord Keeper, and E. Jerſey, Lord Chamberlain.

• E. Rocheſter is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

• E^l Tankerville is app. Privy Seal; S^r Ch. Hedges, Secretary of State, and Ld Godolphin, F. L^d of the Treaſ.

Civil & Political His.

• The King refuſes compliance reſpecting the reſumption of the forfeited eſtates.

• In conſequence of the death of the Prince of Bavaria a ſecond treaty is ſign'd by France, England and the States reſpecting the partition of Spaniſh monarchy.* * The E. of Portland & Sir J. Williamſon, negociators.

• Reſolu^n of the Commons that the procuring or paſſing exorbitant grants by any memb. of the Pr. Council, is a high crime and miſdemean^r

• The Commons accompliſh the paſſing the bill of reſumption by joining the land-tax bill.

• An act for the encouragement of our ſilk manufacture by prohibiting the importation of ſilks, &c. from the Eaſt.

• The King endeavours to gain a majority in the Houſe by giving appointments to the Tories.

• The King diſſolves the Parliament.

On inform^n of the 2^d partition treaty a national clamour is rais'd ag^st it—that Parl^t ought to have been conſulted upon it—that it was prejudicial to the national intereſt—that it would endanger our Levant trade by ſubjecting the Italian ports to France.

• The Scots petition a Parliament to ſettle their affairs reſpecting the African and India Company.

• Vote of the Scotch Parl^t that their colony of Caledonia is a rightful ſettlement.

• A great ferment is occaſion'd in Scotland by the intelligence of the entire ruin of their ſettlement.—Their reſentment was chiefly pointed at the King, who had firſt given them his ſanction and afterwards concurr'd in their ruin.

Naval His.

• A fleet is ſent to the aid of the King of Sweden.

Revenue & miscellaneous Ev^ts

• The grants of Parliament aſſembled Feb. 1700, were 2,604,940£ Sum total of Imports, 5,970,175£ Exports, 7,302,716£ WHEAT p. Qr. 2l. Average ft. 1690, 2l. 16s. 10d.

The ſpirit of adventure which now prevail'd, tho' detrimental to a few individuals, was greatly beneficial to the public by giving riſe to mineral and metallic projects, to mechanic inventions and the introduction of various manufactures, brought by the refugees from France.

France

• By the ſecond partition treaty Lorrain is added to the Dauphin's ſhare, and Milan given to Duke Leopold.

• The K. accepts the will of the late K. of Spain; and in conſeq^ce of it the D. of Anjou is proclaim'd K. of Spain.

* A Board of Trade is now inſtituted for the inſpection and regulation of all affairs relating to commerce.

Spain

• The Duke of Anjou is proclaim'd at Madrid by the title of Philip V^th

• Death of Charles II^d, aged 39 years.

• Cardinal Portocarrero, who was now a zealous partiſan of France, avails himſelf of the Emperor's impolitic refuſal of ſending the Archduke to Spain, the indignation expreſs'd by the people on hearing of the partition of the monarchy, their averſion to the Queen and of the opinion given by the Pope reſpecting the renunciation of Lewis XIVth to procure a will in favour of the Duke of Anjou.

Italy

• Death of Innocent XIIth and election of Card^l Albani by the title of Clement XIth

Turkey

The people expreſs great diſſatisfaction at the Sultan's inattention to buſineſs of ſtate and fondneſs for rural ſports.

Gen. Hist. Commerce

* The King of France erects a new Council of Commerce, or Board of Trade, to conſiſt of his principal Miniſters of State and Finances and twelve of the principal merchants in his kingdom. An eſtabliſhment which has contributed much to the advancement of the trade and manufactures of that country.

• The Dutch E. India Company, having renew'd its charter for forty years in 1698, cauſe a ſecular medal to be ſtruck with this motto, 'In altera ſecula pergo,' and in the exergue, 'Invia nulla via favente Deo.'

Jan. July Dec.

* Patckul engages in the ſervice of the Czar and becomes his confidential Miniſter.§ — § See Sweden, 1693 & 4.

RUSSIA — · The Czar has a ſecond interview with the King of Poland at Birzen; where they determine to purſue the war with Sweden.—A very politic meaſure on the part of the former, who wiſh'd to train his ſubjects to war, and to eſtabliſh a naval power in the Baltic.
* The Czar ſends Gen. Repnin with an army to reinforce the Poles before Riga.
..... The Czar cauſes a hundred and fifty half-gallies to be built on the Peipus for the defence of the adjoining provinces.
..... The Czar opens mines in Siberia, imports ſheep from Poland and eſtabliſhes manufactures of cloth, paper, &c.

..... The King leaves the war with the Czar, his moſt dangerous enemy, to be conducted by Schlippenbach, and marches againſt the Saxons.
SWEDEN — · The King paſſes the Duna in the face of the enemy and gains a complete victory over the D. of Courland.
..... The Swedes under Gen. Morner reduce Mittau and overrun the whole dutchy of Courland.
..... The army under Schlippenbach, who was left to defend Ingria, engages the Ruſſians with various ſucceſs.
..... The K, having reduc'd Birzen, forms a correſpon. with the Primate and determines to dethrone Auguſtus.

DENMARK — * The King's brother, Pr. Charles, is elected coadjutor to the Biſhop of Lubec.
* Ordinance for regiſtering the males to be drafted for the militia.

POLAND — · The King has an interview with the Czar at Birzen; where they determine to proſecute the war—the K. to furniſh the Czar with 30,000 Saxons, and the Czar to ſend an equal number of Ruſſians into Courland.—The K. thus became his dupe by riſking his crown to extend the Czar's dominions and diſcipline his army.
* The Diet oppoſes the K's meaſures and inſiſts upon the diſmiſſion of the Saxon troops and the removal of C^t Fleming.
· The army under the Duke of Courland and Gen. Stenau is defeated before Riga.

PRUSSIA — · The Elector of Brandenburg is crown'd King of Pruſſia.
* The King inſtitutes the order of the Black Eagle on occaſion of his being honour'd with the regal dignity.

· The Emperor, to ſecure the Elector of Brandenburg in his intereſts, gives him the title of King of Pruſſia, which had long been the object of his ambition, on condition of his joining the allies with 10,000 men.
GERMANY — ..... The Emperor, alarm'd at the hoſtile movements of France and finding that Philip V^th had anticipated him in receiving the homage of the ſtates of Milan, ſends an army, com^d by Pr. Eugene, into Italy, which paſſes the Adige and encamps near Verona.§ — § The French troops were admitted into the Spaniſh towns in Flanders.
· The Prince, being attack'd by Villeroi and the D. of Savoy at Chiari, repulſes them with great ſlaughter.
· The grand alliance is form'd by the Emperor, England and the States. (See Holland.)

..... The K. of England endeavours in vain to prevail upon the States to elect J. W. of Naſſau their Stadtholder, who was at this time Stadtholder of Frizeland and Groninguen.
HOLLAND — · The triple or grand alliance is form'd by the Emperor, the States and England, to procure the Emp^r ſatisfaction for his pretenſions upon Spain, and England and the States ſecurity for their dominions and commerce.

STATE APP^TS · E. Carliſle is appointed Deputy E. Marſhal on the death of the Duke of Norfolk.
· E^d Southwell, Chriſt^r Muſgrave and Ja^s Vernon are app. Commiſſioners of the Privy Seal on the death of E. Tankerville.
LAW APP^TS · Sr Thos Trevor is app. Lord Chf. Juſtice of the Common Pleas and E^d Northey ſucceeds him as Attorney General.

· A new Parliament meets. (Robert Harley, Speaker.)
· A memorial is preſented by England and Holland to the K. of France requiring him to withdraw his troops from the Spaniſh Netherlands, and allow a ſufficient barrier for their ſecurity.—Notwithſtanding the K, in anſwer to this memorial, only engaged to abide by the ſtipulations of the treaty of Ryſwick, yet they thought it expedient to conceal their reſentment and congratulate Philip V^th
· The Houſe of Commons engages to give the King its zealous ſupport in maintaining the liberties of Europe.
— The Com^s addreſs the K. to remove from his councils the E^ls of Portland, Halifax and Orford, and Ld Sommers; and impeach them of high crimes and miſdem^s in negociating and adviſing the partition tr^y, procuring exorbitant grants, &c. The impeach^ts of the E^ls of Portland and Halifax were diſmiſs'd for want of proſecutors and the E. of Orford and Ld Sommers were acquitted.

CIVIL & POLITICAL HIS. · Act for the further limitation of the crown—proteſted againſt by the Dutcheſs of Savoy.
· Act to prevent the inconvenience that may ariſe from privilege of Parliament.
· The King appoints a Council of State and goes to the Hague.
· The King and States form a ſubſidy treaty with Denmark and enter into the grand alliance with the Emperor.
· The death of James II^d—The acknowledgment of his ſon's title by Lewis XIVth excites the reſentment of the Engliſh nation and affords the King a plea for commencing hoſtilities.
· The King returns and calls a new Parliament. (R. Harley re-elected Speaker.)

MILITARY & NAVAL HIS. · The Duke of Marlborough is appointed Commander of his Majeſty's forces in Holland.
· Adm. Bembow is ſent with a fleet to the W. Indies.

REVENUE, &c · The grants of Parliament aſſembled Oct. 1701 were 6,238,628£
· The national debt, Dec. 31, 1701, was 16,394,702£—See 1713.
Sum total of { Imp. 5,869,606£ / Exp. 7,621,053£ — WHEAT pr. Qr. 1l. 17s. 8d.
* The valuable collection of manuſcripts lately bequeath'd to the ſtate by Sr J. Cotton are ſecured to it by act of Parliament.

* M. Chamillard is appointed Secretary at War in the room of Barbeſieux, deceas'd.
* An alliance offenſive and defenſive is concluded with the Courts of Spain and Portugal.

FRANCE — · M^l Catinat, who had taken the command in Italy, is defeated by Pr. Eugene at Carpi.
* Catinat, who expreſs'd ſome ſuſpicion of the D. of Savoy's fidelity, is ſuffer'd to reſign, and Villeroi ſucceeds him.
· Villeroi and the Duke of Savoy attack Prince Eugene at Chiari and are repulſed.
..... The Electors of Bavaria and Cologne declare for France.

· Philip V^th arrives at Madrid.
SPAIN — · The King celebrates his marriage with the Princeſs Louiſa Gabriella of Savoy.
· The King continues the D. of Bavaria in the government of the Netherlands, and the C^t de Vaudemont in that of Milan; and appoints the M^s de Palma, nephew of Cardinal Portocarrero, to ſucceed the Pr. of Heſſe in Catalonia.
· The Preſi. Orry, who had attended his ſov. to Spain, is app. Min^r of Finance, and by his good cond. retrieves the finances of the ſtate.

ITALY — ..... Italy now becomes the theatre of war; Pr. Eugene having enter'd it on one ſide, and the troops of France and Spain on the other.
· The Neapolitans threaten a revolt in fav. of the A-duke, but are ſecur'd by the care of the V-roy, the D. de Medina Cœli.

ECCLESIASTICAL — * The Ruſſian Patriarchs having aſſum'd an exorbitant power, the Czar on the vacancy of that office, ſuppreſſes the dignity and by his influence in the ſynod renders himſelf virtually the head of the Ruſſian church. This is evident from *his* appointment of a council in 1719 to take cognizance of eccleſiaſtical affairs, and from his eccleſiaſtical regulations in 1721.

EAST INDIA SETTLEMENTS. · The French ſovereign Council is remov'd from Surat to Pondicherry, now made the ſeat of the Gov. General. Where the ſettlement, by patient induſtry, under the auſpices of the Seur Martin, and by cultivating a good underſtanding with the neighbouring Princes gradually raiſed itſelf to importance. But ſuch in the mean time were the commercial and political diſadvantages under which the Company labour'd at home that it was oblig'd to apply for the King's aſſiſtance to reſtore its affairs—The King advanc'd it 850,000 livres.

[1702] [1703]

Jan. July Dec.

Russia

- The Ruſſian half-gallies defeat the Swedes in a general action on the Peipus.
- The Czar, inform'd that Archangel was threaten'd by a Swediſh fleet, cauſes its fortifications to be ſtrengthen'd.
- M[l] Scheremetow defeats Schlippenbach near the Embac and aft. reduces Marienburg; where was taken captive a woman who was afterwards diſtinguiſh'd by the honours confer'd on her by the Czar and her own illuſtrious actions.† † Biography.
- Scheremetow and Menzikoff reduce Notteburg; call'd after[ds] Schluſſenburg as being the key of Ingria and Finland.
- The canal to join the Wolga and the Don is begun under the direction of Perry.‡ ‡ See 1698.

Sweden

- Charles avails himſelf of the diſaffection of Pr. Sapieha and the treachery of the Primate to form a party againſt Auguſtus.
- He refuſes an audience to the Counteſs of Koningſmark who was ſent to him by Auguſtus—tells the Poliſh Deputies whom he honour'd with an interview that he would treat with them at Warſaw; and advances towards that capital.
- Charles, having made himſelf maſter of Warſaw, marches in purſuit of Auguſtus who was retired to Cracow.
- He gains a complete victory over Auguſtus at Gliſſaw; and reducing Cracow lays it under contribution.

Denmark

- The King declares by an ordinance that there ſhall be no more ſlaves attach'd to the land on his eſtates.

Poland

- The politic Primate, perceiving the diſaffection of the people to their ſovereign, opens a correſpondence with his victorious enemy.
- The King, too late, adopts the meaſure of diſmiſſing his Saxon troops to ingratiate himſelf with the Poles.
- On the advance of the King of Sweden towards Warſaw, Auguſtus withdraws to Cracow; and, having join'd 20,000 Saxons to the troops rais'd by the Palatines of Cracow and Sandomir, gives him battle and is ſignally defeated.

Prussia

- The King, having ſent 10,000 men to the allied army, repairs to Cleves to demand the Principality of Orange.
- The K. threatening to withdraw his troops an accommodat[n] takes place by w[h] the inheritance was equally divided.‡ ‡ Agreeably to the will of Fred. Henry of Orange.

Germany

- The Emperor employs the army of the empire commanded by Pr. Lewis of Baden to oppoſe the French on the Rhine.† † All the Pr. of the empire had now join'd him except the Els. of Bavaria & Cologne.
- The Imperial army attended by the King of the Romans, reduces Landau.
- The El[r] of Bav[a] hav[g] declar'd for France, the Diet requeſts the Emp[r] to proceed ag[st] him agreeably to the conſtitut.
- Battle of Fridlengen. (See France.)
- Prince Eugene ſurpriſes Villeroi in Cremona and takes him priſoner.
- A battle is fought near Luzara—Eugene kept the field but Vendoſme reduc'd Luzara in conſequence of it.

Holland

- Death of W[m] Pr. of Orange, Stadtholder of the united States and K. of England, aged 51.—He left J[n] W[m] Frizo of Naſſau his heir general, and bequeath'd the ſeigniory of Brevoort to the E[l] of Albemarle.—The States, thinking themſelves releas'd from the obligation of the act of 1674 by his dying without heirs male of his body, determine not to elect a Stadtholder.
- The Dutch troops under E. of Athlone defend Nimiguen againſt Bouffiers.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Royal Fam.

- Death of William III[d] aged 51, and acceſſion of Anne, ſecond daughter of James II[d]

State Appts.

- The Duke of Devon is app. Steward of the Houſhold; E. Jerſey, Chamberlain; E. Bedford, Treaſ. and S[r] E[d] Seymour, Comptroller.
- L[d] Godolphin is app. Lord Treaſurer, and E. Nottingham and S[r] Ch[s] Hedges, Secretaries of State,† and M[r] of Normanby, Privy Seal. † E. Manchester, app. Jan. 1702, was diſmiſſ'd.
- : Pr. George of Denmark is declar'd Lord H. Admiral; D. of Somerſet, Maſter of the Horſe, and E. Pembroke, Preſ[t] of the C[l]
- E. Marlborough is app. Maſter of the Ordnance and E. Ranelagh, Paymaſter of the Forces.

Law Appts.

- S[r] Simon Harcourt is appointed Solicitor General.

Civil & Political His.

- The King falls from his horſe and breaks his collar bone,* which occaſion'd his death a few days after. * He was in an ill ſtate of health ſome months before this accident.
- Act for the better ſecurity of her Majeſty's perſon—in this all perſons who hold offices in the ſtate are enjoin'd to take the abjuration oath.
- The Queen ſends the Duke of Marlborough to aſſure the States of her intention to ſupport the alliance form'd by the late King.
- Lord Godolphin is appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; the Duke of Marlborough, whoſe wife had a great influence over the Queen, refuſing to take the command of the army without that condition.
- In conſequence of an act for that purpoſe, the Queen appoints Commiſſioners to treat of an union with Scotland.
- The Parliament is diſſolv'd and a new one meets. (Mr. Harley, Speaker.)
- Act to promote the ſilk manufacture by the importation of thrown ſilk from Italy.
- The conteſt between the two E. India Companies being attended with great inconvenience, an act is paſs'd for uniting them.
- The proprietors of the two Jerſies reſign their charters to government; reſerving their particular rights.

Military & Naval Hist.

- The Duke of Marlbro' is appointed to the command in chief of the Engliſh and Dutch forces.
- Venloo, Ruremonde and Liege ſurrender to the Duke of Marlborough.
- A fleet of 50 ſail com[d] by Adm. Rooke and 10,000 troops under the Duke of Ormond are ſent to make a deſcent upon Spain.
- After an unſucceſsful attempt upon Cadiz, the fleet and land forces attack the Spaniſh W. India fleet under the protection of the French Adm. Chateaurenaud in the harbour of Vigo and take or deſtroy great part of the galleons.
- A deſperate action betw[n] Bembow and du Caſſe in w[h] the former is prevented from gaining a victy by the treachy of his Cap[ns] ‖ ‖ See Rig.

Revenue, &c

- The civil liſt is ſettled upon the Queen for her life as in the preceding reign.
- The grants of Parliament aſſembled Oct. 1702, were 3,587,630£ (Imp. 4,159,304£——Exp. 5,235,874£) WHEAT Qr. 11,9[s]

France

- Villeroi is ſurpris'd and taken priſoner by Pr. Eugene at Cremona and the D. de Vendoſme takes the command in Italy.
- The Duke de Vendoſme defeats Viſconti at Santa Vittoria.
- Battle of Luzara between Vendoſme and Eugene.—The victory was not deciſive; but the D. reduc'd Luzara and Guaſtella.
- M[l] Boufflers, attended by the Duke of Burgundy, commands in Flanders.—No ſignal event.
- The Duke of Bavaria ſurpriſes the imperial city of Ulm.
- M[s] de Villars reduces Newburg and prepares the way for a junct[n] with the El. of Bavaria by the victory of Fridlengen.
- Arret to prohibit perſons to be arreſted in their own houſes without leave of a judge.

Spain

- The King appoints a Council of State, at the head of which were the Queen and Card[l] Portocarrero, and embarks for Naples.
- The King, having appeas'd the troubles of Naples by his courteſy and popular meaſures, joins the army, and ſignalizes his valour at the battle of Luzara; after which he returns to Spain.
- The Amirante of Caſtle joins the allies and declares for the Archduke.
- The M[s] de Bedmar is appointed Governor of the Netherlands; the El. of Bavaria being call'd to the defence of his own dominions.

Italy

- Philip V[th] arriving at Naples receives the homage of his ſubjects in that kingdom and gains their affections by his affability.
- The Duke of Modina delivers up the Caſtle of Bercello to the Imperialiſts.
- Luzara and Guaſtella ſurrender to the Duke de Vendoſme after the battle of Luzara.

Gen. History

West India Settlemts.

- The Proprietors of the two Jerſeys, being diſtreſs'd by the want of ſub-purchaſers and being divided among themſelves, agree to ſurrender their charters, reſerving their particular rights of the lands therein.—They were conſolidated by the Queen; and L[d] Cornbury was appointed Governor. This province was afterwards very uſeful in ſupplying the ſugar colonies with proviſions and lumber.
- Rice is ſuppoſed to have been firſt planted in Carolina about this time. It was afterwards cultivated with great profit, and relieved that colony from the difficulty it had in making returns for the neceſſaries drawn from England.

Russia

The Czar eſtabliſhes an academy for geometry, aſtronomy and navigation at Moſcow under direction of Ferguſon, and erects a printing office.
—He at the ſame time ſtrengthens the works at Aſoph, attends the docks at Woronetz and erects a foundery for cannon at Olonitz.† †On the Lake of Ladoga.

· The Czar having reduced the fortreſs of Nyenchantz‡ lays the foundation of the port of Peterſburg near the mouth of the Neva. ‡ On the Neva.

He orders the citadel of Cronſlot at the entrance of the harbour of Peterſburg to be erected for its defence.

He fortifies Novogorod, Pleſkow, Smolenſko, Aſoph and Archangel, and ſends a reinf^at of 12,000 m. to his ally.

Sweden

Charles, who had been detain'd ſome time at Cracow by a broken collar bone, occaſion'd by a fall from his horſe, now advances towards Warſaw, where he call'd a diet in oppoſition to the council aſſembled by Auguſtus at Marienburg and the diet at Lublin.

· Charles defeats the remains of the Saxon and Poliſh army at Pultuſk.

Charles and his Gen. Steinboek reduce Thorn and levy heavy contributions on Dantzic and Elbing.

Poland

While Charles is advancing towards Warſaw, Auguſtus aſſembles a council at Marienburg in Pruſſia, and endeavours in vain to negotiate a treaty with him by the Imperial Ambaſſador, C^t Zinzendorff.

· A diet is aſſembled by Auguſtus at Lublin and meaſures are adopted for his ſupport; a deputation is alſo ſent to Charles, who refuſed to treat with them upon any terms but that of the depoſition of Auguſtus.

Auguſtus, unable to oppoſe the progreſs of his enemy, goes into Saxony to make freſh levies.

Prussia

The Pruſſian General Lottum reduces Gueldres.

· The A-duke Charles is proclaim'd K. of Spain at Vienna, the Emp. having reſign'd to him his pretenſions to that crown.

· The Duke of Savoy having acceded to the grand alliance, C^t Staremberg is order'd to join him with 15,000 men from the Modeneſe.

Germany

· The Emperor, appriz'd of an intended junction of Villars and the Duke of Bavaria, orders P. Lewis of Baden to watch the motions of the former, and ſends detachments under C^ts Stirum and Schlick to act againſt the latter.

The D. of Bavaria deceives Stirum by a feint, and poſſeſſes himſelf of Newburg and Ratiſbon. And is ſoon after join'd by Villars, who had eluded the vigilance of Pr. Lewis, marching by the way of the Black Foreſt.

The D. of Bavaria reduces Inſpruck, but is foil'd in his deſign upon Tirol by a diverſion made by Staremberg.† †See Italy.

—— The French make a rapid progreſs on the Rhine, Old Briſac and Landau having ſurrender'd to them.

Holland

Gen. Coehorn and Baron Spaar force the Enemy's lines at Callo and Stoken.

· Opdam, who was employ'd to co-operate with Marlbro' in his deſign upon Antwerp is ſurpris'd and routed by Boufflers at Ekeren; but the honour of the day is recover'd by Schlangenburg who repuls'd the enemy with great ſlaughter.

State Aff^rs

· John How is appointed Paymaſter of the Guards and Garriſons, and Sr Stephen Fox of the other troops.

· The Duke of Ormond is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the room of the E. of Rocheſter who retired in diſguſt.

* A change in the Scotch miniſtry. E. of Seafield app. Chancellor and the D. of Queenſbury and V^t Tarbat, Secretaries of State.

Civil & Political His.

· The Commons conſent to an augmentation of the troops ſolicited by the Dutch on condition of an abſolute prohibition of the traffic which the States were carrying on with the enemy.

· The bill againſt occaſional conformity is again brought forward with great warmth; but was again thrown out in the Houſe of Lords.

· Government adopts the expedient of creating a number of Peers to diminiſh the ſtrength of oppoſition.

· A treaty of commerce with Portugal.* * See Commerce.

Affairs of Scotland

— The diſſatisfaction of the Scotch nation, occaſion'd by the ill ſucceſs of their ſettlement, diſcovers itſelf on the opening of their Parliament by a refuſal to grant ſupplies or paſs the act of ſettlement, till their government and liberty ſhould be ſecured.

· Act of the Scotch Parliament for preſerving the true, reform'd religion, and confirming Preſbyterian church government.

· An act of *ſecurity* is propos'd, "That in caſe of the Queen's dying without iſſue, Parliament ſhould meet and declare the ſucceſſor to the crown, different from the perſon poſſeſſing the crown of England, unleſs before that period a ſettlement of the rights and liberties of the nation ſhould be made, independent of Engliſh councils."

Military & Naval His.

— The Duke of Marlbro', aſſiſted by the hereditary Prince of Heſſe and Coehorn, reduces Bonn.

· Gen. Coehorn and Baron Spaar force the French lines in the country of Waes.

· Battle of Ekeren.† †See Holland

— The Duke of Marlbro', being prevented by the States from bringing the enemy to a general action, beſieges and takes Huy and Limburg, which effectually ſecured their frontier.

Revenue, &c

· The grants of Parliament of Nov. 1703, were 4,118,867£

Imports 4,526,596£
Exports 6,644,103£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 16s.

· The Engliſh navy ſuſtains great damage from a violent hurricane which happen'd at this time.

France

While the El. of Bavaria is ſucceſsfully employ'd on the Danube, M^l Villars reduces Fort Kell; and being repuls'd in an attempt to force the Pr. of Baden's lines at Stolhoffen, to effect a junction with him, he marches by the way of the Black Foreſt.

· Villars and the El^r, foil'd in their deſign on Tirol, attack Stirum at Donawert and defeat him with g^t ſlaughter.

M^l Tallard and Vauban, attended by the Duke of Burgundy, reduce Old Briſac; and having (with the aid of a detachment from Villeroi under Pracontal) defeated the Pr. of Heſſe at Spire, they reduce Landau.

· Boufflers, who commanded under Villeroi in Flanders, ſurpriſes Opdam at Ekeren.* * See Holland

The Duke de Vendoſme defeats Viſconti, but is unable to co-operate with the El. of Bavaria in his deſign upon Tirol agreeably with the plan of operations prepared by them.

Spain

· The Archduke Charles is proclaim'd King of Spain at Vienna and paſſes by way of England to Liſbon.

The K, by advice of Orry, his Miniſter, reforms the ſyſtem of finance, aboliſhing titular offices and ſupernumerary collectors.

The King, inform'd by Card^l d'Etrees, the Fr. Ambaſſador, of the deſigns of the Court of Vienna, and the dangerous intrigues of the Amirante at the Court of Portugal, recruits his forces and puts his kingdom in a ſtate of defence.

Portugal

· The King, intimidated by the threats of the maritime powers, and allur'd by the offer of an alliance with the Court of Vienna by the marriage of the Infanta with the Archduke, joins the allies and engages to ſend 28,000 men into the field.

Italy

· The Duke of Savoy is induced to join the grand alliance by the Emperor's offer of ceding Montferrat to him.

C^t Staremberg flies from the Modeneſe to ſuccour the Duke of Savoy who was threaten'd by the Duke de Vendoſme.

A plan is form'd by the D. of Bavaria for the reduction of Tirol by the co-operation of Vendoſme; but this is defeated by the addreſs of Staremberg who diſpatch'd Vaubonne to occupy the Gorges and forts of Trent.

Commerce

* The Swedes at this time refuſe to ſupply Great Britain with tar, unleſs exported in Swediſh veſſels. This induc'd the Engliſh government to offer a premium upon tar and hemp brought from America; which ſoon depriv'd Sweden of that valuable branch of her commerce.*

* A commercial treaty is this year concluded by Mr Methuen between Great Britain and Portugal.—The latter agreed to take the Engliſh woollen manufactures on condition that the former lowered the duties on the wines of Portugal.

* The Czar having open'd the port and laid the foundation of the city of Peterſburg,† promotes its proſperity by drawing artiſts from all countries and uſing every expedient for the advancement of his ſubjects in trade, navigation, &c.—This new port gradually took place of Archangel.——N. B. A Dutch veſſel arriv'd within four months after it was open'd.

* Such in general are the effects of commercial reſtraints.

† The inhab. were computed in 1720 at 300,000.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA

- Czar lays siege to Dærpt in Eſtonia and Narva in Livonia, and the Ruſſian gallies defeat the Swedes in an attempt to annoy them.
- He reduces Dærpt by ſtratagem. And this is ſoon follow'd by the reduction of the important fortreſs of Narva.
- He ſends a reinforcement of 12,000 men under Pr. Repnin to ſupport the King of Poland againſt his enemy.§
- While the K. of Sweden is ſignalizing himſelf by unprofitable victories, the Czar ſtrengthens his frontier and lays the foundation of a naval force on the Baltic, which in a few years rival'd that of Sweden.

§ He with'd to keep the K. employ'd in Poland, to prevent his returning to Livonia.

SWEDEN

- Charles, overruling the partiſans of the other candidates, cauſes Staniſlaus Leczinſki to be elected King of Poland.
- While Auguſtus is engaged at Warſaw, Charles reduces Leopold and ſeizes the royal cheſt and treaſures.
- Charles defeats the principal Saxon army under Schulemburg at Punitz, and forces it to retire beyond the Oder.†
- While Chas is giving a K. to Poland the fortreſſes of Dærpt and Narva and province of Ingria are reduc'd by the Czar.

† This retreat of Schulemburg's was admired.

POLAND

- The Diet of Warſaw, influenced by the K. of Sweden, depoſe Auguſtus and elect Staniſlaus Leczinſki Palatine of Poſnania.‡
- Auguſtus, having prepared for the enſuing campaign, returns to Poland and renews his treaty with the Czar.
- Auguſtus aſſembles a Diet at Sandomir and declares the election of Staniſlaus void, and his partiſans, rebels.
- Auguſtus reduces Warſaw; but his joy on this event is check'd by the news of the loſs of Leopold.
- Schulemburg is defeated at Punitz and Weiznowiſki, the partiſan of Auguſtus in Lithuania, is def. by Leuenhaupt.

‡ See Biogra.

PRUSSIA

- * The King forms a treaty with the victorious Swediſh Monarch to ſave his dominions from devaſtation.
- * The King, by treaty negotiated by the Duke of Marlbro', engages to ſend 8000 men to aid the Duke of Savoy.

GERMANY

- The Emperor is diſtreſſed by a revolt in Hungary; where Pr. Ragotſki and his diſaffected partiſans, thinking it a fair opportunity to take their revenge, had rais'd a formidable force under Ragotſki, Forgatz, Eſterhazi and Bereccini.
- A treaty ſet on foot with the Hungarians proves ineffectual; the Emperor's diſtreſs giving them confidence.
- The Emperor who was now apprehenſive of the reduction of his capital, threaten'd by the Hungarians on the one ſide and the combined army on the other, is ſav'd from deſtruction by the good conduct of Marlbro' and Eugene.
- The Duke of Marlbro' forces the Elector's lines at Schellenberg and obliges him to abandon Donawert.
- The Emperor is relieved from his fears by the glorious and decifive victory of Blenheim. In conſequence of which the French abandon the Empire, Landau is recover'd and the Elector is reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs.†

† He afterwards took a command in Flanders.

HOLLAND

- * Prince J. William of Naſſau is appointed Gen. of the Infantry.—His partiſans wiſh'd to have given him the appointment of Captn General, but were oppoſed by a majority of the States.
- M^l d'Overquerque bombards Bruges and Namur.

STATE APP^TS

- Robt Harley is app. Secretary in the room of E. of Nottingham, reſign'd; and H. St John, Secretary at war.
- E. of Kent is app. Ld Chamberlain in the room of E. Jerſey, deceas'd; and Sr Thos Manſel ſucceeds Sr E^d Seymour, Comptroller.
- The Duke of Queenſbury is ſucceeded by the Marquis of Tweedale as High Commiſſioner of Scotland.

CIVIL & POLITICAL HIS.

- Evidence is taken by a committee of the Houſe reſpecting a plot, ſaid to be laid in favour of the Pretender.—Frazer, Ld Lovat, had engaged in the ſervice of the Pretender; and having form'd a party for his ſupport, betray'd them to government.
- * A vote in conſeq. of the examination, that there had been a dangerous plot between ſome perſons in Scotland and the C^t of St Germains.
- The Queen is oblig'd to give her aſſent to the act of ſecurity as the only means of obtaining ſupplies from Scotland.
- The act of ſecurity excites the indignation of the Houſe of Peers. And an act of alienation is propoſed by Ld Wharton till an entire union could be effected; which the Q. is unable to bring forward.
- The Q. revives the Order of the Thiſtle to gratify the Scots; and confers honours on ſeveral perſons of influence, to weaken the oppoſi^n to her gov^t
- * To facilitate trade, promiſſory notes are this year made aſſignable by endorſement.
- * The navigation act is diſpens'd with in favour of the linen manuf^e of Ireland; w^h is now permitted to be exp^d *directly* to the colonies.
- * An act to incorporate a number of noblemen, gentlemen, &c. by the ſtile of "Governor and Company of Mine Adventurers."
- Act to enable the Queen to ſettle her revenue of firſt fruits and tenths for the augmentation of ſmall livings.

MILITARY & NAVAL HIST.

- The D. of Marlbro' having ſettled a plan of operations with Pr. Lewis of Baden and Pr. Eugene, leads an army to the relief of the Imperialiſts, attacks the enemy's lines at Schellenberg, and defeating them, forces them to retire to the Danube.
- A treaty is ſet on foot with the El. of Bavaria; which is broken off by the approach of Tallard to his aid.
- Marlbro' concerts with Eugene an attack upon the combined army before Villeroi ſhould have laid waſte Wirtemburg.
- While Pr. Lewis beſieges Ingolſtadt, Marlbro' and Eugene attack the El. of Bavaria and Tallard and gain the ſignal victory of Blenheim, which oblig'd the enemy to repaſs the Rhine and turn'd the fortune of the war.
- — The D. of Marlbro', being min^r as well as com^dr in ch^f of the allies, negotiates a reinf^t of tr^ps from the K. of Pruſſia.† † See Pruſſia.
- — Reduction of Gibraltar by Adm. Rooke and the Pr. of Heſſe Darmſtadt.
- A gallant act. betw^n Rooke and C^t Toulouſe off Malaga.—The vict^y was diſputed tho' the Engliſh had a decided advantage.
- * Ad. Rooke receives *the thanks of the Houſe* for his ſervices, and the D. of Marbro' *the manor of Woodſtock.** * And a penſion of 5000£ in 1707.

REVENUE, &c

- The grants of the Parl^t of Oct, 1704 were 4,714,918£
- In conſequence of the Q's bounty for the augmentation of ſmall livings a corporation is eſtabliſh'd to diſpoſe of it.

Imports 5,383,200£
Exports 6,552,019£

WHEAT per Qr. al. 6s. 6d.

FRANCE

- * Marſhals Tallard and de Marſin command the French troops in the combin'd army, and Villars is ſent againſt the revolted Cevenois.§
- The El. of Bavaria, with Tallard and de Marſin, being defeated and totally routed by the allies at Hochſtet, the Elector is forc'd to leave his dominions to the mercy of the Imperialiſts and the French to abandon their conqueſts.
- Landau ſurrenders to the allies after a brave defence by Laubanie the Governor.
- Vendoſme reduces the Modeneſe and Verceil while de la Feuilade and the Grand Prior reduce Suza and Senſano.
- C^t de Toulouſe is defeated by Adm. Rooke in his deſign of attempting the recovery of Gibraltar.
- * Mint bills are introduced in imitation of Engliſh bank notes—they were diſcounted at 50 per cent.

§ To this ch. may in ſome meaſure be attributed the diſaſter at Blenheim.

SPAIN

- * A quarrel between the Cardinals Partocarrero and d'Etrees occaſions the reſignation of the former and the removal of Mad. des Urſins.* * See Biogra.
- The D. of Berwick, who commanded the French auxiliaries, reduces Portalegre on the Portugueſe frontier.
- The allied fleet and land forces are foil'd in an attempt upon Barcelona but reduce Gibraltar.
- An unſucceſsful attempt is made by the army under the Marquis de Villadarias for the recovery of Gibraltar.

PORTUGAL

- Death of the Infanta Thereſa, who was contracted to the Archduke Charles.
- The A-duke arrives at Liſbon, juſtifies his claim to the Spaniſh crown, and takes the field with an army under Schomberg and M^s das Minas.
- The operations of the campaign are retarded and render'd ineffectual by the quarrels of the Com^drs and K's Miniſters.

ITALY

- The D. of Modena having join'd the Emp^r, his dutchy is ſeiz'd by Vendoſme; and the D. of Mirandola declaring for France receives the ſame treatment from the Imperialiſts.—The D. of Mantua leaves his dominions and retires to France.† † Biography.
- De la Feulade reduces Suſa and Pignerol, and Verceil Yvrea and Senſano ſurrender to Vendoſme and Grand Prior.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL

- * The queſtions relative to the practice of the Jeſuit miſſionaries of ſuffering their converts in the Eaſt to obſerve the rites of their anceſtors is decided by Clement XIth againſt the Jeſuits and the practice is forbidden by the papal edict.

COMMERCE

- * A bank is inſtituted for exchanges and loans, at Vienna.
- Gibraltar makes an important acquiſition to the Britiſh trade; affording its merchant-men a place of refuge in time of war and providing them with a curb to reſtrain the inſolence of the piratic ſtates.

E. INDIA SETTLEMENTS

- On the death of the Emperor of Java a war is occaſion'd by a conteſt between his brother and ſon for the ſucceſſion, in which the Dutch Company ſupports the former.

— The Ruſſian garriſon under Tolboguin defeats the Swedes in their repeated attempts upon Peterſburg.

RUSSIA — · Gen. Scheremetof, who was order'd to march towards Riga to acompliſh the Czar's grand object, the conqueſt of Livonia, is defeated at Gemauers by the ſuperior generalſhip of Leuwenhaupt.
· Scheremetof reduces Mittau, the capital of Courland.
..... Scheremetof is ſent to ſubdue the revolted Tartars of Aſtracan, whilſt the Czar meets Auguſtus at Grodno.

— The Swediſh fleet and land forces are defeated in an attempt on Peterſburg.

SWEDEN — · While the King, unmindful of the true intereſts of his crown purſues his favourite object of fixing Staniſlaus on the throne, of Poland, his Gen. Leuwenhaupt preſerves Livonia by the victory of Gemauers, gain'd by an effort of generalſhip.
..... A Swediſh army under Meidel from Wiburg attempts Peterſburg on the ſide of Schluſſelburg, and is defeated.

· Staniſlaus is crown'd at Warſaw, and a treaty with the King of Sweden is ſign'd by the Diet.
— Auguſtus arrives at Grodno; where he calls a great council which abrogates the acts of the Diet. Death of the Primate--- ſee Biogra.

POLAND — · Auguſtus revives the order of the *white eagle* in honour of his friends.
* Auguſtus detains Patkul under ſuſpicion of his endeavouring to draw the Czar off from his alliance.

DENMARK ..... On the death of the Biſhop of Lubec the King ſupports the claim of his brother, Prince Charles, who had lately been elected Coadjutor, againſt the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp.

* Death of the Queen, a diſtinguiſhed patroneſs of ſcience and learning.

PRUSSIA — ..... In conſequence of the treaty negociated by the D. of Marlbro', 8000 men are ſent into Italy under the Pr. of Anhault.

· Death of the Emperor Leopold, aged 65, (after a reign of 46 years) and acceſſion of his ſon Joſeph I^st, aged 26.

..... The Emperor begins his reign with offering terms of accommodation to the revolted Hungarians. Theſe being rejected, Heberville again takes the field, and after defeating them at Scibo recovers all Tranſylvania.

GERMANY ..... The dilatorineſs of the Pr. of Baden, owing, it was ſuppoſed to his jealouſy of the D. of Marlbro's fame, impedes the operations of the campaign.* However, it ended with the reduction of Haguenau by the Imperialiſts. * See England.

..... The Bavarians are driven to revolt by the cruelty and oppreſſion of the Imperialiſts, exerciſed in open violation of the treaty between the Electreſs and the late Emperor.

* A reſolution of the States to prevent the provinces of Frizeland and Groninguen gaining a ſeat for their Stadtholder in the council of ſtate.† † See 1701.

HOLLAND ..... The opinion of the D. of Marlbro' and d'Overquerque for bringing the enemy to an action is overrul'd by the States, who were influenced by Slangenburg.—Marlbro' reſented this conduct, and the States made conceſſions.

· Death of Katharine of Portugal, Queen Dowager of England.

ROYAL FAM. · The Duke of Newcaſtle ſucceeds the Duke of Bucks as Privy Seal.

STATE APP. ..... The D. of Queenſbury again takes the lead in Scotland as Ld Privy Seal, and the D. of Argyle (who influenced the Preſbyterians) is app. Ld H^h Commiſſioner; the E. of Marr ſucceeds the E. of Annandale as Secr. of State, who was app. Ld Preſident.
· Ld Godolphin co-operates with the D^ss of Marlbro' in depriving Sr N. Wright of the Seals, w^h are given to W. Cowper.

* The tar company of Sweden having diſtreſs'd government by refuſing a ſupply of that article, an act is now paſs'd to encourage the importation of ſtores from the Britiſh plantations.—This proved very advantageous to the colonies and trade of Britain.

· An act to make promiſſory notes aſſignable by endorſement and to facilitate the negotiating inland bills of exchange.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL · The firſt Parliament of Queen Ann is diſſolved, and the ſecond meets. (John Smith, Speaker.)

..... The public credit of the kingdom is reſtored from its fallen ſtate by the victory of Blenheim and reduction of Gibraltar.—This port now ſerves as a curb to the piratic ſtates, and a ſafe retreat to our merchant-men in time of war.

· A violent oppoſition is made by the Scotch nation and Parliament to the union with England. But the Dukes of Queenſbury and Argyle, who were now placed at the head of the miniſtry, availing themſelves of the means afforded them, by their influence and addreſs gain'd a majority for an act to enable the Queen to name all the Commiſſioners.

..... The Duke of Marlbro' intending to avail himſelf of the glorious iſſue of the laſt campaign, croſſes the Moſelle with a view of penetrating into the French provinces, but is prevented by the Prince of Baden's delay.† † The Duke apologiz'd to Villars for not attacking him

..... · The Duke, diſappointed on the Moſelle, marches into Flanders and forces Villeroi's lines at Tirlemont.
· The Duke is prevented from bringing Villeroi to an action, by the interpoſition of the States.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — · He goes to Vienna and confers with the Emperor and the E^l of Sunderland,† reſpecting the proſecution of the war. † Engliſh Miniſter at Vienna.
· The fleet under Sr John Leake and Sr Thos Dilkes by defeating de Pointis, who was to have co-operated with M^l de Teſſe in the ſiege of Gibraltar, completely diſconcerts the enemy's deſign of recovering that fortreſs.
· The allies in Portugal reduce Valencia d'Alcantara but are foil'd in their attempt on Badajos.
— The confederate fleet and army under Sr Cl^y Shovel,§ E. Peterborough and Pr. of Heſſe, reduce Barcelona. § See Biogra.

REVENUE, &c. — · The grants of Parliament aſſembled Oct. 1705, were 5,362,233£ Imports 4,031,649£ Exports 5,501,677£ WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 10s.

..... M^l Villars poſſeſſing himſelf of the camp of Sirk which commanded Thionville and Saar Louis, by his activity and good conduct defeats the Duke of Marlbro's deſign of penetrating into Champagne.

FRANCE — · The D. of Marlbro' being foil'd in his deſign on the French provinces, marches back into Flanders and forcing the lines of Villeroi, and the D. of Bavaria (now join'd in the command with him) poſſeſſes himſelf of Tillemont and Lovain.

——— De la Feuillade reduces Villa-Franca, Nice and Chivas; while Vendoſme and de Lepara reduce Mirandola.

· The Duke de Vendoſme reduces Verue; and, having defeated Pr. Eugene at Caſſano on the Adda, prevented him from carrying relief to the Duke of Savoy.

..... Madame des Urſins returns and reſumes her influence; M^l Teſſe is created Cap^n Genl and Amelot preſides in the department of finance.

——— M^l Teſſe with the grand army raiſes the ſiege of Gibraltar in conſequence of the defeat of de Pointis by Adm. Leake.

· Barcelona ſurrenders to the allies, and Catalonia declares for the Archduke.

SPAIN — · The King is delivered from an inveterate and powerful enemy by the death of the Amirante of Caſtile.†—It is ſaid to have been occaſion'd by chagrin at the ill ſucceſs of a plot againſt the King. † See Biogra.

· Death of Peter I^st, aged 56, and acceſſion of his ſon John V^th, aged 17.

PORTUGAL · The allies, by advice of B. Fagel, who had an aſcendency in the Council, beſiege and reduce Valencia d'Alcantara and Albuquerque.
· The allies are repulſed at Bagajoz by M^l Teſſe, after a ſiege of four months.† † Fagel after this return'd to Holland.

ITALY — ——— Victor Amadeus gives ſignal proofs of his fortitude and conſtancy during this campaign. The reduction of Nice cut off all hope of relief by the ſea, and the defeat of Eugene at Caſſano deprived him of the ſuccours expected from him—he had not a fortreſs left except Coni and Turin; and yet he adhered firmly to the cauſe which he had eſpouſed.

ECCLESIASTICAL — * Frederic IVth of Denmark, actuated by motives of policy as well as religion, ſends miſſionaries to his ſettlement of Tranquebar to convert the neighbouring Indians, and render them inſtrumental to the advancement of the Daniſh Trade.

COMMERCE · In conſeq^e of the agreement between the French E. India Company and M. Jourdan, 1698, a number of merchants are now incorporated by letters patent, with conſent of the ſaid Company, by the ſtile of "The Royal Company of China."

E^t INDIES · The Engliſh factory of Pulo Condor, ſubject to the King of Cochin China, form'd in 1702, is deſtroy'd by an inſurrection of the Macaſſar ſoldiers, who murder'd the Governor and great part of his people.

Jan. — July — Dec.

Russia

The Czar, whose chief object was to prevent the effects of his rival's splendid exploits, visits Narva, Petersburg, Smolensko and Kiow; and puts his frontier in a good state of defence.

Czar, not discourag'd by the fate of the allied army at Frawenstadt, sends Menzikoff with 30,000 men to reinf[e] Augustus.

• Menzikoff defeats the Swedes under Mayerfeldt at Kalish during the treaty of Alt. Ranstadt.

The Czar, to render Petersburg more secure, sends an army against Wiburg; which is repulsed.

Sweden

The King, appriſed of the powerful effort concerted by the Czar and Augustus, appears early in the field, and by the rapidity of his movements, and the courage and good discipline of his troops, disperses the army of Russians sent against him.

• Gen. Renschild gains a signal victory over Schulemburg at Frawenstadt near the Saxon frontier.†

• Charles, disregarding the threats of the German Diet, enters Saxony.

† This victory was gained by the superiority of the Generator.

Poland

• Augustus, after concerting with the Czar a powerful invasion on the sides of Russia and Saxony, is driven from Grodno by Charles.

• He is disappointed in his design of enclosing Renschild between his own army and that of Schulemburg by the defeat of the latter.

Augustus, driven to despair by the distressed situation of his affairs, opens a treaty with the King of Sweden.

• He is prevented from availing himself of the victory of Kalish by the treaty then on foot with Sweden.‡

‡ See Poland.

Denmark

The Danish troops take Eutin, the residence of the Bishop of Lubec. But, on the intercession of the King of Sweden it is given up to the Administrator of Holstein Gottorp, without prejudice to the claim of Prince Charles.

Germany

* The Electors of Bavaria and Cologne are put under the ban of the empire.

M[l] Villars, on whom alone the two Electors depended for support, advances along the Saar, obliges the Pr. of Baden to retire and recovers Lauterburg and Haguenau.

On the side of Hungary Guy de Staremberg opposes the revolters with great address, but is prevented from gaining a decisive advantage by their numerous and divided armies.

Pr. Eugene proposes the Silesia loan† as an expedient for raising supplies to support the D. of Savoy. And in consequence of its success he is sent with a reinforcement and gains the signal victory of Turin.

† See Cliſt. History of England.

Holland

• The Dutch troops under d'Overquerque and Schultz distinguish themselves at the battle of Ramillies.

In consequence of the victory of Ramillies all the fortresses of Brabant declare for the allies, or are reduced by them.

Great Britain and Ireland.

State App.

• The Duke of Queensbury is appointed Lord High Commissioner in Scotland.

• The E. of Sunderland succeeds S[r] Charles Hedges as Secretary of State.

Civil and Political

* A new treaty of commerce is enter'd into this year with the Hanse-Towns.

• Letters patent are granted for the raising 250,000£ on the security of Silesia, by way of loan to the Emperor, to enable him to send a reinforcement under Prince Eugene, to the Duke of Savoy.

• Act for the better security of her Majesty's person and government.

• The commission for the Union is open'd at Whitehall.

• After much debate upon the relative advantage of a fœderal or incorporating union, articles are sign'd for the latter.

• The opposition is renew'd in Scotland on hearing that articles were sign'd for an *incorporating* Union, as derogatory to the rights and importance of that kingdom, and detrimental to its civil and commercial interests. But it is gradually overcome by the arguments used by its advocates, and the advantages held out to individuals and to the nation at large.

Military and Naval

• The Duke of Marlbro' and d'Overquerque give battle to the enemy, under Villeroi and the D. of Bavaria at Ramillies, near Tirlemont: and by a decisive victory complete the reduction of Brabant, and fill all France with consternation.

** Brussels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges and Antwerp declare for the allies.

—— Menin, Dendermonde and Aeth surrender to the allies.

• The E. of Peterborough and S[r] John Leake relieve Barcelona after a gallant effort by King Philip for its recovery.

* The allies in Portugal, inform'd of the relief of Barcelona, form the design of marching to Madrid.

• The allies under E. Galway and Das Minas, marching by the way of Salamanca, arrive at Madrid and proclaim Charles III[d]

• The E. of Galway and Das Minas are obliged to quit Madrid, having in vain solicited aid from the Archduke, who lost the fruits of this expedition by loitering in Arragon.

• The Archduke and E. of Peterborough meet the allies at Guadalaxara.— E. Peterborough soon after resign'd in disgust.

—— The allied fleet reduces Carthagena* and Alicant, and afterward Majorca and Ivica.

* Soon after retaken.

Revenue, &c.

• The grants of Parliament of Dec. 1706, were 5,277,381£

* The privileges of the Bank of England are prolong'd on condition of its agreeing to circulate 1,500,000£ in exchequer bills at 4½ per cent. Its stock was at the same time increased to 2,201,171£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 6s.

Imp. 4,113,933£ —— Exp. 6,512,086£

France

• The signal defeat of the grand army, under Villeroi and the Elector of Bavaria at Ramillies, entirely changes the face of affairs in Flanders, and the allies, in consequence of that event, possess themselves of all Brabant.

• The Duke de Vendosme defeats Reventlau at Calcinato.

* Vendosme takes the command in Flanders, and is succeeded by the D. of Orleans in Italy; a change that was attended with the most disastrous events in that country; where the greatest abilities were required to oppose the efforts of Pr. Eugene.* * See Italy.

• In consequence of the signal defeat of the Duke of Orleans and M. de Marsin, the siege of Turin, which had continued seven months, is raised, and the fruits of five prosperous campaigns are lost.

—— Villars supports the honour of the French arms on the Rhine, where he recover'd Haguenau and took the Isle of Marquisat.

Spain

— The King, alarm'd at the progress of the allies in Catalonia, makes a great effort to recover Barcelona, but is foil'd in his attempt by the E. of Peterborough.

• The King retires from Madrid at the approach of the allied army.

• The K, having raised an army in Castile and Navarre, while his rival was wasting his time in Valencia and Arragon, where little opposition was made to him, returns to Madrid and forces the allies to retreat to Guadalaxara.

Portugal

— The allies under Das Minas and E. Galway reduce Alcantara and Ciudad Rodrigo.

— The allies, having reduced Salamanca, proceed without opposition to Madrid, where they proclaim Charles III[d]

• The allies being unsupported by the army from Catalonia, are forc'd to retire at the approach of King Philip.

Italy

• • Reventlau is def[d] by Vendosme at Calcinato; and, to complete D. of Savoy's distress, Turin is invested by Feuillade and D. of Orleans.

• The Duke is relieved from the danger which threaten'd him by the arrival of Pr. Eugene; who attack'd and forc'd the enemy's lines, and gain'd so complete a victory that the French were obliged to abandon all their conquests in Italy.

Gen. Hist.

Ecclesiastical

* Frederic IVth of Denmark, who in 1705 had sent missionaries to the East, now projects the conversion of the Finners and Laplanders. For this end he sends Paul Resin, a man of abilities, to inform himself of the state of the country, and to promote his design.‡

‡ See 1714.

Commerce

* About this time Capt. Perry, an English engineer, was employ'd by the Czar to dig a canal from the Woronetz, which joins the Don to a small river that falls into the Volga.—A grand canal from the Don to the Volga was projected but not executed.†

† Obstructed by the reduction of Asoph by the Turks.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — The Czar, availing himself of the absence of his rival, enters Poland with an army of 60,000 men, commanded by Menzikoff—possesses himself of Leopold and orders a diet to be call'd—and increases the misery of the country by the ravages of his troops.
* The Czar offers a treaty with Charles by Besseval, the French Envoy at Dresden, which is rejected with disdain.
He proposes to raise a third person to the throne of Poland. But these measures, to which the Poles were in general averse, were at last broken off by the advances of the King of Sweden.

SWEDEN — The Belligerent powers in the South, apprehensive that caprice or thirst of military glory might lead the King to interpose in the war which they were engaged in, send their Ministers to pay court to him at his camp near Leipsic.
The K. becomes the protector of the Protestant cause, and forces the Emp. to reinstate the Bohemian Protestants in their rights.
* He passes sentence of death on Patkul, the Russian Minister, at the Court of Dresden, given up by treaty of Radstadt. ‡ See Biogra.
He having accomplish'd his purpose of dethroning Augustus, marches an army of 43,000 men towards Russia with a view of humbling the Czar.
* The King, on his route towards Poland, pays a friendly visit, without guards, to Augustus at his palace near Dresden.

POLAND — The Czar brings a powerful army into Poland, and causes the Primate to assemble a council at Leopold to concert measures respecting an election to the throne, which was now declared vacant by resignation of Augustus.
Menzikoff, who had the command in Poland, disgusts the Nobles, Smielgiski and Wiesnowiski, by his haughtiness.

PRUSSIA — On the death of the Dutchess of Nemours and the failure of issue in the line of Longueville, the states of Neufchatel, by their own authority, assign the succession to the government of their country to the King of Prussia.

GERMANY — * The Archduke Charles marries the Princess Elizabeth Christiana of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle.
* On complaint of the circles of Swabia and Franconia and the Upper and Lower Rhine, of the danger that threaten'd their frontier, an assembly of the Princes is convened at Heilbron, where it is determined to raise 40,000 men for their defence.
* The Margrave of Bareith, a very old officer, takes the command on the Rhine, on the death of Pr. Lewis of Baden.
* The Margrave's lines are forc'd at Stolhoffen and he retires with the loss of his baggage, &c. leaving Wirtemburg to be ravaged.
The Elector of Hanover takes the command, surprises the M[s] de Vivons at Offenburg and forces him to retreat.

* The Emp. invests his brother, the A-duke Charles, with the dutchy of Milan and cedes Valentia and Alexandria to Savoy, accord. to treaty.

HOLLAND — * The states of Frizeland and Groninguen, who had elected the Pr. of Nassau their Stadtholder, endeavour to prevail upon the other provinces to give him a seat in the council of state; but are overruled by Holland, Zealand, Utrecht and Overissel. ** See 1701 & 1705.

STATE APP. — The E. of Pembroke is appointed Lord Lieutenant.
* Lord Cowper, Lord Keeper, is made Lord Chancellor.

LAW APPS. — * S[r] S. Harcourt is appointed Attorney General in the room of Northey; and S[r] James Montague, Solicitor.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — * After a strong oppostion by the Earls of Rochester, Nottingham, and others the act of union is pass'd.—"By this it was enacted that 16 Peers and 45 Commoners should represent the Scotch nation in the British Parliament—that Scotland should pay 48,000£ land tax when England pays 4s. in the pound—that they shall have the same commercial laws and privileges—that their respective churches shall be confirm'd in their rights—and their laws and courts of law to remain as before.
* The UNION of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland takes place.
* The first Parliament of Great Britain meets. (S[r] John Smith, Speaker.)
The Tories avail themselves of the ill success in Spain, the losses at sea, and other causes of discontent, to attack the Whig ministry, to whom they industriously impute these miscarriages.
M[r] Harley and M[r] S[t] John employ M[rs] Marsham, the Queen's confidant, to undermine the Tory interest.

* An act is pass'd to encourage the dying woollen cloth in Great Britain by laying a duty of 5 per cent on white cloth exported.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — * Before the commencement of the campaign the D. of Marlbro' is deputed by the allies to visit the King of Sweden, in order to found his intentions and conciliate his friendship.—He found him extremely reserved. But was led to think by the passion which he discovered for humbling the Czar, that he would not interfere in the war in Germany.
* After his interview with the K. of Sweden the Duke joins the army in Flanders.——An inactive campaign.

S[r] Cl[y] Shovel co-operates in the expedition of the D. of Savoy against Toulon; which prov'd fruitless, and was perhaps the cause of the ill success in Spain by preventing the Emp. from sending a sufficient force to that country.

* Three ships of the line, convoy of the W. India fleet, are attack'd by de Fourbin; and 2, with 20 merchant-m. taken aft. a brave action.
* The convoy of the Lisbon fleet is attack'd by Trouvin and Fourbin, and two of them taken.
Capt. Underwood destroys, during this campaign, the French fishery and shipping at Newfoundland.

REVENUE, &c. — * The grants of Parliament assembled Oct. 1707, were 6,379,067£ Imports 4,274,055£ Exports 6,767,178£ WHEAT per Qr. 1l.8s.6d.

FRANCE — * The French and Spanish troops evacuate Italy, agreeably to treaty with the Emp. which enables them to reinforce their armies in Flanders.
The allies are repulsed by M[l] Tesse and de Goesbriand, in their attempt on Toulon.
Villars (with de Vivons and Broglio) forcing the Marg. of Bareith's lines at Stolhoffen, penetrates into the empire; and having levied contributions on the dutchy of Wirtemburg, repasses the Rhine before the El. of Hanover.‡
The Chev. de Fourbin and de Gue Trouvin are very successful in their cruises against the English and Dutch trade, taking and destroying, during the campaign, 5 men of war and 60 of their merchant-men. ‡ See Germ.

* Introduction of promissory notes on the Gabelles; call'd by the French, "Billets sur la caise des emprunts."

SPAIN — * The Duke of Berwick by the signal victory of Almanza decides the fortune of the war in favour of King Philip.
The Duke of Orleans, who took the command after the battle of Almanza, reduces Valentia and Arragon; in consequence of which they are subjected to the laws of Castile.
* Lerida surrenders to the Duke of Orleans.

* By the advice of Portocarrero* the K. confiscates the estates of the A-duke's partisans and annexes several hereditary offices to the crown. * He continued to assist the K. with his advice.

PORTUGAL — * The allied army under E. Galway and Das Minas penetrates into Valencia and lays siege to Valena; near to which place, at Almanza, they give battle to the Duke of Berwick, and are signally defeated with the loss of about 3000 kill'd and 10,000 taken prisoners.
The Spaniards under the Marq. de Bage invade Portugal and reduce Ciudad Rodrigo.

ITALY — The Emp. cedes the towns of Valencia and Alexandria to the D. of Savoy, and invests the A-duke Charles with the duchy of Milan.
Pr. Eugene and the D. of Savoy passing the Var with 30,000 men, attack Toulon, but are repuls'd by M[l] Tesse.
Gen. Thaun marches into the kingdom of Naples, red. the capital and other forts, and proclaims the A-duke.

ECCLESIASTICAL — * The Protestants in the Austrian dominions at this time experience the friendship of the heroic King of Sweden. Who having now erected his standard in Saxony and struck terror into all Germany, obliged the Emp. to reinstate them in above a thousand churches. He had probably the same motives that led his rival, the worthy Knight of La Manca, to release the galley slaves; but it was attended with less effect; for the poor Protestants were deprived of their churches as soon as their protector experienced a reverse of fortune.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

- The Czar is taken by surprise at Grodno; and after a skirmish in the streets retires with his army to the Russian frontier.
- The Czar, having destroy'd the bridges and desolated the country to embarrass his enemy, prepares for defence; the main army under Ceremetof being station'd near Mohilow, and Menzikoff having the command of an advanced army.
- The Russian army sustains a desperate conflict at Holowzin and are forc'd to retire by the seventh attack.§
- Menzikoff deprives the King of his great dependence by defeating an army of 15,000 men under Leuwenhaupt.

§ Such was the firmness and discipline of the Russians.

SWEDEN

- The King surprises the Czar at Grodno and forces him to make a precipitate retreat to the Russian frontier.
- The King marches through a country desolated by war, famine and pestilence; and having cross'd the Warbitz attacks the Russians in their entrenchments at Holowzin, and forces them to retire after a severe action.
- Elated with success and with the hopes of dethroning the Czar, he declines a treaty proposed by him.
- He is determined by the difficulty of subsisting his army in Russia and the proposals made by Mezeppa, the Coffack chief who had revolted to him, to pass through the Ukraine; a step which proved fatal to him.
- The King's distress begins with the defeat of a reinforcement from Livonia under Leuwenhaupt.‡

† He promis. ed to find subsistence for his army, & join him wh. 30,000 men.

‡ By repeated actns. 15000 were reduc'd to 4000 m.

POLAND

- Stanislaus, who was now at the head of an army in Poland, endeavours in vain to gain Sinowiski, the firm friend of Augustus.
- While the Czar and King of Sweden are contending for empire on the Banks of the Dniper, Sinowiski secretly supports the cause of Augustus and patiently waits an opportunity to assert his right by force of arms.

GERMANY

- The Diet is induced, by the complaints of the allies of the deficiency of the Imperial supplies and the clamours of the Archduke, of Portugal and Savoy for money and troops, to authorize the Elector of Hanover to enforce their decrees respecting the several contingents by force of arms.
- A Diet for a pacification with the Hungarians having been in vain assembled, each party renews its efforts—The campaign begins with an advantage on the side of Heisler, but terminates with a formidable irruption on the Austrian frontier.
- A dispute with the Pope, occasion'd by the contributions rais'd on the clergy of Parma, terminates in an open rupture.

HOLLAND

- The Pr. of Nassau distinguishes himself by his bravery at the head of the Dutch infantry at the battle of Oudenarde.
- The States sustain a great loss in the death of Veld-Marshal d'Overquerque.—He was succeeded by Count Tilly.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM.

- Death of Prince George of Denmark, aged 55.

STATE APP.

- Mr Boyle succeeds M. Harley as Secretary of State and is succeeded by St John Smith as Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- M. Robt Walpole succ. M. St John as Secretary at War, and E. Cholmondeley is app. Comptroller and afterw. Treasurer of the Housh.
- The E. of Pembroke succ. Pr. George of Denmark as Lord H. Admiral, and Ld Wharton is app. Ld Lieutenant.

LAW APPS.

- St James Montagu is appointed Attorney General and is succeeded by St Robt Eyre as Solicitor.

CIVIL AND POLTICAL

- The Duke of Marlbro' refusing to serve unless Harley was dismiss'd, the Queen is induced by policy to gratify him.
- It being represented to the Court of Versailles that a great part of the Scotch nation were averse to the union, the K. avails himself of their disaffection to project an invasion in favour of the Pretender, by that means to cause a diversion in Flanders.
- The zealous attachment of the nation is discovered by the addresses presented to the Queen at this crisis.
- The second Parliament of Queen Ann is dissolved and the third meets. (St R. Onslow, Speaker.)
- An act for instituting a court of exchequer in Scotland.
- An act for renewing the term of the E. India Company on condition of its advancing 1,200,000£ more to government.—The Ld High Treasurer at the same time avails himself of the good state of public credit to reduce *their* interest to 5 per cent.*
- The Bank of England, being distress'd by the demands occasion'd by the national alarm, is aided by government and by public spirited individuals.

* Anderson, 3, 28,

MILITARY AND NAVAL

- The allies under the Duke of Marlbro', Pr. Eugene and d'Overquerque, gain the signal victory of Oudenarde.‡
- The Duke, pursuing his success, levels the enemy's lines and lays Artois and Picardy under contribution.
- Reduction of Lisle by the allies.
- The siege of Lisle is forwarded by Gen. Webb's gallant defence of a convoy from Ostend at Wynandale.
- Reduction of Ghent by the allies.
- On advice of the preparations made by France for a descent on the British Coast, St G. Byng is ordered to sea.
- Adm. St G. Byng finds the French fleet in the Frith of Edinburgh, gives them chase and prevents the intended invasion.
- Adm. Leake reduces the Island of Sardinia.
- Gen. Stanhope reduces the fortress of Port-Mahon and island of Minorca.
- Adm. St Chs Wager attacks the Spanish galleons off Carthagena, destroys the Admiral's ship and takes the Rear Admiral.

‡ The Elect. Pr. of Hanover signalized himself here at the head of Bulau's dragns.

REVENUE, &c.

- The grants of Parliament assembled Nov. 1708, were 6,698,839£ Imp. 4,698,663£ Exp. 6,969,689£
- The interest on the original stock of the E. India Company is reduced to 5 per cent, and 1,200,000£ more borrow'd. (See Civil Hist.)
- The Charitable Corporation is instit^d to lend money at low interest to prev^t the exactions of usurers. (1733.)

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 11s. 6d.

FRANCE

- M. de Chamillard† resigns his office of Comptroller of Finance to M. de Desmarets.
- The King, flattered by the representation of the disaffection of the Scots to the union, supplies the Chev. de St Geo. with a fleet and land forces to make a descent in Scotland; but after a fruitless attempt they return to Dunkirk.‡
- Vendosme, attended by the D. of Burgundy, reduces Ghent, while de la Motte reduces Bruges and Plassendal.
- Vendosme is defeated before Oudenarde, and 3000 troops kill'd and 7000 taken.—Ghent surrendered to the allies in conseq.
- The city and citadel of Lisle surrender to the allies after a brave defence by Ml Boufflers, Gov. of Picardy, who was created a Peer of France for his good conduct.

‡ See Biogra.

SPAIN

- The D. Moles succeeds Ct d'Oropesa as Premier.
- The Ct de Staremberg, an officer of great merit, brings a small reinforcement to the Archduke, but is unable to prevent the reduction of Tortosa by the Duke of Orleans.—Staremberg attempted in vain to recover it Dec. 1708.
- The D. of Orleans, embarrass'd by the intrigues of the Princess des Ursins, returns to France.
- The Moors reduce the important fortress of Oran, an acquisition made to Spain by Card. Ximenes.†

† See 1732.

PORTUGAL

- Marriage of the King to the Archdutchess M. Anne, second daughter of the Emp. Leopold.

ITALY

- The Emp. confiscates the estates of the Dukes of Mantua‡ and Montferrat and grants the investiture of the latter to the D. of Savoy.
- The Pope and Italian Princes are excited to take up arms by the Emperor's arbitrary and oppressive measures.
- The reduction of Sesana by Villars is counterpoised by that of Exille, Perousa and Fenestrelle by the D. of Savoy.

‡ The death of the D. of Mantua prevented the grief he wd. have felt on this occasion

GENERAL HIST.

COMMERCE

- The French E. India Company are again in the utmost distress, and again experience their sovereign's protection. But it seem'd intended only to prove the great difference between the protection of an absolute Monarch and the security of a free government.

VOYAGES

- Two ships of 36 and 30 g. are sent out by the merchants of Bristol to cruise against the Spanish trade in the South Seas under the comd of Cap. Woodes Rogers, (a man of great naval skill and of an intrepid, enterprising spirit) and Cap. Courtney. They took a rich Manila ship, and perform'd other exploits on the Spanish Coast.—They return'd in Oct. 1711.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

The Czar having visited the provinces adjoining to the Ukraine and prepared them for defence marches an army of 40,000 men commanded, under himself,† by Czeremetof, Menzikoff and Baur, to Pultawa, which was then besieg'd by the K. of Sweden.

† He acted as Major Gen.

The Czar, having chosen the most advantageous ground, is attack'd by the King, and after a desperate action, forces him to a precipitate retreat with the loss of 9000 kill'd and 16,000 taken prisoners, with C[t] Piper, his Minister, and the Gen[s] Leuwenhaupt, Schlippenbach, Renschild,‡ &c. with his military chest containing the spoils of Augustus.

‡ These were to Siberia. See Commer.

The Czar sends Czeremetof to secure Livonia, and Menzikoff to rally the partisans of Augustus in Poland.

The Czar, having had an interview with Augustus at Thorn, and with the King of Prussia at Marienwerder, and enter'd into alliance with them, attends the siege of Riga, and returns in triumph to Moscow.

SWEDEN

After the fatal defeat of Leuwenhaupt at Lesnau, the King enters the Ukraine with an army of about 24,000 men, half naked and emaciated, in the midst of a severe winter, where he is join'd by Mazeppa with 6000 Cossacks instead of 30,000, which he engaged to bring.§

§ Increased afterwards to 16,000.

* The King determines to lay siege to Pultawa, the Czar's magazine for these parts, in hopes that by the reduction of it he might be reliev'd from his distress and enabled to pursue his designs against him.

The K, finding an action unavoidable, gives battle to the Czar, and after a great display of valour suffers a total overthrow. Retreating from the field he passes the Dniper with his shattered army and takes refuge in the Turkish dominions.

He is hospitably received by the Serasquier of Bender and conducted by him to that city.

* Hoping to draw the Turks into a war with Russia, he refuses to be convey'd to his own domin[s] by the K. of France.

DENMARK

The King joins the offensive alliance of the Czar and Augustus K. of Poland against Sweden.

He lays claim to Schonen; and making a descent on that province besieges and takes Helsinburg.

POLAND

Augustus returning to Poland by invitation of a strong party of the Nobles re-ascends the throne which Stanislaus, now a fugitive, had abandon'd; and summons a grand council to settle the affairs of the state.

Stanislaus puts himself under the protection of the Swedish Gen. Crassau, who retires to Stettin.

Augustus has an interview with the Czar at Thorn and renews his treaty with him.

PRUSSIA

The Prussian Gen. Lottum, an officer of distinguished merit, falls at the battle of Malplaquet.

The King entertains the Czar at Marienwerder and engages in a defensive alliance with him.

GERMANY

The El. of Hanover forms a plan for attacking the enemy in the Higher Alsace while C[t] de Merci penetrates into Franche Comte.

The C[t] de Merci is defeated in an attempt to effect the Elector's design by a detachment under de Bourg.

C[t] Thaun, who now commanded in Italy, opposes the D. of Berwick with great address.—No signal action.

* The Elector of Hanover is at last admitted into the Electoral College by consent of that body.—A vote is pass'd at the same time, that the present Emperor has a voice in the College as King of Bohemia.

HOLLAND

Marriage of the Prince of Orange and Nassau to the Princess M. Louisa of Hesse Cassel.

Conferences are held at the Hague on the subject of peace and advantageous offers made to the States by France; but all pacific measures are traversed by the grand pensionary Heinsius, who was in the interest of the D. of Marlbro' and Pr. Eugene.

STATE AFF.

E. of Orford, S[r] J. Leake, S[r] G. Byng, G. Dodington and P. Methuen are appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty in the room of E. Pembroke, resign'd.

The D. of Marlbro' and V. Townshend attend the conferences for peace at the Hague.—Lewis offers to abandon the Pretender, to acknowledge the Q's title, to renounce his pretensions to Spain and to cede the barrier towns demanded by the States. But the allies demanding the cession of Alsace with the fortresses of Strasburg and Lisle, his Minister is recall'd.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

In consequence of the arrest of Matueof, the Russian Ambassador, an act is pass'd to secure the privileges of foreign Ministers.

An act is pass'd to naturalize foreign Protestants—this was chiefly intended to favour the refugees from the Palatinate.†

† Repeal'd 1712.

In consideration of the services render'd to gov[t] by the Bank of England an offer is now made to circulate 2,500,000£ of exchequer bills, and advance 400,000£ to gov[t]‡ with[t] additional int[t], by w[h] it is enabl'd to enlarge its cap[l] to 4,802,343£ and its term prolong'd to 1733.

‡ Their interest was hereby red. from 8 to 6 per cent.

Public attention is engaged by the political tenets and consequent impeachm[t] of D. Sacheverell; a man whom a violent party spirit rais'd to a distinction to which neither his abilities nor personal merit entitled him‡

‡ See 1710.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

The allies under Marlbro' and Eugene open the campaign with the siege of Tournay, which they reduc'd.

The allies pass the Scheld to lay siege to Mons; and being opposed in their design by Villars, a battle ensues, in which they gain'd a victory, but with the loss of 20,000 of the finest troops in Europe.‡

‡ The French lost only 10,000.

The victory of Malplaquet enables the allies to accomplish their object—the reduction of Mons.

REVENUE, &c.

The grants of Parliament, Nov. 1709, were 6,863,142£ Imports 4,510,593£ Exports 6,627,045£

WHEAT per Qr. 3l. 18s. 6d.

Arrival of seven thousand Protestant refugees from the Palatinate, &c. in consequence of the act now pass'd in their favour.

FRANCE

The kingdom being distress'd by the expence of the war and by a great dearth, Lewis sends de Rouille and afterwards de Torcy to the Hague to propose terms of peace, which being refus'd, he throws himself on the zeal of his subjects to support him in the war.

De Bourg with a detachment from de Harcourt's army on the Rhine, defeats de Merci at Rumersheim

The allies, having reduc'd Tournay, prepar'd to attack Mons, which brought on the battle of Malplaquet, in which the French, under Villars and Boufflers,‡ display'd great valour, but were forc'd at last to retreat.

‡ He voluntarily offer'd to serve under Villars.

SPAIN

The King, by advice of Portocarrero, avails himself of the offer made by his grand-father of abandoning him, to cast himself on the affection of his subjects and appoint a *Spanish* Ministry.†—This politic measure gain'd him their attachment and induc'd them to assist him with their fortunes.—This was the last service rendered by Portocarrero to his sovereign.*

† D. of Medina Cœli app. Premier and the M. de Bedmar Sec. at War.

* He died Sep. 1709.

The Chevalier d'Asfeldt recovers the Castle of Alicant.

— The Marq. de Baye defeats E. Galway on the Plains of Gudina and takes the Castle of Alconchel on the Portuguese frontier.

PORTUGAL

The allied army under E. Galway and the M. de Fronteira is defeated near Caya.

A dispute respects the privilege demanded by the Imperial Amb[r] occasions a misunderstand[g] betw[n] the K. & his allies.

ITALY

The Pope is forc'd to submit to the superior force of the Emperor. He engages to subsist 6000 Imperialists in his dominions and not to aid the enemies of the House of Austria.—He afterward acknowledg'd the Archduke as King of Spain.

Count Thaun is opposed to M[l] D. of Berwick in Italy.—No signal event occurs during this campaign.

TURKEY

* The Serasquier of Bender receives the King of Sweden with great hospitality after his disaster at Pultawa.

The Vizier and Dowager Sultana, who had great influence over her son, are gain'd by the address of the Swedish Minister, Poniatowski.

COMMERCE

* The French E. India Company, by virtue of the King's licence granted 1708 to lease out their privilege to others, grant permission to M. Crozat to fit out two ships, paying them 15 per cent. upon goods imported. (See 1712.) The French government also forms a project for a bank to circulate their mint bills; but the scarcity of money renders it impracticable.

* The Swedish prisoners taken at Pultawa were dispers'd in Siberia, and were a means of introducing many arts into that country. The artist's skill never perhaps appeared so important.—The distinction of rank and possessions ceasing, every man became comparatively rich who was acquainted with any art by which he could provide for himself.

[1710]

Jan. — July — Dec.

· Marriage of the Princeſs Anne, daughter of Czar John, to the Duke of Courland.

· Reduction of Elbing, a Hanſe-town of regal Pruſſia, and one of the chief magazines of the King of Sweden.

RUSSIA — ····· · The Czar reduces Riga and ſecures the attach[t] of the citizens by reſtoring the privileges of w[h] the K. Swed[n] had depriv'd them. ‖ ‖ See Sweden, 1709.

——— { Purſuing his deſign of extending his frontier on the Baltic and ſecuring Peterſburg, he reduces Wiburg in Finland, and Kexholm on the Ladoga, and the Iſle of Oeſel. And on the ſide of Livonia the reduction of Pernau and Revel completed the conqueſt of that valuable province.

* Czar, the K[s] of Poland, Pruſſia and Denmark and El. of Hanover oblige the Swedes to ſign a neutrality for Pomerania.

····· The Czar, by his Miniſter Tolſtoy, counteracts the intrigues of the King of Sweden at the Porte.

····· · The King, by means of C[t] Poniatowſki, his Miniſter at the Porte, inſinuates himſelf into the good graces of the Grand Vizier.

····· · { Finding that Tolſtoy had undermined his intereſt with the Vizier by means of the contents of his own military cheſt, he effects a revolution at that Court.

SWEDEN — * { The new Grand Vizier, Cupruli, whoſe averſion to war rendered him unfit to forward the K's deſigns, and whoſe inflexible integrity made him diſagreeable to the Sultan, is ſoon diſmiſs'd and Baltagi Mahomet ſucceeds him.

· { While the King is filling the Court of Conſtantinople with his intrigues, his Gen. Steenboek at the head of the Swediſh militia ſupports the cauſe of his diſtreſs'd country and his unfortunate ſovereign againſt the Danes, whom he defeated at Elfingburg.

* Gen. Craſſau ſigns a treaty of neutrality for Pomerania, which is confirm'd by the Swediſh regency.

DENMARK ···· The Danes reduce Chriſtianſtadt.

· The Danes are defeated with great ſlaughter by Steenboek before Helſingburg and forc'd to abandon that fortreſs.

· The grand council aſſembles and ratifies the treaty with Ruſſia.

POLAND — * { The city of Dantzick is fin'd 4,000,000 florins to indemnify the King for the effects which the magiſtrates had ſurrendered to the Swedes.

PRUSSIA — * { The King confederates with the Czar, the Kings of Denmark and Poland, the El. of Hanover and D. of Holſtein, to render the army, commanded by Craſſau in Pomerania, uſeleſs, by forcing him to ſign a neutrality.

——— { C[t] Zinzendorf attends the Congreſs of Gertrudenberg and joins the advocates for war in England and Holland in inſiſting on their former propoſitions, "That Lewis ſhould aſſiſt in depoſing his grand-ſon and cede Alſace to the Emperor."

GERMANY ····· This campaign is not diſtinguiſhed by any ſignal event either on the Rhine, in Hungary or Italy.

· The allies ſign a treaty for the ſecurity of Holſtein and Pomerania againſt the Northern Powers.

* The El. of Hanover gains the county of Delmenhorſt mortgaged to him by the King of Denmark.

HOLLAND ——— { The French Monarch again condeſcends ſo far as to renew his propoſals of peace.—A conference takes place at Gertrudenberg, where de Buys and Vanderduſſen attended on the part of the States, but is broken off by the exorbitant demands of the allies and the requiſition that Lewis ſhould aſſiſt in depoſing his grand-ſon.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP. —— R[t] Walpole, Treaſ. of the Navy; Ad. Cardonnel, Secretary at War; D. of Dover, third Secr. of State, and S[r] J. Holland, Comptroller.

· · D. of Shrewſbury ſucceeds the M[s] of Kent as L[d] Chamberlain, and L[d] Dartmouth ſucc. E. Sunderland as Secretary of State.

· E. Godolphin, L[d] H. Treaſurer, is diſplac'd, and the Staff com[d] to E. Paulet, R. Harley, T. Manſell, H. Paget, R. Benſon.

· S[r] S. Harcourt is appointed Lord Keeper.

—— R. Harley, Chan. of the Exch[r]; E. Rocheſter, Preſ. of the C[l]; D. of Bucks, Stew[d] of the H. and H. S[t] John, Sec. of State.

— G. Granville, Secretary of War, and the D. of Ormond ſucceeds E. Wharton as L[d] Lieutenant of Ireland.

LAW APPS. · S[r] Tho[s] Parker, one of the managers againſt D. Sacheverell, is app. L[d] Chief Juſtice of King's Bench.

· S[r] E[d] Northey is again app. Attorney General and R. Raymond, Solicitor.

——— { The D. of Marlbro' attends the Congreſs at Gertrudenberg. Where the K. of France offers terms which neceſſity alone would have driven him to; but they are rejected by the allies, who adhere to their former propoſitions.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — { D. Sacheverell is impeach'd before the H. of Lords for having maintain'd in his ſermons "that the means uſed to effect the revolution were unjuſtifiable, that the toleration was unwarrantable, and that her Majeſty's adminiſtration both in eccleſiaſtical and civil affairs was unconſtitutional."—He was found guilty, and ſentenced to forbear preaching 3 years and his two printed ſermons to be burnt.† † The cl raiſed by decision instrum to the ſu ceſs of th Jacobite the enſui election.

· An act is paſs'd to inveſt authors with a copy right during a term ſpecified.

· An act to encourage the raiſing naval ſtores in her Majeſty's plantations.

· · The third Parliament of Q. Anne is diſſolv'd, and the fourth meets. (W. Bromley, Speaker.)

· The allies commanded by Marlbro' and Eugene paſs the French lines at Pont-a-Verden and reduce Douay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — ——— The allies make themſelves maſter of Bethune, Aire and S[t] Venant.

····· During this camp[n] G[l] Nicholſon made himſelf maſter of Port Royal (call'd aft[ds] Annapolis) and part of Nova Scotia.† † Confir to Engla by treat Utrecht.

—— { S[r] J. Norris, who commanded in the Mediterranean, makes a deſcent at Cette in Languedoc; but is defeated by the Duke de Noailles who brought a reinforcement to the D. de Roquelaire, commandant in that province.

· The grants of the Parl[t] aſſembled Nov. 1710, were 17,107,095£ Imports 4,011,341£

REVENUE, &c. — Between 1659 and the preſent year, the ſum of 21,419,307£ had been coin'd in England. Exports 6,690,828£

WHEAT Qr. 3l. 1 Average 1700, 1 3s. 9d.

····· The conteſt bet[n] the Whigs and Tories at the preſent election occaſions violent commotions thro'-out the kingdom.

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* Marriage of the Duke of Berry to Mad[le] d'Orleans.

* Regulation, "that the children of the D. of Maine, the K's legitimated ſon, ſhall enjoy their father's rank, &c."

FRANCE — ——— { The K. ſends the Abbe Polignac and M[l] d'Huxelles to the Congreſs at Gertrudenberg.—The allies requiring the ceſſion of Alſace and Liſle, and the K's aid in dethroning his grand-ſon, he prepares to continue the war.

——— Bethune, Aire and S[t] Venant ſurrender to the allies.

· The D. de Medina Cœli is arreſted for carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the allies, and ſentenc'd to perpetual impriſonment.

SPAIN — ·· { The defeat of the M. de Villadarias by a detachment under Gen. Stanhope is ſoon follow'd by a general action near Saragoſſa, where Staremberg defeated the M. de Baye and put the Archduke again in poſſeſſion of Madrid.† † He was forc'd to treat for of aid fr his allies

··· { The K. gives the D. de Vendoſme the com[d]; and taking the field in perſon they ſurround Gen. Stanhope at Brihuega and force him to capitulate; after w[h] they gain the ſignal vict. of Villa-Viciоſa, and enter Saragoſſa.

PORTUGAL · The King refuſes to join the allies in their expedition againſt Madrid.

· The allies are ſignally defeated at Villa-Viciоſa.

TURKEY — ····· { The Sultan, yielding to the ſolicitations of Poniatowſki, aſſiſted by the French Ambaſſador, prepares for war with Ruſſia. But a ſudden revolution is effected in the Divan by the judicious diſtribution of the ſpoils of Pultawa by Tolſtoy, the Ruſſian Miniſter.

GEN. HIST. ECCLESIASTICAL — · { By authority from Rome the Spaniſh Governor of the Philippines ſends a ſhip with two miſſionaries on board for the further diſcovery* of the Archipelago of the Palaos iſlands and the propagation of the goſpel on them.—Several of the iſlands were viſited by them.—The event was, that the fathers were loſt and but little benefit or information accrued from the expedition.—See 1722. * See 17

· Marriage of the Czarowitz, Peter, to the Princeſs Char. Soph. of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle.

The Czar, having ſent Adm. Creutz and Pr. Gallitzin to reinforce Aſoph, which was beſieged by the Tartars, marches with an army under Czeremetof to oppoſe the Grand Vizier who was advancing towards Jazy on the banks of the Pruth.

The Czar ſuffers himſelf to be ſurrounded by the Turks and Tartars.

RUSSIA — * Catharine (afterwards the Czarina) extricates the Czar from his diſtreſs by propoſing the expedient of bribing the Vizier to treat of peace.—The treaty of Pruth was concluded by which Aſoph was ceded to the Turks.

* Agreeably to a treaty with the Kings of Poland and Denmark, the Czar ſends Baur to join them before Stralſund.

* The Czar offers to hold Livonia as a fief of the empire and aid the Emperor with 25,000 men againſt France, on condition of being admitted as a Prince of the empire, but is refuſed.§

§ 'Twas fear'd that ſuch a meaſure wd. endanger the liberty of the emp.

The King now entertains ſanguine hopes of accompliſhing his deſigns againſt the Czar; the Grand Vizier, Baltagi Mahomet, whom he had made his friend by means of his Miniſter Poniatowſki, being ſent againſt him with 200,000.

SWEDEN — * The King's hopes are blaſted by the treaty of Pruth between the Sultan and the Czar.

The King accompliſhes the diſmiſſion of Baltagi Mahomet.

* The Dalecarlians, underſtanding that their ſovereign was detain'd a priſoner in Turkey, offer to march to his relief.

The Swedes under Steenboek defeat the joint efforts of Ruſſia, Denmark and Saxony, in Pomerania.

* A treaty is form'd by Denmark, Ruſſia and Saxony, by which it is agreed that they ſhall attack the Swediſh forteſſes in Pomerania with an allied army, while the Czar covered Kaminiec.

DENMARK — The allies make unſucceſsful attacks on Damgarten, Stralſund and Wiſmar.

* The Palatine of Kiovia, the firm partiſan of Staniſlaus, is defeated by the Ruſſian Gen. Goltz.

POLAND — * The Kings of Poland and Denmark and the Czar, availing themſelves of the King of Sweden's abſence, form an alliance for the invaſion of his dominions in Pomerania and Germany.

· Death of the Emperor Joſeph, aged 32 years.

· The Archduke Charles is elected to the Imperial crown by the title of Charles VIth

* By the election of the A-duke the advocates for war are deprived of the plea of preſerving the balance of power. But the Emp, actuated by his own love of dominion and inſtigated by his ambitious miniſters, Lichtenſtein, Herberſtein and Eugene, purſues his ſcheme of aggrandizement and calls on his allies to ſupport him in it.

GERMANY — · Previous to his coronation the Emp. is required to ſign a capitulation to ſecure the liberties of the Germanic Body by prevent[s] thoſe confiſcat[ns], &c. w[h] had b[n] practiſed by former Emp[s] with[t] conſent of the Diet.

· The war in Hungary is concluded by the treaty of Zathmar, in which are ſeveral ſtipulations favourable to the liberty of the people.

· J. W. Friſo, Pr. of Orange and Stadtholder of Frizeland and Groninguen, is kill'd (in his 25th year) by the overſetting of a bark at the paſſage of Mardyke.—His ſon, born Sep. 1711, was elected Stadtholder of the United States 1747.

HOLLAND — The States, alarm'd at the pacific meaſures of England, ſend de Buys to ſolicit that Court to alter its reſolution.*

* England, 1712.

· The Dutcheſs of Somerſet is app. Groom of the Stole, and Mrs. Maſham† ſucceeds the Dutcheſs of Marlbro' as Privy Purſe.

— The E. of Oxford is app. L[d] High Treaſurer, and R. Benſon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

· The D. of Bucks is app. Preſident of the Council, and E. Paulet, Steward of the Houſhold.

STATE APP. · D. Robinſon, Biſhop of Briſtol, is app. Privy Seal.

† The partiſan of the E. of Oxford.

The total change in adminiſtration is attended with a change of national opinion. The D. of Marlbro', whoſe brilliant actions had render'd him the idol of the people, is decried for extortion and inſolence; and the E. of Peterborough is careſs'd and extoll'd.

* A ſtrict examination of the public expenditure is ordered by Parliament.

· It being repreſented by the commiſſioners of the public accounts to the Commons and by them to the Q. that the D. of Marlbro' and R. Walpole had been guilty of peculation, they are diſmiſs'd from their employ[ts]

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

· An act, making 600£ a year in eſtate a qualification for a knight of a ſhire, and 300£ for a repreſentative of a borough.

· An act to enable her Majeſty to build 50 new churches in London and Weſtminſter.

· An act to eſtabliſh a general poſt office.

· There being a large arrear of public debentures without a fund for the diſcharge of them, an act (projected by the Premier) is now paſs'd for making good deficiencies, and for erecting a corporation to trade to the South Seas.

Great ſymptoms of diſaffection to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion appear in the Scotch nation.†

† The Dſs. of Gordon preſented the faculty of advocates a medal of the Pretender; for wh. ſhe was thanked

· The D. of Marlbro', conſenting to continue the command, takes the field; and having by a maſterly movement deceiv'd Villars, paſſes the lines which he deem'd impregnable at Arleux.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — — The Duke diſplays great military ſkill in the reduction of Bouchain.

An expedition againſt Canada, conducted by S[r] Howeden Walker and Brig. Hill, proves unſucceſsful.

· Grants of Parliament, aſſembled Dec. 1711, were 7,213,730£

Imports 4,685,785£

Exports 6,447,170£

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 14s.

REVENUE, &c. — — * The Company of Mine Adventurers having fail'd through the miſconduct of its directors, &c. a new arrangement is now made by act of Parliament, by which its creditors are admitted to a ſhare in its profits.

· Death of the Dauphin, aged 50 years.

FRANCE — M[l] Villars, deceiv'd by a feint of the D. of Marlbro' who had by that means paſs'd his lines at Arleux, and thinking it expedient to avoid a battle, retreats to the Heights of Cambray where he prepares to act on the defenſive.

· The D. de Noailles reduces the fortreſs of Gironne in Catalonia.

· The Sieur Saus takes great part of the Engliſh fleet from Virginia.

— Adm. du Gue Trouvin makes a ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Portugueſe ſettlements in Brazil.

SPAIN — · The death of the Emp. Joſeph, and election of the A-duke Charles produce a change in the politics of England very favourable to King Philip; theſe events affording the Queen and her Tory Miniſtry a juſt reaſon for diſcontinuing the war, which, if ſucceſsful, would have deſtroy'd the balance of power, the preſervation of which was its primary object.

The reduct[n] of Gironne ſecures to Philip the diſtrict of Vic in Catalonia, and the furren[r] of Venaſſo gives him poſſ. of Arragon.

PORTUGAL — C[t] de Villaverda reduces Miranda. This was return'd by the M[s] de Baye, who bombarded Elvas.

· Government is much diſtreſs'd by their loſs at Rio Janeiro, where the French had taken near a million ſterling.† † See France

ITALY — · The Emperor arrives at Vado from Spain; and, after having an interview with the D. of Savoy and confirming him in the territories granted by his brother, he receives the compliments of the Italian ſtates on his acceſſ[n], at Milan.

TURKEY — War is declar'd with Ruſſia; and Baltagi, who after various changes in the Miniſtry was app. Vizier, leads a vaſt army towards Moldavia.

* The Vizier, when he had the Czar entirely in his power, is prevail'd upon to conclude a treaty.† † See Ruſſia & Swedan.

COMMERCE — * An Engliſh South Sea Company is eſtabliſhed.—See civil hiſtory of that kingdom.

Jan. July Dec.

· The Czar's marriage with Catharine is publicly ſolemniz'd.—See 1711 and 1714.

· A new rupture with the Porte had nearly been effected by the French and Swediſh factions; but an accommodation takes place.

RUSSIA — A breach between Ruſſia and the Porte is attempted again by the ſame agents, and an army ſent againſt Baur which is defeated by him on the frontier of Poland.—An accommodation is again effected.

Prince Menzikoff is ſent with an army to join the Danes and Saxons in their attack on the Swediſh forts in Pomerania.

The Czar, attended by the Czarina, goes into Pomerania; where he confers with Auguſtus on the operations of the campaign; after which they viſit the Court of Berlin.

SWEDEN — The King fills the Divan with his cabals, and occaſions various revolutions in the Miniſtry at the Porte; but is unable to effect a vigorous war with Ruſſia.

The King being preſs'd to leave the Turkiſh dominions, demands a ſum of money to defray the expence of his journey; but being ſupplied with it he feigns excuſes for delay.†

Steenbock, having aſſembled his forces from Stralſund, marches againſt the Danes in Damgarten.

· Steenbock, with a force much inferior to the enemy, gains a ſignal and deciſive victory at Gadebuſh.

† This conduct was fatal to his domins. now invaded by the Czar.

DENMARK — The Danes reduce Stade, a ſtrong Swediſh fortreſs, and poſſeſs themſelves of Bremen and Verden.

· Gen. Steenbock defeats the enemy's deſign on Pomerania by the memorable victory of Gadebuſh.

* The King gives up his pretenſions to Hamburg for 230,000 crowns.

POLAND — The Czar having engaged by the treaty of Pruth not to interfere in the affairs of Poland, he is now call'd upon by the Diet to withdraw his troops.—This he promiſed to do, but did not perform.

· The Emperor receives the crown of Hungary.

GERMANY — The Emperor, knowing that the ſucceſs of the war muſt depend on the efforts of England, ſends Pr. Eugene to the Court of London; where he labours in vain to render that ſtate ſubſervient to his own and his ſovereign's ambitious views.

* Pr. Eugene, being unable to accompliſh the purpoſe of his viſit to England, paſſes to the Hague, where he meets the Imperial Miniſter, Zinzendorf; and they confer with Heinſius on their future meaſures.

The Imperial and Dutch army, under Pr. Eugene and the D. of Albemarle, reduce Queſnoy and inveſt Landrecy, where they are foil'd by Villars; who forc'd their lines at Denain and recover'd Marchiennes, Douay & Bouchain.

SWITZERLAND — * The ariſtocratics in Geneva avail themſelves of a body of troops ſupplied by Berne and Zuric, to aboliſh the regulations of 1707 in favor of the democratics.*

· The civil broils between the Proteſtant and Catholic cantons of Switzerland are compoſed by the treaty of Araw.

* Reſtraining the influence of certain families in the Council; and political aſſemblies of the Bourgeoiſie.

HOLLAND — · The States, being unable to traverſe the treaty for peace which was in agitation between England and France, ſend their Plenipotentiaries de Buys and Vanderduſſen to the Congreſs which was open'd at Utrecht.

· The Dutch and Imperial's being unable to oppoſe Villars, Denain, Marchiennes, Douay and Bouchain ſurrender to him.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP. — · S[r] W. Wyndham is appointed Secretary at War in the room of G. Granville; L[d] Lanſdowne, Comptroller of the Houſhold.

· E. of Strafford appointed Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

· The D. of Hamilton app. Maſter of the Ordnance in the room of E. Rivers, now Commander in Chief in England,

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — · The Queen, unwilling to continue a war, the primary object of which was now loſt by the election of the Archduke Charles to the empire, commences a negotiation for peace.

Pr. Eugene, who was now in England, is unſucceſsful in his endeavours to divert the Queen and her Miniſtry from their pacific meaſures. Convinc'd of their expediency, ſhe firmly reſolved not to ſacrifice the national welfare and the independency of Europe to the intereſted views of a few individuals and the boundleſs ambition of the Houſe of Auſtria.

· L[d] Bolingbroke is ſent to the Court of Verſailles to forward the preliminaries, while L[d] Lexington goes to Madrid to receive King Philip's renunciation of his pretenſions to the crown of France.

E. Strafford and D[r] Robinſon, B[p] of Briſtol, attend as Britiſh Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of Utrecht.‡

‡ See 1713.

* An act for appointing circuit courts in Scotland.

· An act to reſtore the patrons of church preferment in Scotland to their right.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — · The Duke of Ormond ſucceeds the Duke of Marlbro' in his command.

· The allies, under Pr. Eugene, the D. of Ormond and E. Albemarle, lay ſiege to Queſnoy.

The Duke of Ormond having proclaim'd an armiſtice withdraws his troops from the allied army and takes poſſeſſion of Dunkirk which was put into his hands as a cautionary town till the treaty was perform'd.

REVENUE, &c. — Imports 4,454,682£ Exports 7,468,857£ WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 6s. 4d.

FRANCE — · The laſt years of Lewis XIVth are embittered by the mortality that happen'd in his family. Within one month, the Dauphineſs M. Adel. of Savoy, aged 25, the Dauphin, aged 30, and their ſon, the D. of Britany, all died.‡

‡ Henault, 1712.

The allies under Pr. Eugene, reduce Queſnoy; but Villars, with admirable addreſs having defeated them and forc'd their lines at Denain, recovers Douay, Queſnoy and Bouchain.

· The Congreſs of Utrecht is open'd by M[l] d'Huxelles, Abbe Polignac, and M. Menager on the part of France.

· The King of Spain renounces the crown of France, and the Dukes of Berry and Orleans that of Spain.

SPAIN — * The birth of the Infant Don Philip attaches the people more ſtrongly to their ſovereign.

* The King grants the ſovereignty of the Spaniſh Netherlands to the Elector of Bavaria.

The Engliſh and Portugueſe troops being withdr[n], Philip has now only the Germans and Catalans to contend with.

· The King ſigns an act by which he renounces the crown of France.

PORTUGAL — · The Engliſh troops being withdrawn, the King finds it expedient to negotiate a ſuſpenſion of arms.

ITALY — * The Duke of Savoy, tired of a war which could anſwer no other purpoſe but that of aggrandizing the Houſe of Auſtria, whoſe power the Italian Princes had ſeverely felt, accedes to the treaty of Utrecht, and commits his intereſts to the Queen of England.

TURKEY — * The Sultan, finding that the Divan was diſtracted by the cabals of the K. of Sweden, preſſes him to leave his dominions:

Various changes in the Miniſtry take place, and various negotiations with Ruſſia; which effected nothing material.

GENERAL HIST.

E[t] INDIES — * The French E. India Company are now oblig'd to make over their privileges, as a company, to certain merchants of S[t] Maloes, upon the beſt terms they could obtain, in order to provide ſuch a reſource as might enable them to ſupport their agents in India, and prevent their affairs there from being abſolutely ruin'd.

W[t] INDIES — * The French ſettlement on the Miſſiſſippi having gradually increaſed, and the prevailing idea of gold mines having excited a ſpirit of adventure, the Sieur Anth. Crozat avails himſelf of it and obtains a patent of all the commerce of Louiſiana, lying "between Canada on the North, Carolina on the Eaſt and New Mexico on the Weſt, down to the Gulph of Florida." (See 1717.)

RUSSIA —

Prince Menzikoff with 24,000 men aids the Danes and Saxons in oppoſing Steenboek, who had deſtroy'd Altena and had penetrated the dutchy of Holſtein.

The Czar, availing himſelf of the King of Sweden's imprudent refuſal to return to his own dominions, extends his conqueſts on the ſide of Finland, reducing the fortreſs of Abo and defeating the Swedes at Pulkona.

The Czar iſſues an order that the goods which uſed to be exported from Archangel ſhall be brought to Peterſburg; brings 1000 families thither from Moſcow, and orders his nobles to build there.

SWEDEN —

* The King, who had been repeatedly *deſired* to leave the Turkiſh dominions, now receives *an order* from the Sultan to that purpoſe.

The King, with 300 Swedes commanded under himſelf by Gen[ls] Hord and Dardorff, with his Secretary, Grothuſen, and Chancellor Mullern, determines to defend his camp at Bender againſt 20,000 Turks.

The Swediſh garriſon having ſurrender'd, the K. retires to his houſe, where, with a few domeſtics, he defends himſelf with an intrepidity deſerving a better cauſe, till at laſt he is overpower'd by numbers and carried priſoner to Demotica.

DENMARK

Steenboek ſullies the honour he gain'd by the victory of Gadebuſh by cruelly burning the port of Altena in Daniſh Holſtein.

Entering Holſtein, he is purſued and overpower'd by the allies and forc'd to capitulate.

The Swedes having burnt Altena, a ſea port in Holſtein, belonging to the King of Denmark, proceed to Tonningen; but being purſued by the allied army of Ruſſians, Danes and Saxons, are overpower'd and forc'd to capitulate.

The King orders Altena to be rebuilt, and offers premiums to new ſettlers there.

POLAND —

Auguſtus makes great ſacrifices to popularity, withdrawing his Saxon troops, remitting taxes, &c. but is unable effectually to quell the ſpirit of ſedition.—The malecontents complain that the Ruſſian and Saxon troops had taken winter quarters in Poland and dem[d] a diet on horſeback.

The K, finding mildneſs ineffectual, aſſumes a different tone, and by his reſolute conduct awes the malecontents.

PRUSSIA —

Death of Frederic I[st] and acceſſion of his ſon Frederic William.

By the treaty of Utrecht, Gueldres was ceded to the K. in lieu of Orange and the other domains of his family in Franche Comte.

GERMANY

The Emperor, the Princes of the empire and the King of Pruſſia, form a treaty of alliance at Brunſwick, by which they agreed to raiſe 20,000 men to oblige the Belligerent powers of the North to evacuate the German frontier.

The Emperor, flattering himſelf that the death of Lewis XIVth which was daily expected, might prove favourable to his intereſts, refuſes to accede to the terms offer'd him at Utrecht, and orders his Miniſter, C[t] Zinzendorf, to withdraw.

After great exertions to enable Pr. Eugene to appear with a reſpectable force on the Rhine, he is unable to prevent the reduction of Keiſerlauter, Landau and Friburg, by Villars.

* Mich. Apaffi, Pr. of Tranſylvania, dying, that principality is annexed to the crown of Hungary.‡

The law of ſucceſſion, now paſs'd, decrees that the hereditary dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria ſhall be inſeparable, and ſhall deſcend by primogeniture ſhip to the males, and in default of them, to the females.

‡ Buſching, 9, 77.

HOLLAND

The barrier treaty is ſign'd with Great Britain.†

The States, finding G[t] Britain determin'd on peace, think it politic to accede to the treaty of Utrecht, by which a ſufficient barrier was given them againſt France.—This was follow'd by a commercial treaty with that ſtate.

† See England

ROYAL FAM.

S[r] S. Harcourt, Lord Keeper, is made Lord Chancellor.

STATE APP.

W. Bromley is app. Secretary of State in the room of E. Dartmouth, now app. Privy Seal.

S[r] W. Wyndham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and F. Gwyn, Secretary at War.

L[d] Lanſdowne, Treaſurer of the Houſhold and S[r] John Stonhouſe, Comptroller.

Duke of Shrewſbury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and E. of Mar, Secretary of State.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

By the barrier treaty, now‖ concluded between G[t] Britain and the united States, of mutual guarantee of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion to the former, and for a barrier to the latter, it was ſtipulated that, if the States were attack'd, Britain ſhould ſend 10,000 troops and 20 ſhips of war to their aid; and, if Britain was attack'd, that the States ſhould ſend her 6000 troops and 10 ſhips.

‖ A prior tr. had been concluded 1709.

By the treaty of peace, now ſign'd at Utrecht, the King of France engaged to abandon the Pretender, to acknowledge the Queen's title and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, to raſe the fortifications of Dunkirk, and to cede Newfoundland, Hudſon's Bay and St. Kits.

By treaty of commerce with France, its goods are put on a level with other countries with regard to duties.—This was violently oppoſed, as giving a great balance in favour of France, and as prejudicial to our trade with Portugal.

By the treaty with Spain, Gibraltar and Minorca are ceded to Great Britain and an aſſiento granted to her for ſupplying the Spaniſh dominions in the W. Indies with negroes.

The Parliament is diſſolved.

REVENUE, &c. — —

The grants of Parliament aſſembled April, 1713, were 3,410,000£

Imports 5,811,077£
Exports 7,352,655£

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 11s.

FRANCE —

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to G[t] Britain, Newfoundland, Hudſon's Bay and St. Kits.*—By the treaty with Holland the K. engag'd to deliver to the States in favour of the H. of Auſtria whatever he or his allies poſſeſs'd in the Netherlands.* (Henault, 1713.)

M[l] Villars reduces Keyſerlauter and the important fortreſs of Landau.

Villars paſſing the Rhine defeats Gen. Vaubonne and reduces Friburg after an obſtinate reſiſtance.

The Emperor conſenting to a treaty, Villars meets Pr. Eugene at Raſtadt.

* It retained the right of drying fiſh on N-foundland.

SPAIN — —

The K. having, by his renunciation of the crown of France, given the allies every poſſible ſecurity for the maintenance of the balance of power and the prevention of the aggrandizement of the Fr. monarchy, the preliminaries being now agreed on, the treaty of Utrecht is ſign'd by the D. d'Oſſuna and M. de Monteleon with England, Holland and Savoy.†

* See Portugal & Italy, its tr. with the King & D. of Savoy.

A treaty having been ſign'd by the Emp. for the evacuation of Catalonia, Staremberg embarks with his troops.

The Catalans poſſeſs themſelves of Barcelona, reſolving to aſſert their independency againſt the royal army.

† See 1715.—treaty with Portugal.

PORTUGAL

By the treaty of Utrecht, Portugal was again in poſſeſſion of her dominions conquered by France in the W. Indies; and her trade with France was put on the ſame footing as it was before the war.

ITALY — —

By the treaty of Utrecht, Sicily was ceded to the D. of Savoy with the title of King;—the ſummits of the Alps were made the boundary of his dominions and France; and the crown of Spain was entail'd on him in default of heirs to Philip V[th]

* The republic of Genoa gives the Emperor 6,000,000 livres for the marquiſate of Finale.

TURKEY —

The Sultan, having in vain deſired the K. of Sweden to leave his dominions and provided him with money for his journey, at laſt, provok'd by his obſtinacy and ingratitude, ſends 20,000 troops againſt him, who ſtorm his houſe and bring him priſoner to Domitica.‡

‡ See Sweden

PERSIA — —

* Myrr Weis, an Afghan chief, who had kill'd Gourgin Khan, Governor of Kandahar in 1709, after defeating ſeveral armies of Perſians and Georgians which were ſent againſt him, uſurps the ſovereignty of that province.

ECCLESIASTICAL —

* Paſquier Queſnel having publiſhed an edition of the New Teſtament with his reflections on it, in which were ſentiments favourable to Janſeniſm, the Jeſuits find means to intereſt the Pope againſt it, and to procure the conſtitution unigenitus to condemn it.

COMMERCE

By the Treaty of Utrecht new commercial arrangements are made by France with G[t] Britain, the States General and Savoy; in which the duties to be impoſed by the ſeveral ſtates on the goods imported from the contracting ſtates, are ſpecified.

E[t] INDIA —

By the treaty of Utrecht, Hudſon's Bay, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were ſecured to G[t] Britain; but Cape Breton was ceded to France, an iſland of great value for eſtabliſhing her own fiſhery and moleſting that of England.

By treaty of Utrecht the navigation of the river Amazons and the banks of it are ſecured to Portugal.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

* The Czar institutes the Order of St. Catharine in honour of the Czarina, and to perpetuate the memory of her services in extricating him from his embarraſſment at Pruth.†—The motto is "Pour l'amour et fidelité envers la patrie." † See 1711.

Prince Gallitzin, purſuing the advantage gain'd by the victory of Pulkona, defeats the Swedes under Arnfeldt and completes the conqueſt of Finland.

Adm. Apraxin defeats the Swediſh fleet under Ebrenſchild and reduces the iſland of Oeland.

* Ambaſſadors arrive from the Uſbeck Tartars, with whom the Czar forms a treaty of commerce and ſecures a paſſage for his caravan to China.

The Czar removes his council to Peterſburg, builds public edifices there and invites artiſts from all parts.

SWEDEN

* The Swediſh ſenate, reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs by the loſs of its provinces and ſubjects, and the ruin of its trade and agriculture, prevail on the Princeſs Ulrica Elenora† to take upon her the regency. † The King's ſiſter afterwards married to the Prince of Heſſe.

* The Princeſs refuſes to ſign a treaty with the allies without her brother's approbation.

The K, deſpairing of exciting the Sultan to a war with Ruſſia, at laſt conſents to depart.—Leaving Demotica, he paſſed thro' Hungary, and after making the circuit of Germany arriv'd in 38 days at Stralſund.

The K. is received with joy by his ſubjects and prepares for a vigorous proſecution of the war.

DENMARK

The allies reduce Tonningen, which had afforded refuge to Steenbock, and the King orders its walls to be raſed.

* The King founds a military academy for 100 cadets.

POLAND

* Staniſlaus, the abdicated King, retires to the dutchy of Deux Ponts which was aſſign'd him by the K. of Sweden.

Auguſtus, aſſembling the ſenate, receives their approbation of his meaſure of preventing the Swedes from entering Poland, and procures reſpect to his government by the vigour of his conduct.

GERMANY

The Emperor, convinced by the ill ſucceſs of the laſt campaign of his inability to ſupport the war without allies, conſents to a treaty, and ſends Pr. Eugene to Raſtadt to confer with M[l] Villars upon preliminaries.

By the treaty of Raſtadt it is determined that the German frontier on the ſide of the Rhine ſhall remain as ſettled by the peace of Ryſwick—that the Spaniſh Netherlands ſhall be ceded to the Emperor, who was alſo left in poſſeſſion of Naples, Sardinia, Milan and the Tuſcan ports—that the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria ſhall be reſtored to their dominions.

* The treaty of Baden, between the empire and France, was of nearly the ſame import as that of Raſtadt.

HOLLAND

* The States, having receiv'd every ſecurity that could be given them by the treaty of Raſtadt, ſign a treaty with Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM.

* Death of Queen Anne, aged 49, and acceſſion of George, Elector of Brunſwick Lunenburgh.

* Death of Princeſs Sophia, Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of Hanover, aged 83.

STATE APP.

* Duke of Shrewſbury app. Lord High Treaſurer in the room of the E. of Oxford.

* V[t] Townſend, Secretary of State in the room of L[d] Bolingbroke, and L[d] Cowper ſucc. S[r] H. Harcourt as L[d] Chancellor.

D. of Devon app. Stew[d] of the Houſhold; D. of Marlbro', Cap[n] Gen[l] & Maſter of Ordnance; E. Wharton, Privy Seal.
L[d] Halifax, F. L[d] of Treaſ. E. of Orford, of Admiralty; D. of Somerſet, M. of Horſe; D. of Argyle, Com[dr] in Scotland.
Ja[s] Stanhope and D. of Montroſe, Secretaries of State; R. Walpole, Paymaſter, and W. Pulteney, Secretary at War.
D. of Shrewſbury, L[d] Chamb[n] of the Houſhold; E. Cholmondeley, Treaſurer, and Hugh Boſcawen, Comptroller.

LAW APPS.

* S[r] Peter King, Chf. Juſtice of Common Pleas, and S[r] S. Dodd, Chf. Baron of the Exchequer.

* A new Parliament meets. (S[r] Thomas Hanmer, Speaker.)

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

A violent quarrel happens between Lord Bolingbroke, who had made Mrs. Maſham his partiſan, and the Treaſurer, whom he reviled as an apoſtate for recommending moderate meaſures.—Theſe diſſentions in the Privy Council diſturb'd the Q's peace of mind, gradually impaired her health, and at laſt occaſioned her death.

On the death of the Queen the Privy Council meets.—A regency, conſiſting of the ſeven great officers of ſtate and eighteen perſons nominated by the Elector of Hanover, aſſumes the powers of ſtate.—The Elector of Hanover is proclaim'd by the title of George I[st]—and the E. of Dorſet is ſent to acquaint him with his acceſſion.

* The Pretender ſends his declarat[n], aſſerting his right to the crown of G[t] Britain, to the D. of Marlbro' and others.

* An act is paſs'd of great importance to the commercial world, reducing legal intereſt to 5 per cent.

An act is paſs'd, in conſequence of a motion by S[r] W. Wyndham, to prevent the growth of ſchiſm.—The chief object was to prevent the Diſſenters from teaching in ſchools, &c.—it favour'd ſtrongly of party ſpirit—was repeal'd 1718.

REVENUE, &c.

* Sum total of the funded and unfunded debt at the death of the late Queen was 54,145,363£ Imports 5,929,227£
* Grants of the Parliaments, aſſembled Feb. and Aug. 1714, were 3,516,400£ & 800,000£ Exports 8,361,638£ WHEAT Qr. at 10s.

* D[r] Radcliffe dying, bequeaths 40,000£ to the Univerſity of Oxford to build a library, and for other public uſes.

FRANCE

* Death of the Duke of Berry, aged 27.

* By the King's edict the legitimated Princes are call'd to the crown in failure of the Princes of the blood.—Repeal'd 1717. ‡ The D. of Orleans app. Pr. See 1715. † Biogr.

* By his will, now depoſited with Parliament, he app. a council of regency,‡ and the D. of Maine guardian of his heir.

* He is much diſtreſs'd by the reſignation of that valuable Miniſter, Chan[r] de Pontchartrain.†

By the treaty with the Emperor at Raſtadt, Landau was ceded to France, but Old Briſac and Friburg return'd to the Emperor; who was alſo put in poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh Netherlands.

* The treaty of Baden with the empire was nearly of the ſame import with that of Raſtadt.

SPAIN

* Death of Mary Louiſa of Savoy.

Marriage of the K. with Eliz. de Farneſe, heireſs of the dutchy of Parma.—This was effected by Card[l] Alberoni thro' the influence of the Princeſs des Urſins, who ſoon fell a ſacrifice to her own pride and the Queen's reſentment.—A revolution enſu'd in the ſtate; Orry, being diſmiſs'd and Alberoni taking the lead in the Council.

* Barcelona ſurrenders to the Duke of Berwick after a brave defence by the Catalans.

ITALY

* By treaty of Raſtadt the Emperor engages to reſtore the Dukes of Guaſtalla and Mirandola, and not diſturb the neutrality of Italy.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL

The K. of France gives his letters patent for publiſhing the bull unigenitus. But Card[l] de Noailles, Archbiſhop of Paris, and ſeveral other Biſhops refuſing to accept it without a ſecurity from the Pope for the liberty of the Gallican church, the conteſt is reviv'd between them and the Jeſuits, in which the Parliament, which refuſed to regiſter the letters, was involv'd, and by which the whole nation was diſtracted.

The collegium de curſu evangelii promovendo is eſtabliſhed at Copenhagen; and miſſionaries are appointed for the purpoſe of an expedition to Finmark and Lapland.

COMMERCE

* The Czar, having uſed every means to effect the ſecurity and promote the welfare of his new emporium,† about this time completes his plan by removing the *bulk* of the commerce of Archangel to Peterſburg. † See 1703.

* The bad policy of France in driving away her Proteſtant ſubjects is evident in England; where it appear'd on proof before Parliament that the ſilk manufacture was twenty times as great as in 1664.

Jan. July Dec.

— A ſon (afterwards Peter II[d]) is born to the Czarowitz; and his wife, a very amiable Princeſs, dies.

Russia —

The Czar, being inform'd of the maleadminiſtration of ſeveral of his Miniſters, inſtitutes a court of enquiry under the direction of Pr. Dolgorucki, before whom Adm. Apraxin and Pr. Menzikoff are cited and fin'd; and others, who were not ſcreen'd by their merit, are ſentenc'd to corporal puniſhment.

The Czar, who in 1690 had no ſhip of war, is now enabled by his perſeverance in the improvement of his marine, to ſend a powerful fleet into the Baltic, to threaten Stockholm and ravage the Swediſh coaſt.

Pr. Gallitzin forces the ſmall remains of the Swedes in Finland to take refuge in the caſtle of Cajanaburg.

Gen. Czeremetof having join'd the allies with 15,000 men, they reduce Stralſund.

Sweden —

Marriage of the Princeſs Ulrica Eleanora to the Prince of Heſſe.† † See 1719.

The King refuſes to confirm the treaty by which Stetin was ſequeſtrated to the King of Pruſſia in 1713.

While the King is defending his German dominions, his northern provinces, exhauſted of every means of defence, are plunder'd by the Ruſſians.

The King, having diſplay'd ſuch valour in the defence of Stralſund as commanded reſpect even in his fallen ſtate, is at laſt overpower'd by numbers.—Leaving the city in a ſmall boat he paſſes to Yſtedt in Schonen, and it capitulates a few days after.

Denmark

The Daniſh Adm. Gabel gains a ſignal victory over the Swedes.

An alliance is form'd by the Kings of Denmark and Pruſſia againſt Sweden, which is afterwards join'd by the El. of Hanover.

The allied army reduces Uſedom.

Poland —

Poland again becomes the ſeat of civil war.—The malecontents appear in arms under the command of the Palatine of Sandomir.—They at laſt demand a ſuſpenſion of arms of M[l] Flemming, who was ſent againſt them.

Prussia —

The King refuſes to accept 400,000 crowns, offered him by the King of Sweden for the reſtitution of Stetin, which had been ſequeſtered to him in 1713; and enters warmly into the league againſt Charles.

Germany

The King of England, as Elector of Hanover, accedes to the alliance againſt Sweden, and ſends 6000 Hanoverian troops to join the Danes and Pruſſians in Pomerania.

The El. of Hanover takes poſſeſſion of Bremen and Verden,‖ w[h] had been taken from the K. of Sw[n] during his abſence. ‖ Smollet, 2, 286.

Holland

The barrier treaty is finally adjuſted and ſign'd by the Emperor and the States.—By it the States extended their frontier on the ſide of Flanders, and were ſecured from the attacks of France by the right of garriſoning Namur, Tournay, Menin, Furnes, Ypres and Fort Knocke.

State App.

E. Carliſle ſucc. E. Halifax in the Treaſury who is ſucc. by M[r] Walpole, on whoſe reſignat[n] E. Lincoln is app. Paymaſter.

The Duke of Bolton ſucc. the Duke of Shrewſbury as Lord Chamberlain.

E. of Sunderland ſucc. M[s] of Wharton† as Lord Privy Seal, and D. of Grafton and E. Galway are app. Lords Juſtices. † Diſguſted at the refuſal of his bail for Sir W. Wyndham.

D. of Somerſet reſigns the office of Maſter of Horſe, and it is given in commiſſion to Meſſ. D. Arcy and Negus.

John Forteſcue Aland ſucc. N. Lechmere as Solicitor General.

Civil and Political

A new Parliament meets. (Spencer Compton, Speaker.)—In this the Whig intereſt prevailed, tho' the nation appear'd to have a ſtrong bias towards Jacobitiſm.

Lord Bolingbroke, perceiving the ſtorm that was gathering over the heads of himſelf and the other Tory leaders, withdraws to the Continent, and is followed ſoon after by the Duke of Ormond.

Lord Bolingbroke is impeach'd of high treaſon by M[r] Walpole, the E. of Oxford by L[d] Coningſby; the D. of Ormond by Secretary Stanhope, and E. of Strafford by M[r] Aiſlabie.

The E. of Arran is elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford in the room of his brother, the D. of Ormond.

S[r] W. Wyndham is ſeiz'd on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices, examined by the P[y] Council and ſent to the Tower.† † His fat-in-law, the D. of Somerſet, offer'd to be his bail but was refuſed.

An act is paſs'd, (call'd the riot act) to prevent tumultuous aſſemblies.

Military and Naval

The E. of Mar retires to Scotland and forms a league with the M[s] of Huntley and Tullibardine, E[ls] Nithſdale, Mariſchal, Kenmuir, Lord Drummond, Gen[s] Hamilton, Gordon* and others, to ſupport the Pretender. * Who had ſignalized himſ. in the Ruſſian ſerv.

The partiſans of the Pretender are deprived of their foreign ſupport by the death of Lewis XIVth. † See France

The E. of Mar erects the Pretender's ſtandard at Aboyne and proclaims him as James VIIIth of Scotland; after which he marches to Perth, where he is joined by Gen. Mackintoſh, Mr. Murray, L[d] Drummond and others.

The E. of Mar being now at the head of 10,000 men, intending to paſs the Forth in order to join his ſouthern friends and march into England, advances to Dumblaine, where he is met by the D. of Argyle, who commanded the royaliſts, and a battle enſues in which neither army was victorious.

The Pretender lands at Peterhead; and paſſing thro' Aberdeen joins the E[ls] Mar and Mariſchal at Fetteroſſe.‡ ‡ Attended by the Ms. of Tinmouth ſon of the D. of Berwick.

M[r] Forſter, Gen. of the rebel army in England, being join'd by Gen. Mackintoſh with a detachment from E[l] Mar, and by E[ls] Derwentwater, Kenmuir, &c. marches to Preſton in Lancaſhire, where he is attacked by Gen. Willes and defeated; and was ſoon after forc'd to capitulate to Gen. Willes and Carpenter.

Projects are form'd for ſeizing Briſtol and Plymouth for the Pretender; but they prove unſucceſsful.

S[r] John Norris is ſent with a fleet into the Baltic to protect the Britiſh trade.

Revenue, &c.

The grants of Parliament, aſſembled March, 1715, were 6,104,726£

Imports 5,640,943£
Exports 7,379,409£

WHEAT per Qr. al. 3s.

Death of Lewis XIVth aged 77, in the 73[d] of his reign, and acceſſion of Lewis XVth his g[t]-g[d]-ſon, aged 5 years.

France —

The Parliament of Paris pays court to the D. of Orleans,† by conſenting to his aſſuming the ſole regency in expreſs contradiction to the will of the late King by which a council of regency was appointed. † G-ſon of Lewis XIII.

The Pretender to the crown of England,‡ call'd the Chevalier de S[t] George, is privately encourag'd and aſſiſted by the French Court in his deſign of aſſerting his right to the ſucceſſion of that kingdom. ‡ Son of James II.

The deſigns of the Chevalier and his friends are diſcover'd by E. Stair, Eng. Ambaſſador, and commun[d] to the C[t] of London.

The Cheval[r], depriv'd of his chf. ſupport by the death of Lewis XIVth, embarks for Scotland w[h] only a few attendants.

Spain — —

The treaty of peace with Portugal. The chief articles were, that Spain ſhould cede the Caſtle of Noudar and its territory and the colony of S[t] Sacrament; and that Portugal ſhould cede in return Albuquerque and Puebla and their territories.

A treaty of commerce is ſign'd with Great Britain—chiefly intended to explain the treaty of Utrecht.† † Follow'd in 1716, by the new aſſiento

Portugal

The Congreſs of Utrecht concludes with the treaty between Spain and Portugal.

Italy — —

The Turks diſpoſſeſs the Venetians of the Morea.

Commerce

About this time, according to M[r] Anderſon, bar iron began firſt to be made in Virginia.—The ſame author quotes a letter from New England, which ſays that 6000 barrels of pitch, tar and turpentine were exported from that province in one fleet.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA –

- The Czar forms an alliance with the Duke of Mechlenburg Schwerin, by the marriage of his niece Catharine.
- Attended by the Czarina, he has an interview with the King of Denmark at Dantzick, and the King of Pruſſia at Konigſburg, and concerts with them the means of oppoſing the King of Sweden in Schonen.
- The Czar is diſappointed in his deſign of giving the port of Wiſmar,† now reduc'd by the allies, to the D. of Mechlenburg. This is ſuppoſed to have given occaſion to his change of meaſures with them.
- The Czar projects with the King of Denmark an expedition againſt the K. of Sweden in Schonen; but, when every neceſſary preparation was made, he pleaded the lateneſs of the ſeaſon as a pretext for delay.—This was imputed to his diſguſt reſpecting Wiſmar and the overtures made by the Swediſh Gen. Goertz.‡

† To afford Ruſſia a ſecure port in this part of the Baltic.

‡ See Sweden

SWEDEN –

- The King, refuſing to gratify his people by his preſence at Stockholm ſpends his winter at Carlſcroon and prepares to take the field with the Prince of Heſſe, who commanded under him, early in the ſpring.
- The King and Prince of Heſſe, invade Norway and defeat the Danes in ſeveral actions; but are at laſt overpowered by their reinforcements, and oblig'd to retreat.
- Baron Goertz, whoſe bold, intriguing ſpirit qualified him to be the Prime Miniſter of Charles XIIth, defeats the deſigns of the allies by ſetting a negotiation on foot with the Czar, who was now diſaffected to them.‡—He propoſed that the Czar and King of Sweden ſhould co-operate with Spain, and reſtore James II^d^ to the crown of England, and Staniſlaus to that of Poland.

‡ See Ruſſia.

DENMARK

- The Danes, Pruſſians and Hanoverians reduce Wiſmar.
- The Danes are defeated by the Swedes in ſeveral actions in Norway.
- The K. reinforces his army in Norway, and forces the Swedes, who were in want of neceſſaries, to retire.†

† See Ruſſia and Sweden

POLAND –

- The civil war is renew'd.—No ſignal event occurs; but every day is mark'd with acts of cruelty and rapine—the arts of peace are neglected, and every ſource of ſocial comfort deſtroy'd.

GERMANY

- The Emp. who was guarantee of the treaty of Carlowitz,† thinks it incumbent on him to declare war againſt the Porte, which had broken it by the invaſion of the Venetian dominions in the Morea.
- Prince Eugene taking the command againſt the Turks defeats the Grand Vizier in a ſignal action near Peterwaradin. After which he inveſts Temeſwaer, and cloſes the campaign with the reduction of that fortreſs.

† See 1699.

HOLLAND

- The treaty of alliance is confirm'd with Great Britain; which ſtate had guaranteed the late barrier treaty.
- The States are much divided in their civil affairs.—A ſtrong party recommends the election of a Stadtholder, and Ern. Auguſtus, Biſhop of Oſnaburg, is propoſed; but they are overrul'd.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

- The D. of Devon ſucc. E. Nottingham as Preſident of the Council, and is ſucc. by D. of Kent as Steward of the Houſhold.
- D. of Kingſton ſucceeds E. Sunderland as Privy Seal.
- D. of Roxborough app. Secretary of State, and D. of Montroſe ſucc. him as Keeper of the G^t^ Seal of Scotland.
- Sr Thomas Bury is app. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The E^ls^ of Derwentwater, Nithſdale,† Carnwarth and Wintown; L^ds^ Widdrington, Kenmuir and Nairn, are impeach'd of high treaſon as partiſans in the late rebellion, and are convicted and ſentenc'd to be beheaded.—Of all who fell a ſacrifice to their conduct at this period, the fate of the young, the amiable, the generous and brave E. Derwentwater, and the virtuous and reſpectable Kenmuir moſt excited the compaſſion of thoſe whom party rage had not made inſenſible to the feelings of humanity.
- Acts for the attainder of the E. of Mar, M. Tullibardine, E. Linlithgow, Lord Drummond, and of Earls Mariſchal, Seaforth, Southeſk and Panmure.
- The Miniſtry, fearing the conſequences of a new Parliament, procure the ſeptennial bill.
- A commiſſion is app. to enquire into the value of the eſtates forfeited by thoſe who were convicted of treaſon, and by the Popiſh recuſants in England and Scotland.—Found to be 47,626 per ann. in England, and 29,694 in Scotland.
- A proclamation to forbid private traders from infringing the excluſive rights of the E. India Company.

† Nithſdale eſcap'd from priſon.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

- The Pretender advances to Dundee and afterwards to Scone; where he intended that the ceremony of his coronation ſhould be perform'd, had it not been prevented by the approach of the royal army.
- The Duke of Argyle advancing from his ſtation at Sterling, purſues the rebel army thro' Dundee to Brechin; where he is inform'd that the Pretender had embark'd with the E. of Mar and others in a French veſſel at Montroſe.
- The rebel army under Gen. Gordon, E. Mariſchal and the Marq. of Tinmouth, proceed to Aberdeen and Locquhaber; where they ſeparated: the common men retiring to their homes, and their leaders eſcaping.
- E. Cadogan, who commanded under the D. of Argyle, completes the reduction of the Highlands.

REVENUE, &c.

- The grants of Parliament aſſembled Feb. 1716, were 3,091,137£ Imports 5,800,258£——Exports 7,614,085£
- A riot at Oxford—occaſion'd by a quarrel between the officers of a regiment ſtation'd there and ſome ſtudents, reſpecting the celebration of the Prince's birth day.

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 8s.

- The commencement of the regency was diſtinguiſh'd by ſeveral very popular meaſures—he had reſtored to the Parliament the right of making remonſtrances—he had adopted the plan of adminiſtration by councils,‡ which tranſacted the buſineſs before done by ſecretaries—he had releaſed the unhappy victims of Le Tellier's bigotry—and he now eſtabliſhed a Chamber of Juſtice to proſecute thoſe who had committed abuſes in the department of Finance.

‡ Suppreſſed 1718.

FRANCE –

- The regent, finding the ſtate involv'd in an immenſe debt,† incurr'd by the wars of the late reign, affords it a temporary relief by the unjuſt and impolitic expedient of changing the nominal value of the coin from 16 to 20 livres.
- The regent, ſenſible that his power was founded on precarious ground, endeavours to ſtrengthen himſelf by foreign alliances, and particularly that of England.

† It is ſaid to have amtd. to near 100,000,000.

- A public bank is eſtabliſhed by John Law, a Scotch projector, under the regent's auſpices.
- The firſt ſhips from the French colonies on the Miſſiſippi arrive very opportunely for the government and trade of France.

SPAIN – –

- Birth of Don Carlos.—Raiſed to the throne of Naples 1734.
- The King, by the inſtigation of his Queen and advice of his ambitious and intriguing Miniſter, Alberoni, forms a plan for poſſeſſing himſelf of the Italian dominions that he had pretenſions to.—With this view he prepares a ſtrong fleet under pretence of aiding Venice againſt the Turks.

ITALY – –

- The Venetians are aided by the Emperor of Germany in their war with the Turks.—They recover St Maur, which had been reduced 1715 and repulſe the enemy before Corfu.

TURKEY –

- The Turks are defeated by Pr. Eugene near Peterwaradin, and the Grand Vizier is mortally wounded in the action.
- Temeſwaer ſurrenders to the Imperialiſts.

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE

- The French merchants are diſappointed of the liberal patronage which they expected from the regent. Who, unwilling, or perhaps unable to afford them the ſubſtantial aid which they expected, was preparing to avail himſelf of the idea of commerce to pay off the immenſe debts contracted by Lewis XIVth by the eſtabliſhment of what was call'd "The ſyſtem."—However the trade to the colonies received ſome encouragement‡ by an exemption from duties upon goods exported to them.*

‡ See 1717.

* Raynal, 4. 110.

E^t^ INDIA –

- The war is renew'd* between the Dutch and Javaneſe.—This terminated 1721 in an attempt to exterminate all the Dutch inhabitants of that iſland.†

* See 1704.

† See 1721.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

The negotiation for a peace and alliance between Ruſſia and Sweden, commenc'd by Goertz, 1716, is continued.

The Czar pays a viſit to the Court of Verſailles.—His chief object in this is ſuppoſed to have been to engage the regent in the deſign plan'd by Goertz for a deſcent on England and a revolution in Poland.

The Czar, on his return to Amſterdam, has a private conference with Goertz.—After viſiting Berlin and ſettling his affairs with that Court, he return'd by way of Dantzick to Peterſburg.

* The Emperor, deſirous to facilitate the ſupply of neceſſaries for the city of Peterſburg from his ſouthern provinces, and finding the navigable communication impeded by the dangerous navigation of the lake Ladoga, cauſes a canal to be dug along its coaſt near 70 miles long, 70 feet wide, and 17 deep.

SWEDEN —

Gyllenburg, the Swediſh Miniſter in England, is arreſted in London on ſuſpicion of practices againſt the government of that kingdom and Goertz, who was intriguing with the Britiſh refugees on the Continent, is ſeiz'd at Amſterdam.

Goertz, being releaſed, ſets on foot a treaty between his ſovereign and Ruſſia to forward his grand deſign.

* The King, elated with the idea of revenging himſelf on the King of England, who had purchaſed his eſtates of Bremen and Verden, comes readily into the projects of Goertz and Alberoni.

* Goertz, to raiſe ſupplies for the execution of his deſign, gives copper the value of ſilver money. An expedient which, with other arbitrary meaſures, brought upon him the indignation of his countrymen.* * See Sweden, 1719.

DENMARK

An expedition undertaken to deſtroy the ſhipping in the harbour of Gottenburg proves unſucceſsful.

POLAND —

A treaty of peace is again concluded between the King and the confederates.—The Saxon troops to be withdrawn.

* By a conſtitution made this year, the Diſſidents are ſecured in their perſons and effects.† † Lutherans, Calviniſts & Greeks.

Birth of the Archdutcheſs Maria Thereſa —afterwards Empreſs Queen.

GERMANY

The Emp. is diſſatisfied with the triple alliance, which precluded all hopes of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion to the Houſe of Auſtria.

The iſland of Sardinia, which the Emp. had been left in poſſeſſion of by the treaty of Utrecht, is reduc'd by the Spaniards.

Pr. Eugene, purſuing the advantage gain'd by the ſignal victory of Peterwaradin, inveſts Belgrade; and, having defeated the Turkiſh army which came to its relief, reduces it after a ſiege of two months.

HOLLAND

The States enter into the *triple alliance* with Great Britain and France.—This, tho' beneficial to the Dutch trade, was diſapproved of by a great party as ſacrificing an ancient ally, Auſtria, to France, whoſe inconſtancy they had often experienced.

STATE APP.

Mr James Stanhope is app. Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.
The Duke of Bolton is app. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chamberlain of the Houſhold.
The E. of Sunderland and Mr Addiſon are app. Secretaries of State.
E. Berkeley is appointed Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr Craggs Secretary at War.

LAW APPS.

The E. of Suffolk is app. Firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Sr W. Thomſon is app. Solicitor General and Sr Joſeph Jekyl, Maſter of the Rolls.

The K, knowing that there was a very numerous and powerful party in the kingdom who were diſaffected to his government, and that a correſpondence was carried on between them and the enemies of the Brunſwick family on the Continent, thinks it politic to ſtrengthen himſelf with ſuch an alliance as might either prevent or defeat their deſigns.—With this view he form'd the *triple alliance* with France and Holland.§ § Negotiated by Gen Cadogan, the Abbeds Bois & Penſionary Heinſius.

The King, having been inform'd of the intrigues conducted by Ct Gyllenburg, the Swediſh Miniſter, and B. Goertz, on his return to England, orders the former to be arreſted, and by his intereſt with the States procures the arreſt of the latter in Holland, who acknowledged and alſo juſtified his ſovereign's deſign of invading England, in reſentment of the King's having join'd his enemies.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The E. of Oxford, after two years impriſonment, is tried and acquitted.

The national debt, amounting now to 46,603,100£, it is thought proper to uſe expedients to reduce it.—For this purpoſe the ſum of 2,500,000 is borrow'd at 5 per cent of the Bank, and 2,000,000 of the South Sea Company, to enable government to redeem certain ſums borrow'd at high intereſt; theſe Companies conſenting alſo to take 5 per cent upon their original loan after a time ſpecified.—The ſavings made by theſe means form'd what was call'd the *ſinking fund*.

* The firſt annual ſhip of the South Sea Company, (the Royal Prince) ſail'd this year.

* The right of England to cut logwood in the Bay of Campeachy is diſcuſs'd by the Board of Trade, and aſſerted.

MILITARY

On information of the intended invaſion of the K. of Sweden an armament is made for the defence of the kingdom.

REVENUE, &c. — —

Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Nov. 1717, were 2,229,514£ Imp. 6,346,768£—Exp. 9,147,700£ WHEAT pr. Qr. al. 3s. 8d

See civil hiſt.—the eſtabliſhment of a ſinking fund.—An annual ſurplus of 324,455£ accru'd from the above expedients.

FRANCE —

The Regent gladly accedes to the propoſals made by England, of an alliance with that ſtate and Holland; as by this means he not only gave ſtability to his government, which was now render'd very unpopular by his exaction and arbitrary meaſures, but, by ratifying the article in the treaty of Utrecht which excluded the Spaniſh branch from the crown, he ſecured it to himſelf in default of heirs to the King.

In order to diſcharge the debts of the ſtate the Regent adopts a ſcheme projected by the celebrated John Law, 1716, of introducing paper credit. And to facilitate the plan the Miſſiſſippi Company was eſtabliſhed under his direction, to which an excluſive trade to Louiſiana† was granted, and whoſe intereſts were blended with that of the bank. † This had been granted 1712 to the Sieur Crozat who being diſapp. of enriching himſelf by the mines of Louiſiana, now reſign'd his patent.

SPAIN — —

The Queen concerts with Cardinal Alberoni, whoſe enterpriſing ſpirit well ſuited her ambition, a project for extirpating the Houſe of Auſtria from Italy.

Alberoni having retrieved the finances of the ſtate and ſtrengthen'd its military and naval eſtabliſhments, ſends a ſtrong fleet under the Ms de Lede to act againſt the Auſtrian dominions in Italy.

-- The Marq. de Lede makes a deſcent on Sardinia and ſoon reduces that iſland.

ITALY — —

The Italian Princes and ſtates, whoſe domains had been laid waſte during a war of ten years, were now threaten'd with the ſame fate, through the ambition of the Queen of Spain and Card. Alberoni; who from a curate of a village near Parma was become Prime Miniſter of Spain, and by his intrigues with B. Goertz had nearly embroil'd all Europe.* * Sweden, 1716.

TURKEY —

Belgrade is inveſted by the Auſtrians.

The Grand Vizier is defeated before Belgrade, and that fortreſs reduc'd by Prince Eugene.

ECCLESIASTICAL —

A ſermon preach'd before the King by Dr Hoadly, Bp of Bangor, upon the ſubject of "My kingdom is not of this world," occaſions what is call'd the Bangorian controverſy; in which the Biſhop ſupported his poſition "that the clergy have no pretenſions to temporal juriſdiction," againſt Dr Sherlock, Dr Snape and other divines who held the contrary opinion.

COMMERCE

* In purſuance of the ſcheme propos'd by the Regent of France† of rendering commerce inſtrumental to the relieving the ſtate from its debts, he now embraces a project form'd by John Law of a new commercial ſyſtem. Crozat, who had founded his hopes of ſucceſs on the rapid influx of wealth from a trade with the Spaniſh colonies inſtead of that gradual progreſs which is the reſult of patient induſtry, had been diſappointed and reſign'd his letters patent. A Miſſiſſippi company, or "Compagnie d'occident," was eſtabliſhed under the direction of Law, who once more impreſs'd the credulous with the idea of gold mines in Louiſiana. Upon this was founded his ſubſequent plan of rendering it a company of finance as well as commerce.* † See 1716. * France, 1718.

The trade from the Auſtrian Netherlands to the E. Indies was this year begun by ſome private merchants.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

- This year is distinguished in the Russian annals by the proceedings against the Czarowitz.—The Czar, after using every means to improve his understanding, to reform his manners and instruct him in martial exercises and liberal accomplishments, finding him not only deficient in that greatness of mind which alone could forward his design of raising the Russian nation from a state of barbarism and obscurity to refinement and political importance, but also void of every princely virtue and obstinately devoted to a life of abject dissoluteness, and being at this time incensed against him for seceding from the kingdom, determines to deprive him of the succession.
- The Czarowitz is summon'd before a council of the Ministers, Bojars and Prelates, and signs an instrument by which he declared himself incapable of governing, and by which the right of succession is vested in Peter the Czar's son by the Czarina Catharine.
- The Czar, having receiv'd information of some treasonable practices† by the Czarowitz and his partisans, arraigns him before a high court of justice, by which he is sentenced to death.
- The Czarowitz dies in prison the day after his condemnation.

† These w... prob. hav... had bee... weight ha... not the C... been appr... hensive th... at some fu... ture perio... his son w... be made t... tool of oth... men's amb... tion.

SWEDEN

- The Congress of Aland is open'd—in which it was proposed that Sweden should confirm the Czar in the possession of Livonia, Ingria, Carelia and part of Finland.
- The King, being now secure of the Czar's friendship, determines to repeat his attempt on Norway before the execution of his design against Great Britain; and with that view he marches an army of 28,000 men into that province and lays siege to Fredericshall.
- The heroic Charles XIIth falls by a musket-ball at Fredericshall.—This event restored peace to the North and relieved Europe from the dangerous intrigues of B. Goertz.

DENMARK

- Norway is again attack'd by the Swedes and the Danes are defeated.
- Fredericshall in Norway, besieged by Charles XIIth, is relieved by the death of that monarch.

POLAND

- The death of the K. of Sweden relieved Augustus from the designs of his avowed enemy and his false friend.

GERMANY

- The Emp. concludes a treaty with the Porte† that he might act with more vigour against the Spaniards.
- A treaty of alliance is sign'd by the Emperor, France and England, which upon the accession of Holland, 1719, was call'd the quadruple alliance.—The chief objects were to defeat the projects of the Court of Madrid, to settle the terms upon which a treaty might be effected between the Emperor and King of Spain, and between him and the King of Sicily.
- Naples, which was now threaten'd by the Spaniards, is saved by the arrival of the English fleet.
- A treaty is concluded with the K. of Sicily, by which that island is ceded to the Emperor in exchange for Sardinia.
- The German garrison of Melazzo sallying out upon the Spaniards, who besieged it, are repuls'd with loss of 12,000 men

† Treaty of Passarowitz

HOLLAND

- The young Prince of Orange is elected Stadtholder of the province of Groningen.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

State App.

- E. of Sunderland is app. First Lord of the Treasury and President of the Council.
- V. Stanhope and Mr Craggs are app. Secretaries of State, and Mr John Aislabie Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Ld Castlecomer is app. Secretary at War and Mr Richard Hampden Treasurer of the Navy.
- The Great Seal† is committed to Mess. Tracy, Pratt and Montague, till the app. of Thos Lord Parker, Lord Chancellor.
- Robert Pringle, Secretary at War and afterwards G. Treby.

Law Apps.

- Nich. Lechmere is app. Attorney General, and Sr John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

† Lord Cowper resigns

Civil and Political

- A convention between Great Britain and France to settle the terms of peace between the Emperor and Spain.
- A treaty is sign'd by the Emperor, Great Britain and France, which upon the accession of Holland was call'd the *quadruple alliance*.—The chief objects of this were to ratify those articles of the treaty of Utrecht which related to the succession of England, France and Spain, to curb the power of Spain and to effect a peace between that state and the Emp.
- Repeated efforts having been made to prevail upon the Court of Madrid to desist from its design upon the dominions of the House of Austria in Italy without effect, war is now declar'd with Spain.
- An act for further securing and protecting the E. India trade to the Company.
- An act for vesting the forfeited estates in Great Britain and Ireland in trustees, to be sold for the use of the public.
- A second annual ship of the S. Sea Company is launch'd, call'd the Royal George, in honour of the King who was Govr of the Company.

Military and Naval

- The King of Spain having rejected the plan of pacification which had been proposed to him by Britain, Sr G. Byng is now sent with 20 ships of the line into the Mediterranean to defend the Emperor's dominions in Italy.
- Sr G. Byng arrives in the bay of Naples; where he is receiv'd as a deliverer.
- He sails to Messina, and agreeably to his orders, proposes an armistice to the M^{s} de Lede,—rejected. After which he sail'd in quest of Don A. Castaneta, whom he met off Cape Passaro and gain'd a signal vict. taking or destroy^{g} almost the whole Sp^{h} fleet.

Revenue, &c.

- Grants of Parliament assembled Nov. 1718, were 2,726,307£

Imports 6,669,390£
Exports 8,255,302£

WHEAT... Q. 11.18.

FRANCE

- The Regent enters into an alliance with the Emperor and England, to which Holland afterwards acceded.
- The passion for military glory, which characteriz'd the late reign, had now given place to the spirit of adventure. Allured by the flattering prospect of gain held out by *Law*, multitudes of indigent people prepar'd to embark for Louisiana, and the monied men willingly risk'd their substance with the sanguine hopes of increasing it.
- The Regent, availing himself of the national frenzy, takes the bank, established 1716 by Law with the sanction of government, into the hands of the state, paying off the original proprietors with actions of the Mississippi Company.
- A conspiracy form'd by Alberoni against the Regent is discovered and defeated.

SPAIN

- A fleet of 30 sail of the line under Don Ant. Castaneta is sent to co-operate with the M^{s} de Lede in the reduction of Sicily.
- Castaneta is defeated by Sr G. Byng off Cape Passaro with the loss of almost all his fleet.
- The Spaniards make a descent on Sicily, reduce Messina and defeat the Austrians near Malazzo.
- Alberoni forms a conspiracy with the French malecontents against the Regent which is discov. and defeated.

TURKEY

- The Sultan, alarm'd at the rapid progress of the Austrians, concludes a peace with the Emperor at Passarowitz, by which he ceded to him the important fortresses of Belgrade and Temeswaer.

ITALY

- By the treaty of Passarowitz with the Porte, Venice lost all Greece without compensation.
- By the quadruple alliance, in which the D. of Savoy acquiesced, he exchang'd Sicily for Sardinia, and the succ^{n} to Tuscany. Parma and Placentia in default of male heirs in the present possessors, was offer'd to the Queen of Spain, and rejected by her.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical

- A correspondence was carried on by Archbishop Wake with Dupin, Quinault and Girardin, Doctors of Sorbonne, upon the subject of an union of the English and Gallican churches. A plan was drawn up for that purpose; but the design was defeated by the Jesuits, who represented it as a coalition with heretics.

E^{t} Indies

- About this time the coffee plant, which has since been cultivated with so much success, was brought from the country of Yeman in Arabia, to the isle of Bourbon.—Soon after the Dutch, who are said to have brought the same plant to Batavia as an object of curiosity in 1690, began to cultivate it with a view to profit.—N. B. They planted it in Surinam also about this time.

W^{t} Indies

- The first grantees under the French government arrive in Louisiana.—See history of France.
- Captn Woodes Rogers clears the Bahama Islands of pirates, and establishes a regular government there.

Jan. July Dec.

* Death of Peter Petrowitz, ſon of the Czar by the Czarina Catharine.

RUSSIA — The Czar, finding the Q. of Sweden unwilling to accept of the terms of peace offer'd her, ſends Apraxin to ravage the Swediſh coaſt.

* Suppoſing that the late devaſtation might diſpoſe the Queen to peace, he repeats his propoſals; offering to reſtore Finland on condition of the ceſſion of Eſtonia, Ingria and Carelia, and of Livonia for 40 years. The Queen, render'd confident by her new allies, rejects them. See England.

* The Czar reſents the conduct of the King of England, who had allied with Sweden, and had enforc'd his offer'd mediation of peace with a fleet ſent to join the Swedes.

* The Emperor inſtitutes a council which has the direction of eccleſiaſtical affairs, call'd "The moſt holy ſynod."

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* The Princeſs Ulrica Eleonora, ſiſter of Charles XIIth, is raiſed to the throne by the voice of the people.

SWEDEN — * The Swedes, having been deprived of their privileges by Charles XIth and oppreſſed with taxes to ſupport their late ſovereign in his mad projects, determine now to ſecure their rights. With this view they required the Princeſs Ulrica to ſign an inſtrument declaring that ſhe enjoy'd the crown by virtue of their election, and reinſtating them in thoſe privileges which were deemed moſt eſſential to their freedom.

B[n] Goertz is tried for peculation and a deſign to change the line of ſucceſſion in favor of the D. of Holſtein, and is condemn'd and executed.

* Treaty with the K. of England by which the Queen ceded to him the dutchies of Bremen & Verden for 1,000,000 rix dollars.† † Not ſign'd till January, 1720.

DENMARK The campaign in Norway terminates ſucceſsfully—the Danes reducing the fortreſs of Moſtrand on the Swediſh frontier.

POLAND — The Czar ſuſpecting Auguſtus of hoſtile deſigns and a correſpondence with his enemies, reproaches him with ingratitude; which the King anſwers by exculpating himſelf and by recrimination.

Count de Merci, an active and intrepid but raſh officer, is ſent with 10,000 men to reinforce the army in Sicily.

GERMANY

* He attacks the Marq. de Lede at Franca Villa near Melazzo and is repulſed with the loſs of 5000 men.

On hearing of the diſaſter of Franca Villa, C[t] Gallas,† by advice of Adm. Byng, employs the troops that were deſtin'd for the recovery of Sardinia to ſtrengthen the army in Sicily. † Had lately ſucc. Count Daun as Governor of Naples.

* The German army, recover'd and ſupplied with neceſſaries by the Britiſh fleet, reduces Meſſina.

* The pragmatic ſanction is accepted by the Auſtrian ſtates.* * See 1724.

HOLLAND * The States acceding to the alliance of France, England and the Emperor, form the quadruple alliance.

STATE APP. * The Duke of Kingſton is app. Preſident of the Council, and the Duke of Kent, Privy Seal.
The Duke of Argyle is app. Steward of the Houſhold, and the E. of Sunderland, Groom of the Stole.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* Intelligence having been received that the Pretender was now at Madrid, and that in purſuance of a ſcheme concerted by the Duke of Ormond and Card[l] Alberoni, an armament was making for the purpoſe of an attack upon Great Britain, government gives orders for putting the kingdom in a ſtate of defence.

The King goes to Hanover; where he enters into a treaty of alliance with the Queen of Sweden in the double capacity of King of England and Elector of Hanover; and in the latter gives 1,000,000 rix dollars for the ceſſion of Bremen and Verden.

* Treaty with the Court of Berlin.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — The Engliſh government being inform'd by the regent of France that 10 ſhips of war and 6000 land forces, under the command of the Duke of Ormond, were ready to ſail from Cadiz, a ſtrong ſquadron is ordered to oppoſe them.

* The Spaniſh fleet is diſabled by a violent ſtorm; but the Earls Mariſchal and Seaforth and Lord Tullibardine with 300 Spaniſh troops purſue their voyage, and land in the Highlands of Scotland.

* Gen. Wightman defeats the invaders at Glenſhiels—(the next day the Spaniards ſurrender'd and their leaders eſcaped.)

* V-adm. Mighels and Lord Cobham are ſent with a ſquadron and 6000 land forces againſt the Spaniſh coaſt.

* They make a deſcent on Vigo and take a great quantity of ſtores.

* Adm. S[r] G. Byng, after ſubſiſting the Auſtrian army during the campaign, aids the reduction of Meſſina.

S[r] J[n] Norris is ſent with a fleet to the Baltic to ſupport the negotiations for peace between Sweden and Ruſſia.

REVENUE, &c. — * Grants of Parliament aſſembled Nov. 1719, were 2,622,737£ Imp. 5,367,499£ Exp. 7,709,528£ WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 15s.

* Act for ſettling certain funds payable from the revenue of Scotland to ſatisfy the creditors of that crown.

This year the ſcheme for commuting the irredeemable debts of the crown was firſt propoſed. (See 1720.)

FRANCE — * For the further execution of the plan concerted by the Regent and Law, the latter is made director of the bank and notes iſſu'd to the amount of 40,000,000£

The Parliament of Paris, foreſeeing the dangerous tendency of the Regent's financial ſyſtem,† refuſes to regiſter the edict for this purpoſe; notwithſtanding which, offices are erected in every city for paying and receiving its notes. † See France 1718.

* An arret, that no tender ſhall be accepted but in bank notes.

The Regent, incenſed at the attempt made by Alberoni's confederates to remove him and to give the regency to the King of Spain, arreſts the chief conſpirators,† declares war againſt Spain and ſends the D. of Berwick with 36,000 men to its frontier.

The D. of Berwick reduces Fort Paſſage, Fontarabia and S[t]-Sebaſtian. † The M. de Cellemarre, D. de Richelieu, &c.

SPAIN — Alberoni makes great preparations to repair the diſgrace incurr'd by the Spaniſh fleet the preceding campaign. And having concerted a deſcent on Great Britain with the D. of Ormond provides him with 10 ſhips and 6000 troops for that purpoſe. But this plan prov'd as unſucceſsful as that againſt the French government—the fleet being diſperſed and the expedition prevented by a tempeſt.† † Upon this occaſion the D. of Berwick exhorted his ſon, the D. of Liria, to a gallant diſch. of his duty.

* Vigo is ſack'd by the Engliſh.

* M[r] de Lede by his caution and coolneſs defeats the intrepid de Merci; but cannot prevent the ſurrender of Meſſina.

The K. marches with 13,000 troops under D. de Liria to oppoſe D. of Berwick, but cannot prevent the reduct[n] of Fontarabia.

COMMERCE

* The more effectually to impoſe upon the credulous by raiſing their hopes, and by that means to promote the Regent's plan of diſcharging the national debts of France with the notes iſſued by the royal bank, the E. India, China and African Companies are now aboliſhed, and the "Company of the Indies" eſtabliſhed under the auſpices of government and the direction of John Law.*—The edict ſpecified that, beſide the 100,000,000 livres of public debts already ſubſcribed into the Miſſiſſippi Company's capital, there ſhould now be a ſubſcription of 25,000,000 of new actions.—The latter end of this year, when the enthuſiaſm was at its greateſt height, government ſold out its original ſtock at 1000 per cent. and thus the Regent effected his plan. * France.

Propoſals are made by the Engliſh S[h] Sea Company for paying the irredeemable debts of the ſtate.† † England, 1720.

E[t] INDIES * The government and council of the Engliſh factory of Bencoolen, finding their preſent ſituation unhealthy, attempt to erect a fort by the name of "Fort Marlbro." a few miles diſtant from it.—They are foil'd this year by the natives, but execute their plan in 1720.

* Capt[n] Barlow is loſt with his ſhip and crew in an attempt to find a North-weſt paſſage to China through Hudſon's Bay.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

- The Czar, finding it neceſſary either to recede from the terms propoſed or ſupport a war againſt the allied fleets of Sweden and Great Britain, makes great preparations for the enſuing campaign.
- The Swediſh Vice-Admiral is defeated by Pr. Gallitzin with the loſs of four frigates.
- The Ruſſians ravage Lapland.

SWEDEN

- The Q. recommends it to the ſtates, as a meaſure that would be conducive to their welfare, to elect her huſband joint ſovereign of the kingd[m]
- The ſtates elect Frederic, Pr. of Heſſe, the huſband of Q. Ulrica, their joint ſovereign.—This event gave the Swedes a freſh opportunity of guarding their antient conſtitution. But while they ſecur'd a conſtitution which had much of the appearance of freedom and in fact had many of the eſſentials of it, they unfortunately neglected to guard ag[st] thoſe abuſes in the adminiſtration which occaſion'd its ruin.‡ ‡ See 1772.
- By the mediation of the K. of England and the Regent of France, treaties are concluded with Denmark and Pruſſia.† † See reſpective hiſtories infra.
- The campaign with Ruſſia proves diſadvantageous to the Swedes. The Ruſſians defeating the Swediſh fleet in an action off Flyſeburgh, invading Swediſh Lapland, and deſtroying the town of Una and many villages.

DENMARK

- By the treaty of Fredericſhall with Sweden the dutchy of Sleſwick is guaranteed to Denmark. The King conſenting to reſtore the cities and territories conquered from that crown in conſideration of her renouncing the exemption of the toll at the Sound and paying to Denmark 600,000 rix dollars.

POLAND

- By treaty with Sweden that power acknowledges the King's title to the crown of Poland.
- The Palatine of Mazovia is ſent to ſettle terms of accommod[n] with the Czar who refers the diſpute to him and Pr. Dolgorucki.

PRUSSIA

- By a treaty with Sweden, mediated with Great Britain and France, Stetin with the Iſles of Wollin and Uſedom are ceded to Pruſſia in conſideration of paying to Sweden 2,000,000 rix dollars.† † See Pruſſia, 1715.
- The King peoples the waſte diſtricts of his dominions and promotes the uſeful arts and manufactures by granting ſettlements to the Proteſtant refugees of France and Germany.

GERMANY

- While de Merci is preparing to attack de Lede, inſtructions are received for a ceſſation of arms.

HOLLAND

- The States, having remonſtrated in vain againſt the oppreſſion of the Proteſtants in Germany and Hungary, are driven to uſe the expedient of making repriſals on the Jeſuits in Holland, which had the deſired effect.
- The States ſuſtain a great loſs by the death of the grand penſionary Heinſius.†—He is ſucceeded by Iſaac Van Hoornbeek. † See Biogra.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

- The E. of Sunderland is app. Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and the D. of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- V[t] Townſhend is app. Preſident of the Council, and the D. of Kingſton, Privy Seal.
- Paul Methuen, Comptroller of the Houſhold, and Rob. Walpole, Paymaſter of the Army.
- Adm. S[r] G. Byng is app. Treaſurer of the Navy.

LAW APP.

- Philip York is app. Solicitor, and S[r] Rob. Raymond, Attorney General.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The King recommends it to Parliament to conſider of proper means for leſſening the national debt.
- In conformity to the King's meſſage the Commons offer to receive any plan that might be propoſed. The Bank and South Sea Companies each make their propoſals; and thoſe of the latter being apparently moſt advantageous, were accepted. In purſuance of the project an act was paſs'd to enable that Company to increaſe its capital fund.—The rage for pecuniary adventure which Law had introduced in France now paſs'd into England. S[r] J[n] Blunt, the projector of it, fill'd the minds of the people with the idea of a trade to the South Seas which was to be productive of immenſe profit; and ſo totally were they depriv'd of their reaſon by the thirſt of immoderate gain that men of all ranks crouded to give their ſubſcriptions, without conſidering the merits of his project; ſo that in the courſe of five months South Sea ſtock roſe to 1000 per cent. when on a ſudden the eyes of the deluded adventurers were open'd, and deſpair immediately taking place of confidence, the ſtock ſunk more rapidly than it had riſen.
- -- The Commiſſ. of the Treaſury and the Bank of England attempt in vain to prevent the ruin of the S[h] Sea Company.
- The King goes to Hanover; where he enters into an alliance offenſive and defenſive with Sweden.
- He returns in conſequence of the intelligence he received of the diſtreſs of the Engliſh nation.
- A ſtrict examination of the Governors and Directors of the South Sea Company is commenced.
- An appeal was made by M[r] Anneſley from a decree of the Peers of Ireland to the Engliſh Houſe of Peers by whom it was revers'd; and in conſequence an act was paſs'd to ſecure the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain.

NAVAL

- Adm. S[r] John Norris is ſent to the Baltic with a fleet of 23 ſhips of the line.

REVENUE, &c.

- Grants of Parliament aſſembled Dec. 1720, were 2,801,028£ — Imports 6,090,083£ — WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 17s. Average fr. 1710, 2l. 4s. 11d.
- The Royal Exchange Aſſurance for ſhips and merchandiſe is inſtituted. — Exports 7,936,728£
- The Weſtminſter Infirmary is founded.

FRANCE

- An arret is iſſued for uniting the Bank, now in the hands of government, to the E. India Company; a meaſure which proved fatal to both.
- The Regent, finding that the immenſe amount of the fictitious capital of the Bank began to depreciate its notes,† attempts to aid it by arbitrary arrets—one, among others, forbidding the monaſteries to lend their money but to the Company. † The fictitious currency was 80 times greater than the real.
- An arret by which government reduced the value of its notes to one half, precipitates the fall of the tottering fabric. The deluſion was now at an end. Law, who had been appointed Comptroller this year, reſigns and leaves the kingdom a ſcene of rage and deſpair.—The ſtate was the only gainer, having paid a debt of 1500,000,000 livres with fictitious money.
- The national diſtreſs is increaſed by the plague, which was now brought to Marſeilles.

SPAIN

- The King accedes to the quadruple alliance.
- Overtures are now made for peace. And the allies inſiſting on the diſmiſſion of Alberoni as a preliminary, that able, tho' dangerous Miniſter, whoſe meaſures had been very beneficial to the finances, trade and manufactures of Spain, is ſacrificed to the reſentm[t] of the D. of Orleans§ § See Biogra.
- The M[s] de Lede withdraws his troops from Sicily, and paſſing to the African coaſt defeats the Moors and relieves Ceuta.

ITALY

- The Duke of Savoy is put in actual poſſeſſion of Sardinia, purſuant to his treaty of 1718 with the Emperor.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL

- The Fr. Regent, who had at firſt eſpouſed the cauſe of the Janſeniſts againſt the tyranny of the Jeſuits,‡ now changes his party and becomes an advocate for the bull unigenitus. Finding the Parl[t] inflexibly determined not to regiſter it, he has recourſe to the gr[t] council, which complies with his wiſhes. Voltaire‡ ſays, that d'Abenton the Jeſuit confeſſor of Ph[p] V. a chf. agent in the negot[n] for the marr. of the regent's da[r] w[h] Pr. of Aſturias, made this the condit[n] of his ſerv[s] ‡ See 1714. ‡ Lewis XV. 1, 11.

COMMERCE

- The credit of the French Company beginning to decline, every political expedient is uſed by the Regent, and every mode of fallacy is tried by the projector to ſupport its credit and to continue the deluſion; but they prov'd uſeleſs.*—This ſcheme of the Regent's paid the debts of the ſtate, but ruin'd its credit, which was before weaken'd by the frequent abuſe of it by Lewis XIVth * See France.
- The ſame deſire of reducing the national debt which had led to the ruin of France, at this time actuated the Engliſh government. And altho' the intention was not flagitious yet the conſequences were equally fatal. The vaſt offer made by the South Sea Company to enable government to diſburthen itſelf of its irredeemable debts induc'd the ſtate to empower the Company to enlarge its ſtock and give it every advantage. Which enabled a ſet of mercenary projectors to aggrandize themſelves by the ruin of thouſands who were weak enough to become the dupes of their villainy. ‡ Townſend 1, 240.
- The B. di Riperda makes an attempt to eſtabliſh a manufacture of broad cloth in Spain; but is foil'd by the difficulty of the undertaking.‡ § The Chineſe procure it from the Corea or Tartary.

E[t] INDIES

- The valuable plant, ging-ſeng, is found by the Jeſuit Lafitau in the foreſt of Canada.§

Jan. July Dec.

* The Czar effects an honourable and advantageous peace with Sweden by the treaty of Nyſtadt.† † B. Oſterman was the negotiator of this treaty. See Sweden.

* He is honour'd by an aſſembly of his Nobles, &c. with the appellation of "Peter the Great, Father of his country, and Emperor of all Ruſſia.

* The Czar enters Moſcow in triumph amidſt the acclamations of his people.

RUSSIA — Finding the port of Archangel attended with many inconveniences, he makes Peterſburg the chief mart of his dominions, renewing and enforcing the orders he had before given for that purpoſe and building warehouſes, &c. for the accommodation of the merchants.

The Czar procures an accurate chart of the Caſpian, intending to extend his trade with the Southern nations; and in purſuance of that deſign, projects a canal to connect the Baltic with the Wolga.

The Czar, who was deſirous of refining the manners of his people while he enriched them by commerce and improved them by ſcience, promotes aſſemblies, where the European cuſtoms, &c. were introduced and their antient dreſſes and uſages ridiculed.

The Ruſſians ravage the Swediſh coaſt.

SWEDEN — * The treaty of Nyſtadt reſtores peace to Sweden after a war of 20 years. By it, Livonia, Carelia and Ingria were ceded to Ruſſia, and Finland, except a ſmall part defined by the treaty, reſtored to Sweden.

* Death of the Queen, (Louiſa of Mechlenburg Guſtraw) aged 53 years.

DENMARK * Marriage of the King to Anne Sophia, Dutcheſs of Sleſwick, daughter of the Grand Chancellor.

* Marriage of Prince Chriſtian Frederic to Chriſtiana Wilhelmina, daughter of G. Marq. of Brandenburg Culmbach.

POLAND — * The King attends a grand council at Warſaw, where it is determined to repair the fortifications of Kaminiec and put their frontier in a ſtate of defence, an irruption being threatened on the ſide of Moldavia.

PRUSSIA — * The King publiſhes a new digeſt of Laws.

GERMANY * A congreſs is open'd at Cambray to ſettle the terms of accommodation between the Emp. and King of Spain with reſpect to their claims in Italy. But ſo high are the demands on both ſides, that it proves ineffectual.

HOLLAND * The States ſend a fleet to the Mediterranean to protect their trade againſt the Algerine pirates.

* Lords Townſhend and Carteret are app. Secretaries of State in the room of E. Stanhope and Mr Craggs, deceaſed.

STATE APP. * Sr Rob. Walpole is app. Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Cornwallis, Paymaſter of the Army.

* The Board of Green Cloth is diſcontinued.

* Lord Carleton is app. Preſident of the Council, and E. Weſtmoreland, Firſt Lord of Trade and plantations.

* A committee of thirteen Commoners is appointed to enquire into the late tranſactions of the South Sea Company.

* Mr Knight, caſhier of the South Sea Company, eſcapes to Flanders.—He was taken a fortnight after at Tirlemont and committed priſoner to the Caſtle of Antwerp.—The Emperor refuſed to give him up without the conſent of the States of Brabant—and he again made his eſcape.

* Sr Theodore Janſen, Mr Sawbridge, Sr Rob. Chaplin and Fr. Eyles, being found guilty of notorious breach of truſt, are expelled the Houſe, and ſeveral other directors are taken into cuſtody.

* Sr John Blount refuſes to be examined by the Houſe of Lords.

* M^r Aiſlable, Chancel^r of the Exchequ^r, being proved to have been concerned in the iniquitous proceedings of the S^h Sea Directors, is expelled.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL * On a report from the committee it appears that the following parcels of S^h Sea ſtock had been purchaſed—for the E. of Sunderland, 50,000£—for the Dutcheſs of Kendal, 10,000—for the Counteſs of Platen, 10,000—for Mr Craggs, ſenior, 30,000—for C. Stanhope, 10,000.

* An act is paſſed to enable the South Sea Company to ingraft part of their capital fund into the ſtock of the bank of England, and another part into that of the E. India Company.

* Act to diſqualify the Sub-governor and Directors of the South Sea Company from holding any office in it in future.

* Act for raiſing money, on the eſtates of the Sub-governor, Deputy-governor and Directors of the South Sea Company and upon thoſe of John Aiſlable and John Craggs, to make good, part of the loſs ſuſtained by the ſufferers.

* Various acts are paſſed to promote the woollen and ſilk manufactures, particularly one to prohibit the wearing calico.

* A treaty of peace and commerce is ſign'd with Spain.—By it the treaty of Utrecht was confirmed,—and the aſſiento contract reſtored to the South Sea Company.—In conſequence of this treaty the Company ſent its annual ſhip to Porto Bello.

* Among other treaties, in this period of negotiation, one is now ſigned with the Moors.

REVENUE, &c. — — * Grants of the Parliament of Oct. 1721, were 2,640,000£ Imports 5,768,510£ Exports 8,681,200£ WHEAT per Qr. 1l.17s.6d.

* Such was the diſſoluteneſs of this period that government deem'd it proper to interfere by ſuppreſſing what were call'd "Hell-fire clubs."

* The Parliament which had been exil'd for its reſiſtance, is reſtored about this time upon its acquieſcing in the meaſures of government.

FRANCE — * A defenſive alliance is ſign'd between Great Britain, France and Spain, at Madrid. The chief object was to engage their protection to the Duke of Parma for the preſervation of his territories and rights.

* In conſeq^ce of this treaty, a family connection was formed between the French and Spaniſh branches of the Bourbon line. The Pr. of Aſturias was marr. to M^le de Montpenſier, da^r of D. of Orleans and Lewis XVth betroth'd to the Infanta Maria.

The Regent having tried every expedient in vain to ſupport *Law*'s ſyſtem, is forced to return to the old ſyſtem of finance; and, to appeaſe the enraged ſufferers, cauſes a review to be made of the new property, and inſtitutes a chamber of juſtice to take cognizance of the conduct of the principal officers in the adminiſtration of the bank.

* The Pr. of Aſturias is married to M^le de Montpenſier, and the Infanta Maria is betroth'd to Lewis XVth and ſent to France.

SPAIN — — * A treaty of peace and commerce is ſign'd with England and a defenſive alliance enter'd into by Spain, France and G^t Britain; by this they engag'd to defend each other; and the K. of England (by a ſecret article) not to interfere in the affairs of Italy.

* The Marq. de Lede returns with his troops to Spain; not having been able to drive the Moors from Ceuta.

* Death of Pope Clement XIth in the 72^d year of his age and 21st of his pontificate.

ITALY — — * Mich. Angelo Conti, ſon of the Duke of Poli, is elected Pope, and takes the name of Innocent XIIIth

PERSIA — Mahmûd, the ſon of Myrr Weis, King of Kandahar, availing himſelf of the weakneſs of the Perſian monarch, Schah Huſſein, prepares to invade his dominions.

ECCLESIASTICAL — In conſequence of the ſucceſs of the Daniſh miſſion in Finmark and Lapland§ it had been extended to Nordland and the prefecture of Drontheim, and ſeminaries are now inſtituted at Copenhagen and Drontheim to promote its ſucceſs. § See 1714.

* The Chriſtian religion, which had made great advances in Tong-King, is proſcribed by the government of that ſtate.

* The Greenland Company of Bergen, according to the Daniſh miſſionary Egede, ſend a colony to reſettle† Old Greenland.

COMMERCE * Such was the rapid increaſe of population at Peterſburg in conſequence of its being made the imperial reſidence and the emporium of Ruſſian commerce, that it is ſaid by De Lieu (Dutch reſident) now to contain 300,000 inhabitants. † It had been ſettled from Norway in the 14th cent

E^t INDIA — * About this time the French eſtabliſh a factory at Mocha for the purpoſe of carrying on a trade in coffee.

* The French formally take poſſeſſion of the Iſle Mauritius—afterwards call'd Iſle of France.

* A formidable conſpiracy of the Javaneſe againſt the Dutch ſettlement is diſcovered and prevented.† † See 1741.

VOYAGES — Com^re Roggewain is ſent out with 3 ſhips on a voyage of diſcovery in the S^h ſeas.—He viſited Eaſter Iſland, diſcover'd by Taſman, and the neighbouring iſles, New Guinea and other countries, and made uſeful obſervations on their ſituations, coaſts, &c. &c.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

The Emperor, ever attentive to the commerce of his ſubjects, takes the opportunity afforded by a robbery committed upon the Ruſſian caravan from China by the Uſbeck Tartars, who were in alliance with the Perſian uſurper, Mahmûd, to make war on them in order to extend his frontier on the Caſpian and ſecure his trade on its borders.

He orders a fleet of gallies to be prepared on the Wolga for his intended expedition againſt the Tartars.

Attended by the Czarina, he joins the army commanded by Gen[ls] Apraxin and Butterlin.

The Ruſſians defeat the Tartars and the auxiliaries from Mahmûd in ſeveral actions and reduce Derbent, Terki and Baku with the provinces of Dageſtan and Shivan.

The Emperor requires his Grandees and magiſtrates to ſign a declaration to abide by his nomination of a ſucceſſor.

About this time the Bible was by the Emperor's orders tranſlated into the Ruſſian language.

SWEDEN

Their Majeſties invite foreigners and particularly the French Proteſtant refugees to ſettle in Sweden by grants of privileges.§ § Ducket, &c.

The King, having reſtored peace to his ſubjects, endeavours to replace the damages ſuſtained during the war by promoting induſtry, commerce and the arts of peace.

DENMARK

About this time the King makes ſome regulations to expedite law-ſuits.

The Czar claims an exemption from the toll paid at the Sound on account of the provinces ceded by Sweden, which had formerly enjoyed that privilege; but the King inſiſts on his right.

GERMANY

The ſucceſſion to Tranſylvania which had been annexed to the Houſe of Auſtria 1713 on the death of Mich. Abaffi, the laſt Wayvode without iſſue, is now declared hereditary.

The Emperor grants a charter to the Oſtend E. India Company.

HOLLAND

The province of Groningen elects the Prince of Orange its Stadtholder.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

Spencer Compton is app. Paymaſter of the Army.

E. Cadogan is app. Maſter of the Ordnance in the room of the Duke of Marlborough, deceaſed.

LAW APPS.

S[r] James Montague is app. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

An act is paſſed by which a preſcribed form of affirmation from the ſect of Quakers is made admiſſible in lieu of an oath.

Parliament is diſſolved.

The new Parliament meets and is prorogued till Oct. 9, when it met, and choſe Spencer Compton Speaker.

Information is received from the Duke of Orleans of a conſpiracy againſt the King.

The Biſhop of Rocheſter, having been examined by the Privy Council, is committed to the Tower on ſuſpicion of a treaſonable correſpondence.

— The Earl of Orrery, Lord North and Grey and the Duke of Norfolk are committed to the Tower.

The Habeas Corpus act is ſuſpended.

Chriſtopher Layer is tried and convicted of treaſon, as having enliſted men for the Pretender's ſervice.

Lord Polwarth attends the Congreſs of Cambray as the Britiſh Miniſter.† † Germany.

REVENUE, &C.

The manufacture of ſilk having been carried to great perfection in England, an act is now paſſed for its further encouragement by granting bounties on its exportation.

The King grants the iſles of S[t] Lucie and S[t] Vincents to S[r] J[s] Montague.—In conſequence of which he took proper ſteps for their improvement and colonization; but after ſpending 40,000£, his people were driven from them by the French forces from Martinique.

Grants of the Parliament of Oct. 1722, were 1,850,000£

The Society of Chelſea Water-works is incorporated by act of Parliament.

Guy's Hoſpital, one of the greateſt private foundations in England, is this year founded by S[r] Tho[s] Guy.

Imports 6,378,098£
Exports 9,650,789£ WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 16s.

FRANCE

Coronation of Lewis XVth

Card. du Bois is appointed Prime Miniſter.

The Regent having ſtrengthen'd his government by foreign alliance, having humbled the Parliament and removed thoſe who were diſaffected to him, the Premier proceeds to uſe means for reſtoring the finances of the ſtate by laying efficient taxes, and among others one on thoſe who had acquired fortunes under Law's ſyſtem; and endeavours to obliterate every trace of that diſgraceful buſineſs by gradually annihilating the paper currency.—He alſo uſed his authority to reſtrain the religious diſputes which prevailed.* * See eccleſiaſtical, 1760

SPAIN

The King ſends a fleet to the aid of the Knights of Malta, now attacked by the Turks.

The Moors ſend out a ſtrong fleet to make a deſcent on the Spaniſh coaſt, which is diſperſed by a ſtorm.

ITALY

The Knights of Malta are attacked by a Turkiſh fleet.

The Knights, being apprized of their enemy's deſign and prepared for defence, ſoon force them to retire.

PERSIA

Mahmûd defeats Schah Huſſein and lays ſiege to Iſpahan.

Mahmûd reduces Iſpahan and uſurps the Perſian throne, which he had forced Schah Huſſein to abdicate.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Count Zinzendorf, founder of the ſect of Herenhutters, who had ſettled in Upper Luſatia 1721, this year built a houſe called Herenhuth in the neighbourhood of Bartholdorf, where his ſociety held their firſt meeting.

COMMERCE

The beautiful manufacture of Dreſden porcelain, the invention of a chymiſt named Bottcher, who died 1719, was about this time brought to its preſent ſtate of perfection in that country.

The Emperor, encouraged by the ſucceſs of the Oſtend E. India merchants, grants them a charter.† † See 1727 & 1728.

In order to recover the India Company from the diſtreſs into which the late commercial convulſion had thrown it, the French government takes its affairs into its hands; placing it on a new baſis and ordaining that inſtead of a contingent dividend, the actioniſts ſhould receive 10 per cent.—Thus the government was enabled to conceal the real ſtate of their trade, and by its aid, to ſupport its credit till the exigencies of the ſtate deprived it of the power of doing it.‡ ‡ See 1749.

W[t] INDIA

In conſequence of the late treaty of peace between France and Spain, the French remove the ſeat of their W. India trade from Biloxi to New Orleans.—The colony gradually declined, from the diſappointment in their chief object, the gold mines, the ill ſucceſs of its trade and its continual war with the ſavages.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia —

- The Emperor, having settled the affairs of the Southern provinces, returns to Moscow after an absence of twelve months.
- An Ambassador arrives from Schah Tahmas, son of Schah Hussein the deposed King of Persia,† to solicit the Emperor's aid against Mahmûd, the usurper of his father's throne; which he granted on condition of the cession of the provinces of Ghilan, Mazanderan and Asterban to Russia.
- The jealousy of the Porte is excited by the above negotiation, and a rupture would probably have ensued had not M. Bonac, the French Minister, effected a convention by which the Emperor and Sultan were each confirmed in the possession of the provinces conquered by them or ceded to them.§
- The Emperor reforms some abuses and superstitious usages in the Russian church.

† See Persia, 1722.

§ See Turkey, 1725.

Sweden —

- The title of Royal Highness is granted by the senate to the Duke of Holstein, the Queen's nephew.
- A regulation is made by the States respecting the election of a sovereign, "That the States shall meet for that purpose, of their own proper authority, thirty days after their sovereign's death."

Denmark

- A plot formed against government by Paul Juel, Governor of Danish Lapland, is detected and the traitor put to death.

Prussia —

- The King plans the supreme directory of finances, war and domains—opened the ensuing year.

Germany

- Death of Joseph Clement of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne.
- The pragmatic sanction is received by the Austrian States in the Netherlands.
- In consequence of the death of Cosmo di Medicis the Emperor, agreeably to the stipulations of the quadruple alliance, expedites the eventual patent of Feoffment in favour of Don Carlos.

Holland

- The States issue a placart to prevent their subjects from interesting themselves in the trade of the Ostend E. India Company.

Royal Fam.

- Birth of the Princess Mary, daughter of Frederic Prince of Wales.

State App.

- E. Godolphin is appointed Groom of the Stole.

Law Appt.

- Sr Robert Eyre is appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Civil and Political

- A bill is passed for inflicting pains and penalties on Frs Ld Bishop of Rochester, as an accomplice in a plot against the King and government.
- The Bishop of Rochester is brought to his trial before the House of Peers; where he is ably defended by the Duke of Wharton, E. Cowper and Ld Bathurst, who pleaded that the evidence, consisting chiefly of his letters attested by the clerks of the post office, was insufficient, that the admitting them was incompatible with the rules of evidence, and destructive of our rights as Englishmen. —The bill was passed by a great majority.
- Pursuant to the sentence of deprivation and exile the Bishop of Rochester passes over to Calais, where he met Lord Bolingbroke who had now received the King's pardon.
- D. of Norfolk, E. of Orrery, Ld North and Grey, and Dr Friend, committed on acct of the late plot, are discharg'd.
- The K. goes to Hanover; where he enters upon that Labyrinth of negotiations in which his German dominions and continental connections involved him.—A treaty was about this time sign'd with Prussia.
- A patent is granted to W. Wood for coining half-pence to the amount of 100,000£ for the use of Ireland, (reduced, upon petition, to 40,000£)
- Government being apprehensive that the trade of Ostend would interfere with that of the English E. India Company, an act is now passed to prevent his Majesty's subjects from interesting themselves in the trade of that port.
- Many outrages having been committed by deer-stealers in disguise, an act is now passed, (called the *black act*) to prevent persons going armed in disguise into any forest or park, by declaring it to be felony without benefit of clergy.†

† Extended by act 07 of Geo. II. to anonymous letters.

Revenue, &c. — —

- The grants made by the Parliament assembled Jan. 1723, were 1,750,000£

Imports 6,505,676£
Exports 9,489,811£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 14s. 8d.

France —

- On the death of Card. du Bois the Duke of Orleans takes upon him the administration as Premier.
- Philip Duke of Orleans dies,‡ and is succeeded in the government of the kingdom by the Duke of Bourbon Condé, a man whose only recommendation to this exalted station was his high birth.
- The Regent and his Minister pursue their plan for settling the finances of the Kingdom and effect the suppression of the bank bills.
- The Regent D. of Orleans joins with Great Britain and Holland, in their exertions to force the Emperor to give up the trade of Ostend, in which they were at last successful.

‡ Biography.

Spain — —

- A proposal is made by the King of France, by advice of his Ministry, of returning the Infanta on account of her being too young to be immediately married, which is treated with great indignation by the Queen of Spain.

Italy — —

- Cosmo di Medicis Duke of Tuscany dies, and is succeeded by John Gaston.
- The Pope asserting his right of sovereignty over the dutchies of Parma and Placentia gives the investiture of them to the Infant Don Carlos.

Persia — —

- Mahmûd, the Persian usurper, solicits the alliance of the Porte against the dethroned King supported by Russia; and by representing the dangerous tendency of the Russian conquests on the Caspian, would probably have excited a war between the Sultan and the Emperor, had not M. Bonac, the French Ambassador, effected a convention for their mutual advantage.*

* See Russia.

Commerce

- The success of the Ostend trade exciting the jealousy of the Dutch states, they present a memorial to the Court of Vienna against the patent now said to be granted to the Company by the Emperor—pleading the stipulations of the treaty of Munster in justification of their conduct.—In the same spirit was the act passed in England prohibiting the subjects of that state from embarking in the trade of Ostend.—The Emperor notwithstanding, persisted in his design.
- The Regent of France, the more effectually to settle the affairs of the India Company, makes a revision of the actions possessed by its proprietors, fixing them at 56 thousand, making 112 millions of livres.

Wt India —

- The colonists sent to St Lucie and St Vincents by the Duke of Montague in consequence of a grant of those islands, are dispossessed by the French Governor of Martinique.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA –

- The Emperor, finding his health decline, and desirous that his beloved consort, the Empress Catharine, should succeed him, as an earnest of his intentions, confers on her the Imperial crown.

* The Emperor founds the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg and endows it with a revenue of 24,912 rubles.

SWEDEN –

- Treaty of alliance with Russia.
- The King avails himself of this period of peace to promote agriculture, mining, manufacture and commerce among his subjects; and, to give them security in their employments, he repairs the fortresses of his kingdom.

* This year a dock at Carlscroon, 350 feet in length, begun in 1715, was completed.—It is dug out of a mountain to the depth of 80 feet.

DENMARK

The King causes the fortifications of Fredericshall in Holstein to be rebuilt.

POLAND –

- The refusal of some Protestants at Thorn to do honour to the host, occasions a violent fray between the populace and the Jesuit scholars of the college and their partisans.—A court of inquisition was appointed in consequence of it, by which the Protestants were punished with such severity as excited the indignation of all the Protestant powers of Europe.

PRUSSIA –

The King calls upon England and Sweden to resent the infraction of the treaty of Oliva by the cruel punishments inflicted on the Protestants of Thorn.

GERMANY

* The Princess Mary Eliz. the Emperor's sister, is appointed Governante of the Austrian Netherlands.
- The Congress for settling the matters in dispute between the Emperor and the King of Spain and Italian Princes is again opened at Cambray.

* The Emperor executes and confirms the pragmatic sanction for the indissoluble union of all his hereditary kingdoms and provinces.

HOLLAND

- The States present a memorial to the Court of Versailles in favour of the persecuted Hugonots.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM.

- Birth of the Princess Louisa, Daughter of the Prince of Wales.

STATE APP.

- E. Finlater is app. Lord High Commissioner in Scotland.
- Lord Carteret is app. Lord Lieutenant, and is succeeded as Secretary of State by the Duke of Newcastle.
- Henry Pelham is app. Secretary at War, and the Hon. P. Byng, Treasurer of the Navy, by resignation of his father L[d] Torrington.
- The Duke of Grafton succeeds the Duke of Newcastle as Lord Chamberlain.

LAW APP.

- S[r] Philip Yorke is app. Attorney, and is succeeded by Clement Wearg as Solicitor General.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The King signs a Guarantee of Parma, of which the Emperor had now given Don Carlos an eventual patent of Feoffment.

- It having been determined by the South Sea Company to attempt a Greenland fishery, an act of Parliament is procured for that purpose and twelve ships of 306 tons are provided for that trade.

REVENUE, &c. – –

- Grants of the Parliament assembled Nov. 1724, were 1,750,000£

Imports 7,394,405£
Exports 9,143,356£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 17s.

- The King appoints twelve Fellows of colleges from each University to be preachers in the Chapel Royal.
- He institutes a Professorship of Modern History in each University.

FRANCE –

- The commencement of the D. of Bourbon's administration is distinguished by a severe edict against the Protestants; by virtue of which the persecution of them, which had been checked by the late Regent, is renewed.

The Duke renders himself unpopular by imposing heavy taxes in time of peace.

* The most important measure of the Duke's government is the returning the Infanta of Spain. His pretext for this impolitic proceeding, which incensed that Court and occasioned the alliance formed by it with the Emperor, was the youth of the Infanta; but it is attributed to the advice of the March[ss] de Prie, the Regent's mistress, who suggested that the Spanish match might endanger or diminish his power, and who recommended the daughter of Stanislaus K. of Poland.

SPAIN – –

- Philip V[th] abdicates the crown to his son, Lewis I[st] Prince of Asturias, having appointed him a council consisting of the Marq. de Mirabel, the Archbishop of Toledo, the grand Inquisitor, the Marq. de Lede, &c.—Philip retired with his favourite Minister, Grimaldo, to S[t] Ildefonso.
- Lewis I[st] dies, aged 17, and Philip V[th] resumes the crown.

* Philip disgraces the Marq. de Mirabel who had advised his son to retrench his revenue during his retirement.

ITALY – –

- Death of Pope Clement XIIIth
- Vincent Maria Ursini is elected Pope, and takes the name of Benedict XIIIth

* The Duke of Savoy resumes the alienated demesnes of his dutchy.

TURK[y], &c.

The Afghans under Mahmûd reduce Shiras, but are defeated by the Arabs in their attempt to reduce the province of Kokhilan.

The Turks, availing themselves of the defenceless state of Persia, divided between the partisans of the indolent Schah Tahmâs and the usurper Mahmûd, enter its borders and reduce Khoy, Erivan and Hamadan, but are repulsed at Tauris.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL –

About this time a singular sect made its appearance in America, called Dunkers.† Their chief tenet seems to be that future happiness is only to be obtained by mortification in this life. Upon this principle they live a recluse life and feed upon vegetables.

† Gregory, Eccl. Hist. 2, 397.

COMMERCE

- The Court of Madrid joins France, England and the States of Holland, in its complaints against the trade of Ostend. Pleading that it was inconsistent with the treaties between Spain and Holland when the Austrian Netherlands belonged to the former power, and which were ratified by the barrier treaty on the part of the Emperor.—See 1725.

RUSSIA --

- The Emperor is seized with a violent fever while he is attending the ceremony of bleſſing the waters.
- Finding his end approaching, he calls an aſſembly of the Nobles and enjoins them to acknowledge the Empreſs Catharine as their ſovereign; ſoon after which he died, (aged 52)—leaving the Ruſſian nation to deplore the loſs of a ſovereign who had introduced the ſciences, arts and embelliſhments of ſociety, among a people whom he found in a ſtate of ignorance and barbariſm, and whom he raiſed from obſcurity and weakneſs, to military glory and political importance.
- The Empreſs CATHARINE aſcends the throne.
- Marriage of the Princeſs Anne, eldeſt daughter of the Emperor, to the Duke of Holſtein.
- The Empreſs firſt confers the honour of the Order of S[t] Alexander Neuſki, inſtituted by the late Czar.
- The Empreſs ſecures and eſtabliſhes her government by retaining the Miniſters of the late Emperor—the chief of whom were Golowin, the Chancellor, (a faithful and able ſtateſman) the Prime Miniſter Menzikoff, with Apraxin, Repnin, Gallitzin and Dolgorucki at the head of the military and naval departments.
- The Empreſs ſecures the obedience of the Coſſacks by reſtoring their privileges.
- Gen. Matuſſiskin defeats the Tartars of Dagheſtan and reduces Tarku.*

* Capital of Dagheſtan the W. coaſt of the Caſpian.

DENMARK

- The King iſſues an ordinance for the more prompt and equal adminiſtration of juſtice.
- He impoſes a tax, the revenue of which is employed in the eſtabliſhment of a Greenland fiſhery.

PRUSSIA --

- The King becomes a party with France and England in the treaty of Hanover, the occaſion of which was the late treaty of Vienna between Spain and the Emperor, and the object was to maintain the rights of the contracting parties.

GERMANY

- The treaty now on foot with Spain is haſtened by the rupture between that Court and France.
- The Emperor concludes the *treaty of Vienna* with the Court of Madrid: by which he renounced his pretenſions to the crown of Spain and the Indies, in conſideration of being ſecured in the poſſeſſion of Auſtrian Flanders, Sicily, Naples and the Milaneſe, and having the guarantee of that crown to his favourite eſtabliſhment, "the Oſtend E. India Company."—The Emperor engaged alſo to aſſiſt the King of Spain in the recovery of Gibraltar.

STATE APP.

- The Seals are committed to S[r] Joſeph Jekyll, S[r] Jeffery Gilbert and S[r] Robert Raymond.§
- S[r] Peter King is appointed Lord Keeper.
- Duke of Devon ſucceeds Lord Carlton, deceaſed, as Preſident of the Council.
- Paul Methuen is app. Treaſurer and Lord Finch, Comptroller of the Houſehold.
- Duke of Dorſet is app. Steward of the Houſehold, and the Duke of Argyle, Maſter of the Ordnance.

§ See diſmiſ. of E. Macclesfield infra.

LAW APPS.

- S[r] R. Raymond is app. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; S[r] R. Eyre, of the Common Pleas, and S[r] Jeff. Gilbert, Chief Baron.

- Thomas Parker, E. Macclesfield, being charged with notorious peculation, is obliged to reſign the Seals.
- E. Macclesfield is impeach'd of high crimes and brought to his trial at the bar of the H. of Peers; where, it being prov'd that he had ſold the offices of Maſter in Chancery and ſuffer'd them to embezzle the Suitor's money, he was ſentenc'd to pay 30,000£

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The King goes to Hanover.
- The treaty of Vienna,† lately concluded between the Emperor and Spain which guaranteed the trade of Oſtend, excites the jealouſy of all the ſtates that were intereſted in the E. India trade. And this, together with the apprehenſions which the King was under for his German dominions, induced him to bring forward the *treaty of Hanover*, now ſigned by Great Britain, France and Pruſſia, and afterwards joined by Holland.

† See Germany & Spain.

- Act to regulate elections in the city of London.
- A violent tumult is occaſioned in Scotland by the burthen of the malt tax.
- Gen. Wade, who commanded the troops in Scotland and had been employed to quell the late tumult, is commiſſioned to enforce an act lately paſſed for preſerving the peace of Scotland by diſarming the Highlanders.

REVENUE, &c. -- --

- The ſum total of the grants of Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1725, were 3,256,080£

Imports 7,094,708£
Exports 11,352,480£

WHEAT per Q. al. 8s. 6d.

- The King revives the Order of the Bath.

FRANCE --

- In conſequence of the impolitic meaſure of returning the Spaniſh Princeſs, which took place about this time, M[lle] de Beaujolois, ſecond daughter of the Duke of Orleans who was contracted to Don Carlos, is now returned.
- Marriage of Lewis XVth to the Princeſs Mary Leczinſki, daughter of Staniſlaus nominal King of Poland.
- The Court of Verſailles, alarm'd at the alliance of Spain and Auſtria, joins England and Pruſſia in the treaty of Hanover.

SPAIN - --

- The Queen, who had an aſcendency in the ſtate, and who was violently incenſed at the affront now offered to her family by the Court of Verſailles, commiſſions B. di Riperda to expedite the treaty with the Emperor.
- Three treaties are ſign'd with the Court of Vienna, one of peace, another of alliance, and another of commerce. And thus what could not be accompliſhed upon principles of policy is effected by a ſpirit of reſentment; and what had foiled all the efforts of the Congreſs of Cambray is done by the B. di Riperda, a perſon who had hitherto filled an inferior department in the ſtate, but who in conſequence of his ſucceſs in this negotiation was appointed Prime Miniſter and created a Grandee.

ITALY - --

- Death of Prince Vict. Amadeus, eldeſt ſon of the King of Sardinia.

TURKEY --

- The Turkiſh Sultan, tho' jealous of the progreſs which Ruſſia was making on the coaſt of the Caſpian, yet thinks it politic, in conformity with the advice of the French Miniſter M. Bonac, to ſign a treaty with that power in order to ſecure the conqueſts he had made on the Perſian frontier.

ECCLESIASTICAL —

- Benedict XIIIth aſſembles the Council of the Lateran to correct the errors of the church and reform the manners of the eccleſiaſtics and of the monaſtic orders.—Decrees were iſſued for that end which anſwered very little purpoſe.

COMMERCE

- The maritime powers, finding their remonſtrances on the ſubject of the Oſtend trade diſregarded, avail themſelves of the King of Pruſſia's jealouſy of the Houſe of Auſtria to form with him the treaty of Hanover; in which, tho' the Oſtend trade is not mentioned, yet it is indirectly included by a mutual guarantee of each other's *rights*.

VOYAGES -

- Captain Beering is ſent by the Court of Peterſburg to attempt to diſcover a North-eaſt Paſſage.—He ſpent five years on this voyage, but made no material diſcovery.—This attempt was repeated in 1732, with no better ſucceſs.

[1726]

Jan. July Dec.

* The Empreſs, intending to make Peter, ſon of the unfortunate Czarowitz Alexis, her ſucceſſor, gives him the title of *Great Duke.*

The town of Catharienburg on the river Iſet, begun in 1723, is completed by the Empreſs.

RUSSIA –

The Empreſs prepares to aid the Duke of Holſtein§ in the recovery of the dutchy Sleſwick; and for this purpoſe augments her navy to fifty ſhips of the line.

§ Her ſon-in-law.

* In order to render the Emperor of Germany favourable to her views reſpecting Holſtein, the Empreſs is prevailed upon to accede to the treaty of Vienna;† which is followed by another with the King of Pruſſia intended to forward each other's deſigns on Courland and Poliſh Pruſſia.

† See Germany.

The Ruſſian fleet is prevented from attempting any thing by the arrival of the Engliſh fleet in the Baltic.

* The firſt aſſembly of the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg takes place in the preſence of the Queen.

SWEDEN –

* The King declines entering into the views of the D. of Holſtein and Ruſſia upon the dutchy of Sleſwick; chooſing rather to preſerve to his ſubjects the advantages of peace than involve them in a war in which he was not immediately intereſted.

DENMARK

* The King, alarmed at the naval preparations made by Ruſſia, and apprehenſive of her deſign upon Sleſwick, prepares for defence and applies to the King of England for aid.

COURLAND

* The States of Courland, jealous of their rights, which they thought were endangered by the influence of Ruſſia, elect Count Maurice of Saxe† to ſucceed Duke Ferdinand in their government in oppoſition to the D^{ss} Dowager Anne, niece of Peter the Great, who had uſurped the ſovereign power on the death of her huſband to the prejudice of his uncle Ferdinand.

† The celeb. Ml. Saxe, ſon of Aug. K. of Poland, and the Ct. of Koningſmark.

PRUSSIA –

* The King is prevailed upon by the Emperor's offer of a ſubſidy and of ſecuring the eventual ſucceſſion of Juliers and Berg to leave the Hanover alliance and join that of Vienna.—This was ſoon followed by a defenſive alliance with Ruſſia.

* Death of the Elector of Bavaria.

GERMANY

The Emperor, who was intereſted in the treaty of Vienna by the ſtipulations of it and the remittances made him in conſequence of it from the Court of Madrid, labours to ſtrengthen it by new acceſſions. With that view he acceded to the treaty of Stockholm, by which he gratified the Empreſs and prevailed upon her to join them; and with the ſame he granted advantageous terms of alliance to the King of Pruſſia.

See Ruſſia & Pruſſia.

HOLLAND

The States, having acceded to the treaty of Hanover, prepare to fulfil their engagements by making proper augmentations of the army and navy.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM.

* Death of Sophia Dorothy, Queen of Great Britain, daughter of the Duke of Zell, aged 60 years.

STATE APP.

* Lord Trevor ſucceeds the Duke of Kingſton, deceaſed, as Lord Privy Seal.

LAW APP.

* Charles Talbot is app. Solicitor General.

* Sr Thomas Pengelly is app. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

* The King lands at Rye in Suſſex after a very dangerous paſſage from Holland.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* The King of Denmark, alarmed at the naval preparations of Ruſſia, applies to Great Britain for aid, which is ſoon after granted to him.

The alliance of Vienna, to which the Empreſs of Ruſſia had now acceded, and the great armaments of the allied powers, induce the Engliſh government to uſe the means it deemed moſt proper to prevent the deſign of them. For this purpoſe it now diſpatches fleets to the Baltic, the Mediterranean and the Weſt Indies.

* The Scots are partly relieved of the burden of the malt tax; and a clauſe inſerted in the act "that all the revenue of the tax above 20,000£ be applied to the encouragement of the trade and manufactures of that country."

* A charter is granted to the E. India Company for incorporating the towns of Madraſſapatan, Bombay and Fort William —to be governed by a Mayor, &c.—empowered to make by-laws and exerciſe civil and criminal juriſdiction.

MILITARY AND NAVAL – –

* Adm. Sr Charles Wager is ſent with a fleet to the aid of Denmark.

* A fleet of ſeven ſail of the line is ſent to the Weſt Indies; where, in purſuance of orders from government, it remained inactive till the ſhips were rotten, and the brave Adm. Hoſier became the deriſion of the enemy.

Adm. Sr John Jennings is ſent on a gaſconading expedition againſt the Spaniſh Coaſt.

REVENUE, &c. – –

* Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1726 were 3,173,287£

Imports 6,677,865£

Exports 9,406,731£

WHEAT p^{r} Qr. 2l. 6s.

* The Iſland of Jamaica and the fleet of merchant-ſhips ſuſtain great damage from a hurricane.

* The Duke of Bourbon is diſmiſſed from his appointment as Premier—an event which gave general ſatisfaction.

FRANCE –

* The diſcharge of the Duke of Bourbon from the office of Prime Miniſter makes way for the appointment of Card. Fleury,* who had been the King's preceptor, and ſtill retained a great influence with him.—He was not immediately inveſted with this office, the King profeſſing to take the adminiſtration into his own hands; but it was well known that the Cardinal enjoyed an entire aſcendency in his councils.—The Secretaries at this time were Count Maurepas of the marine—Count St Florentin at the head of the eccleſiaſtical department, and Monſ^{r} le Blank, the War Miniſter.

* See Biogr.

* The Duke de Riperda, being ſuſpected of betraying the ſecrets of the cabinet, is diſmiſſed.

SPAIN – –

Great military and naval preparations take place, and remittances made to the Emperor to induce him to co-operate with the King of Spain in his hoſtile deſigns againſt Great Britain.

* Birth of Prince Vict. Amadeus, afterwards King of Sardinia.

ITALY – –

* Part of the city of Palermo is deſtroyed by an earthquake.

The Turks, purſuing their ſucceſs in Perſia, reduce Tauris.

TURKEY –

* The Afghans, chagrined at the repeated defeats of Mahmûd and diſguſted at his cruelty, depoſe and put him to death, and raiſe Aſtraf, ſon of the late ſovereign Abdolla, to the throne.

GEN. HIST.

COMMERCE

* In defiance of the meaſures adopted by the maritime powers to deſtroy or embarraſs the trade of Oſtend it continues in ſo proſperous a ſtate that the Company is enabled this year to make a dividend of 12 per cent.—and they reſolve with the Emperor's protection to maintain their ſettlement at Coblore on the Coromandel Coaſt and their trade to Canton.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

* Peter Alexiowitz II[d] ascends the throne, aged 11 years.

The Emperor, influenced by a party who were jealous of the power of Menzikoff and incensed by his extortion, oppression and haughtiness, sends him into exile and raises the Dolgorucki family to the highest honours.

The Empress expresses her respect for the memory of the late Emperor by promoting his institutions, particularly the Academy of Sciences, and forwarding his grand design of enriching and improving the people.

Death of the Empress Catharine in her 39 year.†—By her will she appointed a Regency to govern during the minority of Peter Alexiowitz, son of the unfortunate Czarowitz whom she declared her successor.

† Biography.

SWEDEN —

The King engages in the treaty of Hanover.—Great Britain stipulated to pay to the King a subsidy of 50,000 in consideration of his holding 10,000 men ready for the purposes of the Hanoverian allies.

C[t] Welling is brought to his trial before the States for advising the King to resume his prerogative and for a correspondence with the Duke of Holstein to the prejudice of their right of election to the crown—sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.‡

‡ He died before the sentence was executed.

DENMARK

* The King concludes a subsidy treaty with France and England.

* Death of the Queen, Christina of Brandenburg Bareith.

* The King this year sustained a great loss in the death of his able Minister Count Flemming.*

* Biography.

POLAND —

Count Maurice of Saxe attempts to support his election to Courland‡ by force of arms; but he is disappointed of the attachment of the Courlanders and forced to relinquish his design.

‡ See Poland, 1726, and Biography.

* A regulation of the Polish Senate declares that the dutchy of Courland shall be re-united to the Crown of Poland in default of heirs of the present Duke Ferdinand.

GERMANY

* The Emperor consents to a convention for the purpose of settling the terms of pacification.

By the preliminary articles signed at Paris, the Emperor* agrees to suspend the trade of the Ostend Company during seven years, and to confirm to England, France and Holland, the privileges granted them by preceding treaties.

* See Commerce.

HOLLAND

* On the death of Van Hoornbeek, Simon Van Slingeland is appointed Grand Pensionary.

The States sustain great loss from an inundation.

ROYAL FAM.

* Death of George I[st] aged 67, and accession of his son George II[d], aged 46.

STATE APP.

* S[r] Peter King, Lord Keeper, is created B. Ockham and app. Lord Chancellor.

* E. Scarborough is app. Master of the Horse, and V[t] Torrington, First Lord of the Admiralty.

* H. Pelham is app. Secretary at War, and S[r] Spencer Compton, Paymaster of the Forces.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The Commons vote 20,000 men for the sea-service and 26,000 for the land, after a strong opposition to the measure, on the grounds of the bad policy of involving ourselves in an unnecessary war and the absurdity of paying subsidies to Sweden, Denmark and Hesse for defending themselves.

In consequence of a scheme of pacification proposed by Card. Fleury, preliminaries are signed at Paris and a congress appointed at Soissons to discuss the interests of the several states.

- The King embarks for Hanover. But is seized with the palsy on the road, and dies at Osnaburg.

* The civil list is settled at 800,000£ a year and 100,000£ settled on the Queen in case of her surviving the King.

* The Parliament is dissolved.

Interest of stock is this year reduced to 4 per cent.—By this measure the sinking fund was increased to above a million per annum.—(N. B. The price of stock rose on this reduction of interest.)

NAVAL - -

* The Spaniards invest Gibraltar.

* Adm. S[r] John Norris is sent with a fleet to the Baltic.

* Adm. Hosier dies on his station in the West Indies, and is succeeded by Adm. Hopson.

REVENUE, &c. - -

* Grants of the Parliament assembled June 1727 were 900,000£

* The national debt, funded and unfunded, was now 52,092,285£

Imports 6,798,908£
Exports 9,533,043£

WHEAT per Qr. 31. 7s.

FRANCE —

* Birth of Madame de France.

Card. Fleury, whose grand object was to prevent a war from breaking out in Europe, prevails upon the Emperor, the Kings of Spain and Prussia and Empress of Russia on one side, and France, England and Holland on the other, to sign preliminaries of peace.

SPAIN - -

* Birth of Don Lewis Anthony, afterwards Archbishop of Toledo.

The Spanish government strengthens its marine and forms a camp of 20,000 men at S[t] Roch.

* The Spanish army, commanded by the Marq. de la Torres, lays siege to Gibraltar.

* The Emperor's reluctance in complying with the Queen's views in Italy, the advances made by the King of France, and the superior advantages of an alliance with him, induce her to forego her resentment, and fall in with Cardinal Fleury's measures for a pacification.

ITALY - --

* Ferdinand de Farnese, Duke of Parma, dies, and is succeeded by his brother Don Anthonio.

TURK. &c.

The Turks having been repeatedly defeated by the partisans of Astraf in Persia, the Sultan consents to a treaty, by which he was confirm'd in his conquests in consideration of his acknowledging Astraf's title to the crown of Persia.

When Shah Tahmâs* was rifled of his provinces and fallen into disgrace, a turn was given to his affairs by the arrival of Nadir Kuli, a Persian soldier of fortune, who brought 5000 troops to his aid and recovered Nishabûr from the Afghans.

* Son of Shah Hussein, deposed by Myr Weis. See Persia, 1713, &c.

COMMERCE

The Emperor, finding how powerful a confederacy was formed against him by the treaty of Hanover, thinks it expedient at last to comply with the wishes of the maritime powers by *suspending* the trade of Ostend for seven years.

* On the abolition of the Ostend Company, Josiah Van Asperen, one of its members, proposes to Frederic IVth of Denmark a scheme for extending the Danish E. India trade; alleging that the King had an undoubted right to that trade: that therefore the same objections could not be made to it as were to that of the Netherlands; and that he would be supported by many persons of skill and substance who had been driven from Ostend.—See 1728.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA

- Coronation of the Emperor Peter II[d]
- Death of Anne Petrowna, Dutcheſs of Holſtein, eldeſt daughter of Peter the Great, and mother of Prince Charles Peter Ulric.
- The Emperor recalls the Czarina Ottokeſa, his g-mother, who had been diſgraced and confined at the inſtigation of Menzikoff.
- He renews the treaty of alliance formed with Poland in the late reign.

SWEDEN

- The King, knowing that Ruſſia was diſaffected to him on account of his acceding to the alliance of Hanover, and apprehenſive of the hoſtile deſigns of that ſtate, prepares for defence.
- A Royal Academy of Sciences is founded at Upſal.‡ ‡ Buſching, i, 258.

DENMARK

- The Daniſh E. India Company opens a new ſubſcription at Altena.—This gave offence to the maritime powers.
- A great number of Danes are this year conveyed to the new colony in Greenland.
- A comedy in the Daniſh language is eſtabliſhed under the King's auſpices.
- Great part of Copenhagen is at this time deſtroyed by fire.—The King ſhewed his benevolence and public ſpirit upon this occaſion by his bounty and tenderneſs to the ſufferers.

POLAND

- The King pays a viſit to the Court of Berlin.
- An irruption threatened by the Crim Tartars is prevented by the activity of the Grand General and the Baſha of Choczim.

GERMANY

- The Emperor taking it upon him to determine a diſpute which had long ſubſiſted between the Duke of Mecklenburgh and his Nobles, deprives him of his dominions and appoints his younger brother Adminiſtrator of the dutchy.—This meaſure was oppoſed by many of the German Princes as an infringement on the rights of the Germanic body.
- A Congreſs of the Imperial, French, Britiſh, Spaniſh and Dutch Miniſters is opened at Soiſſons.† † See France

HOLLAND

- The States ſend their Miniſter to the Congreſs at Soiſſons.

ROYAL FAM.

- Death of Erneſt Auguſtus of Brunſwick, Biſhop and Prince of Oſnaburg and Duke of York.

STATE APP.

- E. Loudon is app. Lord High Commiſſioner in Scotland.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The firſt Parliament of George II[d] meets. (Arthur Onſlow, Speaker.)
- An act is paſſed to prevent bribery at elections, and another for the further puniſhment of forgery.
- By a convention ſigned at Pardo preliminaries are ſigned by Great Britain and Spain, preparatory to a complete adjuſtment of their reſpective claims and intereſts at Soiſſons.
- The Britiſh Plenipotentiaries attend the Congreſs at this time opened by Cardinal Fleury at Soiſſons.
- The proprietors of the Carolinas at this time ſell their right in thoſe provinces to Government and ſurrender their charter, to avoid the expence attending the defence of their property againſt the Indians.
- A treaty of commerce is concluded with the Emperor of Morocco.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

- About this time the fortreſs of Inverneſs is built.
- Adm. Hopſon ſhares the fate of his brave predeceſſor on the W. India ſtation, who with great part of his men had fallen a ſacrifice to the heat of the climate.

REVENUE, &c.

- The Grants of Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1728, were 3,511,694£ Imports 7,569,299£ Exports 11,631,383£ WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 14s. 6d.
- Birth of the Princeſs Henrietta.

FRANCE

- Cardinal Fleury opens the Congreſs at Soiſſons.—The Emperor's refuſal to comply with the terms propoſed, particularly the *entire abolition* of the Oſtend trade, fruſtrated his negotiations, and gave occaſion to the treaty of Seville which took place the enſuing year.

SPAIN

- The Duke of Liria is ſent on the firſt Spaniſh embaſſy to Ruſſia.
- The preliminaries for a pacification having been agreed upon by the Courts of Madrid and London, Baron d'Huart and Don Ant. de Sartine attend the Congreſs of Soiſſons on the part of Spain.

ITALY

- Death of Anne Mary, Queen of Sardinia, daughter of Philip D. of Orleans and Henrietta, daughter of Cha[s] I[st] of England.
- Meſſina is declared a free port.

TURKEY

- Nadir Kulj having gained the favour of Shah Tahmas by his exploit againſt the Afghans is appointed Khan of Mazanderan.
- Nadir Kuli Khan† marches an army into Khoraſſan and makes himſelf maſter of that province. † See Biogra.
- As the reward of his ſervices, Shah Tahmas confers on his new General and Counſellor, Nadir Kuli Khan, the additional name of Tahmas, deeming this the greateſt mark of dignity.

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE

- The King of Denmark accedes to the propoſals made by Van Aſperen. In conſequence of which the Daniſh Company is transferred from Copenhagen to Altena and a new charter granted to it.
- The ſpirit of jealouſy again awakens the maritime powers and moves them to interpoſe to prevent the extenſion of the Daniſh commerce, but in vain.—Memorials were preſented; in anſwer to which the King pleaded his right.
- The Emperor, being foiled in his attempt to eſtabliſh an E. India trade from the Netherlands, turns his attention to Trieſte and Fiume, in the Gulph of Venice, as his only remaining ports. But the diſadvantages ariſing from ſituation and other circumſtances rendered his deſign in a great meaſure fruitleſs.

W[t] INDIES

- The proprietors of Carolina, harraſſed by continual war with the Indians and weakened by internal diſſention, reſign their charter to government for 17,500£ and 5000£ for arrears of quit rent due to them.

RUSSIA —
- The Emperor enters into a contract of marriage with the daughter of his confidential Minister Pr. Dolgorucki.
- Death of the Princess Natalia the Emperor's only sister.
- The Russian government remonstrates with Poland on the subject of the ill treatment of the Greek Christians in that country.

SWEDEN —
- A rupture is threatened between the crowns of Sweden and Poland by some differences not adjusted between them, and by the infraction of the treaty of Oliva on the part of the Poles by their oppression of the Dissidents.

DENMARK
- A trade to the E. Indies proving unsuccessful, the King takes the Company under his immediate protection, and grants it a new charter with very valuable privileges and exemptions.
- The King concludes a commercial treaty with Prussia.

POLAND —
- The Polish history is at this time marked only with acts of cruelty to the Greek and Protestant Dissidents and the proceedings of diets which produced nothing but civil dissention.

PRUSSIA —
- The Princess Fredericka Louisa is married to Frederick William, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach.

GERMANY
- About this time the persecution of the Protestants of Saltzburg commenced, which occasioned the emigration of above 30,000 persons from that province, great part of whom passed into the dominions of the King of Prussia.
- The Congress of Soissons proves abortive: the terms of pacification offered to the Emperor not being satisfactory.* * See Spain.

HOLLAND
- The Pr. of Nassau (Stadtholder of Friesland by inheritance) is now elected Stadtholder by the Province of Groningen and Guelderland.—There were at this period two powerful parties; one consisting of those who wished to raise the Prince to the office of Stadtholder General, the other of the republican party who warmly opposed it.
- The Dutch merchants suffer great damage and insults from the Algerines.
- The States accede to the treaty of Seville, by which the abolition of the Ostend Company is guaranteed.

ROYAL FAM.
- The Queen is appointed Guardian of the Kingdom during the King's absence.

STATE APP.
- E. Buchan is app. Lord High Commissioner in Scotland.
- Lord Townshend resigns the office of Secretary of State.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL
- Fifty thousand pounds is granted for the subsidy due to the King of Sweden, 25,000£ to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfembuttel and 241,259£ as the pay of 12,000 Hessians now in the British service.
- The Commons, in an address to the throne, express the national dissatisfaction on account of the depredations of the Spanish guarda costas on the British trade in the W. Indies.
- A letter of the late King to the King of Spain promising, with consent of Parliament, to satisfy him in the article of restitution of Gibraltar is discussed and a motion made in consequence to require that Monarch to renounce all claim to it.—This was carried in the negative; but an address was presented to the King on the same subject.
- An act to establish an agreement with the seven Lords Proprietors of the Carolinas.
- The King goes to Hanover.—Returned Sep. 4.
- The Congress of Soissons having proved abortive, another is now opened by the English, Spanish and French Ministers at *Seville* and a treaty sign'd by them.—The chief articles were a defensive alliance, and a guarantee of the dutchies of Tuscany, Parma and Placentia to Don Carlos in failure of Heirs to the present possessors.

REVENUE, &c. — —
- The grants of Parliament assembled Jan. 1729, were 3,511,655£ Imports 7,540,620£——Exports 11,475,771£
- * This was the æra of the first encroachment on the "Sinking fund;" the Premier chusing rather to secure present popularity by sparing the purses of the people, than gain the applause of posterity by supporting a fund which would have prevented the accumulation of the enormous sum to which the national debt has since risen. WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 6s. 10d.

FRANCE —
- Birth of a Dauphin.
- By the treaty of *Seville* a defensive alliance is formed by France, Spain and Great Britain.—Each party agreed to supply either of the others with 12,000 troops in case of an attack.

SPAIN — —
- A double alliance is formed with the Court of Lisbon by the marriage of the Prince of Asturias to the Infanta of Portugal, daughter of John V^th^, and that of the Infanta of Spain to the Prince of Brazil.
- *Treaty of Seville* with France and Great Britain.—By one article it was stipulated that 6000 Spanish troops should garrison Leghorn, Porto Ferraijo, Parma and Placentia, to secure the immediate succession of Don Carlos to those territories on the death of the present Dukes of Tuscany and Parma without heirs.

PORTUGAL
- Marriage of the Prince of Brazil to the Infanta Mary, who had been contracted to Lewis XVth, and of the Infanta of Portugal to the Prince of Asturias.

ITALY — —
- On the imposition of a new tax the Corsicans take up arms and demand a privilege of making their own salt, which they were then forced to buy at a high price of the Genoese government.† † See 1731.

TURKEY —
- Twelve thousand houses are destroyed by fire at Constantinople.
- Tahmas Kouli Khan defeats the usurper Astraf and forces him to retreat to Ispahan.
- Pursuing Astraf he obliges him to retire with his Afghans from Ispahan, and restores Shah Tahmas to the throne of his ancestors.— (His father, Shah Hussein, was put to death by Astraf on his return to Ispahan.)

ECCLESIASTICAL —
- * The sect of Methodists originated about this time in private meetings, held at Oxford, by John and Charles Wesley; who were soon after joined by George Whitfield.

COMMERCE
- By the treaty of Seville now sign'd by France, England and Spain, and afterwards acceded to by Holland, the commercial rights of the several states were guaranteed.

W^t INDIA
- * Such were the advantages enjoyed in Pensylvania from liberty of conscience, the lenity of its government and easy imposts, that no less than 6,208 Europeans joined that colony in the year 1729.
- The English govern^t improves the provinces of Carolina and concludes a treaty with the Cherokees, who had long infested it.* * See 1728.
- A conspiracy is formed by the Natches against the French settlement of Louisiana and a massacre of the colonists ensues.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

- The Emperor Peter II[d] dies, aged 14 years, and *Ann of Courland* is raiſed to the throne.
- The Ruſſian ſtates, thinking they ſhould have a fairer proſpect of regaining their liberties under a ſovereign whoſe title was not well founded, paſſed by the Princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and the Dutcheſs of Mecklenburg, eldeſt daughter of the Emperor John, and raiſed Ann, Dutcheſs of Courland, her younger ſiſter, to the throne, under pretence of a verbal nomination of the late Emperor.
- The Empreſs frees herſelf from the aſcendency of Prince Dolgorucki and his family, who is cenſured for his ambition in attempting to raiſe his daughter to the regal dignity.—Baron Oſterman was continued in office.
- About this time the canal of Ladoga was completed, which connects the Baltic with the Wolga which falls into the Caſpian.

SWEDEN

- The King takes poſſeſſion of the Landgraviate of Heſſe on the death of his father.

DENMARK

- Death of Frederick IVth, aged 59 years, and acceſſion of his ſon CHRISTIAN VIth, aged 31.
- The King about this time introduced a variety of manufactures which contributed much to the proſperity of his ſubjects.

PRUSSIA

- Frederick, Prince Royal of Pruſſia, is impriſoned by his father; and Lieu[t] Katte, his confidential friend, beheaded before his face.
- Birth of Prince Auguſtus Ferdinand.

GERMANY

- The Emperor incenſed at the treaty of Seville as derogatory to his honour and intereſt, ſends troops into Italy to maintain his right to the dominions of Auſtria in that country.
- The Duke of Mecklenburg returns to his dominions with a body of forces, but is repulſed.

HOLLAND

- The States of Holland do honour to their humanity by the aboliton of the confiſcation of goods of perſons condemned of capital crimes—a practice which too generally prevails, tho' unreaſonable and inconſiſtent with juſtice.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

- The Duke of Dorſet is app. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland vice E. Carteret.
- E. of Wilmington is app. Privy Seal, and Lord Harrington ſucceeds Lord Townſhend as Secretary of State.
- W. Strickland is app. Secretary at War in the room of H. Pelham who ſucceeded E. Wilmington as Paymaſter.
- S[r] Conyers Darcy is app. Comptroller, and Lord Bingley, Treaſurer of the Houſehold.

LAW APPT.

- E. of Cheſterfield ſucc. the Duke of Dorſet as Steward of the Houſehold.
- S[r] James Reynolds is app. Lord Chief Baron vice Baron Pengelly.† † He died at Blandford aſſizes.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The merits of the treaty of Seville are diſcuſſed by the two Houſes—it is cenſured by the oppoſition as inconſiſtent with the quadruple alliance, and as impolitic on account of its involving us in unneceſſary and dangerous engagements with the Court of Spain.
- The nation is inflamed by freſh advices of the depredations of the Spaniſh guarda coſtas.
- An act is paſſed to enable the King to prohibit the lending money to any foreign Prince or ſtate.—This was intended to embarraſs the Emperor, who wanted money to engage in a war with the allies of Seville.
- A proclamation is publiſhed to prevent the ſending threatening letters; a crime which was daily committed with great ſucceſs to the villains, and to the great loſs and diſquietude of the ſufferers.
- The charter of the E. India Company is prolonged to 1766, and a new arrangement made between it and the government.

REVENUE, &c.

- The grants of the Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1730, were 4,007,714£
- Imports 7,780,019£ Exports 11,974,135£
- WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 16s. 6d. Average ſt. 1720, 2l. 11s.
- Arrival of the Cherokee Chiefs in England.

FRANCE

- Birth of the Duke of Anjou.
- Regulations are made reſpecting the Council of Commerce, which from this time is called the Royal Council of Commerce.
- Such was the flouriſhing ſtate of the E. India trade that four ſhips arrived this year.† † At other periods one only had arrived in two years.
- An expedition againſt the Natches, conducted by Le Perrier, Lubois and Le Sueur, is made with little effect. See Settlem[ts], 1729.

SPAIN

- Birth of the Princeſs Maria Antoinetta, afterwards Queen of Sardinia.
- The Spaniſh government hires Engliſh and French merchant-ſhips to tranſport their troops to Italy.

ITALY

- Death of Pope Benedict XIIIth
- Election of Cardinal Lawrence Corſini, aged 78, by the name of Clement XIIth
- Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, after reigning with great repute 50 years, at the age of 64, reſigns his crown to his ſon Charles Emanuel, and retires with the title of Marquis of Tende and a revenue of 100,000 crowns with the Counteſs Dowager of S[t] Sebaſtian, whom he afterwards married.

TURK[Y], &c.

- A ſignal revolution takes place at Conſtantinople. The Janiſſaries, aided by the populace, firſt ſeize the Grand Vizier, the Secretary and Captain Pacha, and put them to death, and then depoſe Sultan Achmet and raiſe *Mahomet* V[th], his nephew, to the throne.
- About this time C[t] Bonneval introduced the European diſcipline, &c. among the Turks and taught them fortification.
- Kouli Khan purſues Aſtraf; who, being deſerted by moſt of his troops, falls in battle with the ſmall remains of his army. And thus ended the uſurpation of the throne of Perſia by the Afghans which had continued ſeven years.

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE

- The Oſtend merchants, though robbed of the protection of their own government, yet, convinced of the vaſt profits of their commerce, perſevere in their attempts to ſupport it by procuring paſſports from the Kings of Pruſſia and Poland. But even in this they are defeated. The Emperor judging it impolitic to ſupport them againſt the remonſtrances of the maritime ſtates. And thus the Flemmings, with every natural advantage, are at laſt forced to give up a trade which might have enriched themſelves and afforded a great revenue to the ſtate.
- Great oppoſition is made to the renewal of the E. India charter in England, from the arguments againſt all commercial reſtraints. Theſe were combated by the vaſt profits‡ derived to the nation and ſtate from the E. India trade, the great expence of forts, garriſons, &c. ‡ Their ſales amounted to 3,000,000 a year, & produced a rev. of 300,000£

W[t] INDIA

- The charter of the Engliſh colony of New York is renewed by government and its privileges enlarged.
- The Portugueſe of Brazil are enriched by the diſcovery of diamonds, among the ſands of Serra-de Frio, in ſearching for gold.
- They facilitate the communication with the interior countries by making the Pauliſts their friends.† † Raynal, 3. 192.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia — The Empreſs, being deſirous of preſerving her influence in Courland, oppoſes the deſign meditated by the States of Poland of incorporating that dutchy, but conſents to its remaining a fief of the republic.

Sweden — * The King grants his royal licence for erecting a Company to trade from Gottenburg to the E. Indies.‡ ‡ Commerce.

The King viſits his hereditary dominions.

Denmark — * The colony on Greenland not having ſucceeded, a royal edict is now publiſhed, commanding all the King's ſubjects to return. By this edict the colony was diſſolved, but Egede, the miſſionary, with his family and adherents, remained.

Poland — * Ferdinand, Duke of Courland, receives the inveſtiture of that dutchy from the King of Poland.

Prussia — * A reconciliation is effected between the Prince Royal and his father.

Germany — On the death of Anthony, Duke of Parma, the Imperial troops, under Gen. Stampa, take poſſeſſion of his dominions; declaring that they held them for the Infant Don Carlos, who might receive the inveſtiture from the Emperor, in caſe the Dutcheſs was not delivered of a Prince.‡ ‡ See Italy.

Convention with Great Britain, by which the charter of the Oſtend Company was cancelled in conſideration of the guarantee given by that ſtate to the pragmatic ſanction.

* *Treaty of Vienna* with Spain and Great Britain by which the convention with the latter was confirmed.

* Treaty between the King of England as Elector of Hanover, and King of Poland as Elector of Saxony.

Holland — The States were about this time threatened with an inundation from the deſtruction made upon the timber-works of their dikes by worms.—The evil was at laſt removed by a hard froſt; and prevented in future by the improved conſtruction of their dikes.

State App. * Abraham Stanyan and Robert Jackſon are app. Commiſſioners of the Privy Seal.

* The Duke of Devon, Lord Privy Seal, and E. Delawar, Comptroller of the Houſehold.

* The E. of Selkirk, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Civil and Political — When the ſupply came under conſideration violent debates took place.—The oppoſition objecting to the policy of keeping on foot a large ſtanding army, and paying ſubſidies to the Landgrave of Heſſe and Duke of Brunſwick in time of peace.

* The King orders Mr Pulteney's name, who took the lead in oppoſition, to be ſtruck out of the council book.

A convention is ſigned with the Court of Vienna; the chief object of which, to Great Britain, was the abolition of the Oſtend E. India Company, which the Emperor ſacrificed to procure a guarantee to the pragmatic ſanction.

* The *treaty of Vienna* with the Emperor and Spain, confirms the convention with the former.

* A petition is preſented from the city of Briſtol againſt the depredations of the Spaniſh guarda coſtas.

* An act ordaining that the proceedings in courts of juſtice in England and court of exchequer in Scotland ſhall be in the Engliſh language.

* An act to prevent frauds by tenants, and for the more eaſy recovery of rents.

* An act to enable idiots who are ſeized of eſtates in truſt, to make conveyance or aſſignments of them.

* An act to enable the Iriſh to import goods, not enumerated in the act of navigation, directly from the colonies.

Naval — * Adm. Sr Chs Wager is ſent with a fleet of above 30 ſail to tranſport the Spaniſh troops to Leghorn.

Revenue, &c. — * The ſum total granted by the Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1731, was 2,883,180£

Imports 6,991,500£
Exports 11,167,380£

WHEAT per Q. 1l. 12s. 10d.

France — * The French government erects the fort of Crown Point within the limits of the Engliſh colony of New York.

The oppoſition made by Parliament to the bull unigenitus and the artifices of the Janſeniſts and Jeſuits, uſed in ſupport of their reſpective tenets, divided the kingdom at this time into two parties, which by mutual inſults and injuries were violently incenſed againſt each other and threatened a civil war.

Spain — On the death of Anthony, Duke of Parma, Don Carlos lays claim to the dutchies of Parma and Placentia, which had been the object of negotiation among the powers of Europe during 16 years.

* The *treaty of Vienna* with the Emperor and England, confirms the ſucceſſion of Tuſcany, &c. to Don Carlos.

A body of troops are ſent on board an Engliſh and Spaniſh fleet to Leghorn to garriſon the fortreſſes in the dominions of Don Carlos in Italy.

Italy — Anthony Duke of Parma dying, leaves his dominions and allodial eſtates to Don Carlos, his nephew, in caſe the child, of which his wife was then declared pregnant, did not live.

* The Dutcheſs Dowager of Parma, who had been influenced by the Emperor to pretend pregnancy, now declares herſelf not pregnant.

* Victor Amadeus, abdicated King of Sardinia, attempting to recover his crown, is impriſoned by his ſon.

* Great part of Foggia, in the kingdom of Naples, is deſtroyed by an earthquake.

Turk. &c. — Tahmas Kouli Khan recovers Hamadan and Tauris, which had been reduced by the Turks during the diſtracted ſtate of Perſia, and defeats an army ſent againſt him by the Sultan.

Kouli Khan is defeated by the Baſhâ of Tauris and Gen. Cyoprili, and forced to give up Tauris to preſerve Hamadan.

Commerce — The Swedes, who had reinſtated themſelves in their rights at the commencement of the preſent reign,† and by their induſtry were repairing the damages ſuſtained from the mad enterpriſes of Charles XIIth, now avail themſelves of the diſſolution of the Oſtend Company to extend their trade. The King grants an Octroi to H. Koning to eſtabliſh a company to trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope.—This brought great wealth into the kingdom, moſt of the adventurers being foreigners. † See 1718.

* A company is eſtabliſhed in Portugal, by virtue of the royal Octroi, to trade to the Coaſt of Coromandel.

The Miſſiſſippi Company, unable to maintain the continual war in which their own bad policy had involved them with the Indians, reſign their charter to the King of France, reſerving a right of granting permits to Frenchmen to trade in the colony of Louiſiana.

* The Daniſh colony of Old Greenland is recalled; the climate being fatal to the coloniſts, and the ſoil not affording them ſuſtenance.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA

* By advice of Count Munich, a military academy is eſtabliſhed for the education of the ſons of Ruſſian and Livonian officers, and others.

* By treaty with Perſia, the river Kur which falls into the Caſpian is made the boundary of the Ruſſian and Perſian dominions.

SWEDEN

The King, alarmed at the fortifications raiſed by Ruſſia at Wiburg, ſtrengthens his army and navy.

He forms ſeveral eſtabliſhments for promoting the trade and manufactures of his ſubjects.

DENMARK

* A treaty is at this time ſigned with Ruſſia, by which that power guaranteed the dutchy of Slefwick to Denmark, in conſideration of the payment of a million to the Duke of Holſtein.

POLAND

* The King mediates a reconciliation between the Houſe of Sapieha and Radzivil which had excited a civil diſſention in Lithuania.

PRUSSIA

The King, who had expended 5,000,000 rix dollars in 1720, in ſettling 20,000 Proteſtant refugees from France and Germany, now expends 350,000 dollars in ſettling 12,500 Saltzburgers in his dominions. By this wiſe policy he peopled a deſert, while France and Germany by their folly depopulated the fineſt countries in Europe.‡

‡ Germany, 1729.

GERMANY

* The pragmatic ſanction, by which the hereditary dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria were ſettled on the female iſſue of the Emperor in failure of males, is confirmed by the Diet.—A proteſt was however entered againſt it by the Electors of Bavaria, Saxony and the Elect[r] Palatine.

HOLLAND

* The States accede to the treaty of Vienna.†

The King of Pruſſia, who had guaranteed Tervere, &c. to the Prince of Orange, attempts in vain to prevail on the States to give him poſſeſſion.

* The States General refuſe to admit the Prince of Orange into the poſſeſſion of Tervere and Fluſhing; which would have given him two votes in the Aſſembly of the States of Zealand, and might probably have procured him the Stadtholderſhip.‡

† England, 1731.

‡ See 1733.

ROYAL FAM.

* The Queen is appointed Guardian of the Kingdom during the King's abſence.

* The King embarks for Hanover.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* A number of gentlemen having projected the very uſeful and public ſpirited deſign of planting an extenſive diſtrict of waſte land in South Carolina, a charter is now granted for that purpoſe; and the colony, in honour of his Majeſty, receives the name of Georgia.

* The South Sea Company having ſunk 177,782£ in the Greenland fiſhery, determine now to diſcontinue it.

* The King grants a commiſſion for eſtabliſhing a ſociety for the relief of the widows of poor ſea officers, and makes a benefaction of 10,000£—An Admiral's widow is entitled to 50, a Captain's to 40, a Lieutenant's to 30, and an inferior officer's to 20£ per annum.

* An act by which the qualification of a juſtice of the peace is fixed at 100£ per annum.
* An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arreſts.
* An act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

REVENUE, &c.

* Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1732, were 2,878,343£

Imports 7,087,914£
Exports 11,786,658£

WHEAT per Qr. 1.6.6

* A premium of 4000£ is granted to S[r] Tho[s] Lombe for erecting three machines for making organized ſilk.

* A corporation is eſtabliſhed by the Lords of the Admiralty for the relief of the widows of ſea-officers.

FRANCE

The diſputes between the Jeſuits and Janſeniſts continue to deſtroy the internal peace of the kingdom, and are a means of embroiling the Court and Parliament.

* Don Carlos paſſing through France arrives at Florence.

SPAIN

— The Marquis de Montemar is ſent with an army of 26,000 men againſt the Moors.

He defeats the Moors in ſeveral engagements, and makes himſelf maſter of the fortreſſes of Oran and Mazilquivir.

* Death of Victor Amadeus, abdicated King of Sardinia, aged 66.†

* Don Carlos arriving in Italy takes poſſeſſion of the dutchies of Tuſcany, Parma and Placentia.

† See 1730 1731

ITALY

* The Pope publiſhes his edict declaring Ancona, in the Gulph of Venice, a free port.

The Republic of Genoa, reinforced by the auxiliaries ſent by the Emperor, reduces the revolted Corſicans.†

† Italy, 17

PERSIA

* Shah Tahmas, without the approbation of his General, makes a peace with the Porte, by which he ceded the provinces of Armenia and Georgia.

* Tahmas Kouli Khan, whoſe indignation was excited by the ignominious peace made by Shah Tahmas, depoſes him, and raiſes his ſon, an infant, to the throne by the title of Abbas III[d]

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE

* The ſpirit of commercial freedom extends even to the Court of Rome; the Pope this year declaring Ancona a free port.

W[t] INDIES

* The provinces of Carolina having derived great proſperity from the attention of the Britiſh government ſince the reſignation of the charter by the proprietors, a colony of Swiſs, conducted by M. Purry, are induced to form a ſettlement on the Savannah, where they build the town of Purryſburgh.

* A charter is granted to the E. of Shafteſbury and others to ſettle the colony of Georgia, a diſtrict lying between the Savannah river and the Altamaha, forming a barrier againſt the province of Florida.

* The Engliſh Governor of Carolina, (Johnſon) forms a treaty of amity with the Cherokees.

The Dutch, encouraged by the profits ariſing from their colony of Surimam, form others on the Berbice, and afterwards on the Demerary and Eſſequibo.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

* The Empreſs forms a cloſe alliance with the Emperor of Germany, and engages to co-operate with him in placing the Elector of Saxony on the throne of Poland.
..... Gen. Laſci enters Poland with an army of 30,000, to favour the election of Auguſtus, Elector of Saxony, to that crown.
— The Ruſſian troops oblige Staniſlaus, now a ſecond time elected King of Poland, to quit Warſaw.

SWEDEN

* The King declines intereſting himſelf in the affairs of Poland.
..... He ſtrengthens his army and puts his kingdom in a ſtate of defence.

DENMARK

* The King promotes the eſtabliſhment of an inſurance company.
* The trade to the Northern Seas is reſumed with great ſpirit, and an Iceland Company eſtabliſhed.† † See Commerce.

POLAND

* Death of Auguſtus, King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.
* Staniſlaus Leczinſki is again elected King of Poland.
... Staniſlaus, tho' elected by a decided majority of the Diet, and ſupported by a great part of the Poliſh Nobles, is obliged to retire before the Ruſſian army, and to fortify himſelf in Dantzick.
* The election of AUGUSTUS III^d, El^r of Saxony, ſon of the late King, is procured by the arms of Ruſſia and Auſtria.

PRUSSIA

* * Marriage of the Pr. Royal to the Princeſs Elizabeth of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, and of his ſiſter to the Prince of Bevern.
* * The King erects a *cabinet Miniſtry* to tranſact all foreign ſtate affairs. And in order to facilitate the levying of troops, he cauſes the ſeveral provinces to be divided into diſtricts, each of which was aſſigned to a particular regiment.

GERMANY

* The Emperor forms an alliance with the Empreſs of Ruſſia to raiſe his nephew, the Elector of Saxony, to the throne of Poland.
* By intereſting himſelf againſt Staniſlaus in Poland, he occaſions the alliance of France, Spain and Sardinia, who now declare war againſt him.

HOLLAND

* The States ſign a treaty with France for the neutrality of the Netherlands.

STATE APP.

* The D. of Devon ſucceeds E. Cheſterfield§ as Lord Steward of the Houſehold, and is ſucc. by Lord Lonſdale as Privy Seal. § Reſign'd & join'd the oppoſition.
* E. of Ila is app. Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, vice Duke of Montroſe.
* Charles Talbot app. Lord Chancellor, vice Lord King, retired.

LAW APPS.

..... S^r Ph. York (Ld Hardwicke) is app. L^d Ch^f Juſtice; J^n Willes, Attorney General, and Dudley Rider, Solicitor.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* A motion is made by the Miniſter for applying 500,000£ from the *ſinking fund* to the purpoſes of the ſtate.—In vain was it objected that this was a ſacred depoſit appropriated to pay off the national debt. A majority was ſecured and the motion carried.

* Sr Robert Walpole propoſes his celebrated exciſe bill, or ſcheme for increaſing the revenue without an additional burden on the people by adding the laws of the exciſe to thoſe of the cuſtoms, and commuting the port-duties payable on wine and tobacco for an inland duty or exciſe, and by that means preventing the frauds practiſed by the collectors and the loſs by ſmuggling.

* Notwithſtanding the powerful oppoſition to the exciſe bill by Mr Pulteney, Sr W. Wyndham, Sr John Bernard, Mr Sandys, &c. it was honoured with a majority of 36 votes. But ſuch was the oppoſition made by the city of London and other towns, and ſuch the clamour of the populace that the Miniſter thought it prudent to drop it.

* A corporation was at this time inſtituted in Ireland for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing Proteſtant working ſchools. According to the Biſhop of Dromore's computation there were 2,000,000 of inhabitants, and only 600,000 Proteſtants in Ireland.

REVENUE, &c.

* The grants of Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1733, were 3,970,578£ Imports 8,016,814£——Exports 11,777,306£
* This year the Miniſter gave a fatal blow to the ſinking fund, by taking 500,000£ from it, in order to ſecure the ſupport of the men of landed property by keeping the land-tax at one ſhilling in the pound. WHEAT per Q. 1l. 8s. 4d.
* Great frauds being diſcovered in the management of the Charitable Corporation, ſeveral members are expelled who were concerned in them.
* Saint George's Hoſpital is founded.

FRANCE

..... The King ſupports the pretenſions of King Staniſlaus in Poland; and the Marquis de Monti, his Ambaſſador at Warſaw, ſecures a majority of the Catholic Dietines in his intereſt.* * See Poland & Germany.
... He ſends a ſquadron with 1500 men on board to Dantzick. A force which proved far too ſmall to ſupport King Staniſlaus againſt the army of the Ruſſians which was now in Poland.†
... Finding the Emperor determined to oppoſe his father-in-law, he forms an alliance with Spain and Sardinia to oppoſe him in Italy, and ſends the D. of Berwick with an army to the Rhine, who ſoon reduced Fort Khel.
* The French and Sardinians, under Marſhal Villars and the K. of Sardinia, reduce Cremona and other fortreſſes. † The Miniſter was fearful of alarming the maritime powers by ſending a ſtronger fleet.

SPAIN

..... The Spaniſh Court, actuated by the Queen, who had formed vaſt ſchemes of aggrandizement for her ſon in Italy, prepares a powerful armament for carrying them into execution.
* The Queen, availing herſelf of the reſentment of Lewis XVth towards the Emperor on account of his oppoſition to his father-in-law in Poland, and of ſome cauſes of diſſatisfaction in the King of Sardinia, draws Card. Fleury from his pacific ſyſtem, and involves theſe powers in a war to forward her ambitious deſigns.
* Don Carlos, who was now at the Court of Florence, is declared of age.

ITALY

* The King of Sardinia is induced by the offer made him by the Court of Madrid and Verſailles of ſecuring to him the Milaneſe if conquered by them, to join them againſt the Emperor.
..... He joins the French army under Villars and makes himſelf maſter of great part of the Milaneſe with the fortreſſes of Pizzighitone and Cremona.

TURKEY

* The Perſians having beſieged Bagdad, Topal Oſman Baſhâ is ſent with 80,000 men to its relief.—A battle enſues with Kouli Khan, in which, after prodigious ſlaughter, fortune at laſt declared for the Turks.
* Kouli Khan attacks the Turks a ſecond time and gains a ſignal victory.—The brave Topal Oſman was killed here.
..... He is prevented from reducing Bagdad by a revolt at Shiraz in favour of Shah Tahmas.—Subdued.

COMMERCE

* The company which formed the Iceland trade, (firſt eſtabliſhed 1602) now receives a royal charter by the ſtile of "The Iceland Company of Copenhagen."
* The King of Denmark erects an Inſurance Company, to prevent his ſubjects from applying to Holland for inſurance of their ſhips, &c.

W^t INDIA

— The coloniſts for Georgia, having received 10,000£ from the ſtate, and experienced ſignal proofs of the national beneficence, and being provided with things neceſſary for their voyage, ſet ſail for America, attended by Mr Oglethorpe, a man who from his knowledge and character was ſingularly calculated for the undertaking.
* Mr Oglethorpe having choſen an advantageous ſpot founds the town of Savannah.—He ſoon after formed an alliance with the Creek indians.
* The King of Denmark purchaſes the Iſland of Santa Cruz, of France, for 738,000 livres—about 32,000£ Raynal, 4, 89.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA —
- Gen. Lasci lays siege to Dantzick, to which city King Staniſlaus had retired.
- Dantzick capitulates.
- The Hettman of the Coſſacks of the Ukraine dying, they are afterwards governed by a Regency appointed by Ruſſia.‡ ‡ See 1762.
- The Tartars of Dagheſtan and the Crimea revolt and reduce Derbent; but are defeated and forced to reſign their conqueſt.

SWEDEN —
- The King ſigns a new treaty of alliance with Denmark.
- He ſends Baron Hopken, his Chamberlain, as his Envoy extraordinary, to form a commercial arrangement with the Court of Conſtantinople.

POLAND —
- Coronation of Auguſtus III[d]
- Staniſlaus is beſieged by the Ruſſians in Dantzick.
- Being feebly aided by his father-in-law, Lewis XVth, who ſent him only a ſmall ſquadron with 1500 men on board, he is unable to ſupport himſelf againſt the Ruſſian army, and eſcapes in diſguiſe from Dantzick, which capitulates ſoon after.

PRUSSIA —
- Marriage of the Princeſs Sophia Dorothea to the Margrave of Brandenburg Schwedt.

GERMANY
- The Emperor's troops, commanded by Count Viſconti, are defeated at Bitonto, and the kingdom of Naples is in conſequence reduced by the arms of Spain.† † See Italy.
- A battle is fought with the allied army of French and Sardinians near Parma, in which the Auſtrian General, C[t] Merci, falls with 4000 men. The D. of Wirtemburg was forced to retire after ſupporting the action with great ſpirit.
- C[t] Konigſeg, one of the beſt Generals in the Emperor's ſervice, having ſucceeded de Merci in the command in Italy, attacks the French General Broglio near the Secchia.—A deſperate action enſues in which the Auſtrians are repulſed.

HOLLAND
- The Prince of Orange is married to the Princeſs Anne of England.

ROYAL FAM.
- Marriage of the Princeſs Anne with the Prince of Orange.

STATE APP.
- Arthur Onſlow is app. Treaſurer of the Navy, vice L[d] Torrington; and L[d] Lothian, Lord H. Commiſſioner to the Kirk of Scotland.
- The Duke of Richmond is app. Maſter of the Horſe, vice E. Scarborough.* * Held by commiſſion 2 months.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL
- The King offers his mediation between the Emperor and King of Spain by M[r] Keene, his Miniſter at Madrid; but that Court was too ſtrongly bent on its views of aggrandizement to accept it.
- The partiſans of oppoſition are incenſed by the diſmiſſion of the Duke of Bolton and V. Cobham from their appointments in the army.
- A motion is made for the repeal of the ſeptennial act.—All the powers of eloquence and ſarcaſtic wit were diſplayed by oppoſition upon this occaſion; but the Miniſter, ſecure of his majority, bids them defiance—carried in the negative by 247 to 184.
- The triumph of the Miniſter during this ſeſſion is completed by the ſucceſs of a motion for the augmentation of the troops, and of a bill for applying 1,200,000£ out of the ſinking fund.
- A new treaty of navigation and commerce is ſigned by England and Ruſſia.
- An act to prevent the infamous practice of ſtock-jobbing.
- Parliament is diſſolved.
- The Britiſh nation was at this time much aggrieved by an edict publiſhed in France, commanding all Britiſh ſubjects, from 18 to 50 years of age, to quit that kingdom, unleſs in actual employment.

REVENUE, &c. — —
- The grants of Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1734, were 3,269,000£
- Imports 7,095,861£ Exports 11,000,645£ WHEAT per Q. 1l. 18s. 10d.
- Death of Louiſa de Queroüille, Dutcheſs of Portſmouth, aged 88 years.

FRANCE —
- The French forces are repulſed in an attempt to relieve Dantzick, and forced to retire to Copenhagen leſt they ſhould be intercepted by the Ruſſian fleet.
- The Duke of Berwick inveſts Philipſburg and is killed a few days after by a cannon-ball.† † See Biogr.
- Philipſburg is reduced by Marſhal d'Aſfeldt, who ſucceeded to the command on the death of the Duke of Berwick.
- Marſhal Coigny, who ſucc. Villars,§ defeats the Imperialiſts at Parma—about 4000 men fell on each ſide. § See Biogr.

SPAIN — —
- Don Carlos having received repeated invitations from the Neapolitans, who were in general diſaffected to the Auſtrian government, the C[t] de Montemar now marches the Spaniſh army into that kingdom and takes poſſeſſion of the capital.
- The Count de Montemar attacks the Auſtrian General Viſconti's entrenchments at Bitonto, and having entirely routed him, takes poſſeſſion of Gaieta.
- Having reduced the kingdom of Naples, he embarks with 18,000 men, attended by Don Carlos, for Sicily, and ſoon puts him in poſſeſſion of that iſland alſo.

ITALY — —
- The Neapolitans, tired of the oppreſſive government of the Houſe of Auſtria, to which they had a natural averſion, invite Don Carlos into their kingdom.
- The Count de Montemar having defeated an army of about 9000 men commanded by Viſconti at Bitonto, ſoon put Don Carlos in poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Naples.
- C[t] Montemar, attended by Don Carlos,* paſſes into Sicily and makes an eaſy conqueſt of that iſland.—In reward of his ſervices he was appointed Viceroy of Naples with the title of Duke of Bitonto. * The Chev. de St. George attended him on this expedition.
- Death of the Queen of Sardinia.

TURK. &c.
- * Kouli Khan renews his alliance with the Empreſs of Ruſſia.
- Marching an army into Georgia and Armenia, he obliges the Turks to retire from thoſe provinces and makes himſelf maſter of them.

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE
- * The French Court being deſirous of eſtabliſhing a trade on the Perſian Gulph, the C[t] de Maurepas, now at the head of the marine and commercial department, ſends M. Otter, a Swede, to negotiate with the Eaſtern States. For this purpoſe he viſited the Courts of Conſtantinople, of Perſia and Bagdad, and made ſuch arrangements as afterwards proved effectual.‡ ‡ See 1744.
- * The encouragement given to M. Purry by grants of lands,† &c. induces him, in concert with the Council of South Carolina, to extend his colony, he being at this time ſtrengthened by the arrival of a reinforcement of 400 of his countrymen. † See 1732.

W[t] INDIES
- * According to a repreſentation of the Lords of Trade reſpecting the inhabitants of the W. India Iſlands, Jamaica now contained 7644 white people—our exports to it 147,675£, imports from it 539,499£.——Barbadoes contained 18,295 people—exports 240,000£.—Produce of the Sugar Iſlands 85,000 hogſheads at an average.——Leeward Iſlands contained 10,262 white people,—and the Bahama Iſlands 500.

RUSSIA —

* The Empreſs renews the treaty of alliance concluded with Sweden in 1724.
* The Order of S[t] Anne of Holſtein is inſtituted in honour of the daughter of Peter the Great.
..... The Empreſs ſends 30,000 men to reinforce the Emperor on the Rhine.

SWEDEN —

* By a new treaty with Ruſſia the King purchaſes, for 100,000 rubles, the privilege of drawing certain articles from that country without paying the accuſtomed duties.
· The King concludes a treaty of ſubſidy with France.

DENMARK

See hiſtory of commerce.
* The King concludes a treaty of alliance with Sweden, by which they mutually guarantee the dominions now in the poſſeſſion of each.—This deprived the D. of Holſtein of his hopes of recovering Sleſwick by the aid of Sweden.

POLAND —

· By the preliminary articles of peace now agreed upon, and ſoon after ſigned by the Emperor and France, it was ſettled that Auguſtus ſhould have the crown of Poland, and that Staniſlaus ſhould have the nominal title of King of Poland with the dutchy of Lorrain, during his life.† † See France, 1736.

GERMANY

· The ſkill and bravery of Count Konigſeg are inſufficient to enable him to defend the Auſtrian territories againſt the ſuperior force of the allies. He is forced to retire towards Trent, leaving the enemy in poſſeſſion of all the Emperor's dominions in Italy, except Mantua, which he had ſtrongly garriſoned.
... The Emperor, being diſcouraged by the events of this campaign, diſcovers a diſpoſition to peace; which coinciding with that of the French Miniſter, a ſecret treaty takes place and preliminaries were ſoon after ſigned.
· A ceſſation of hoſtilities with France.

..... The perſecution of the Bohemian Proteſtants is renewed.

HOLLAND

..... The States in conjunction with England attempt to bring forward a treaty of peace between the Belligerent powers. In which not being ſucceſsful they thought it politic to augment their army and navy.

STATE APP.

· E. of Pembroke is app. Groom of the Stole in the room of E. Godolphin.
· E. Godolphin is app. Privy Seal, vice Lord Lonſdale.
· S[r] W. Younge is app. Secretary at War.

..... Conferences are held by the Britiſh and Dutch Miniſters with Fenelon the French Ambaſſador at the Hague, for the purpoſe of effecting a peace. But their propoſitions are rejected by the Court of Vienna.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

· The ſecond Parliament of George II[d] meets. (*Arthur Onſlow*, Speaker.)
· A loan of 250,000£ is made, by ſubſcription of individuals, to the Emperor, upon the ſecurity of the ſilver mines in Sileſia.
.. A motion is made for 30,000 ſeamen and 25,000 land forces for the enſuing year. And another for a grant of 56,000£ to enable his Majeſty to comply with terms of a ſubſidy-treaty lately ſigned with Denmark—both carried, after warm debates.
· A petition is preſented to the Houſe of Lords§ by the Dukes of Hamilton, Queenſbury and Montroſe, and Earls Dundonald, Marchmont and Stair, complaining of undue influence in the election of the 16 Peers.—This petition was ſupported by the Earls of Cheſterfield, Abingdon and Strafford, and Lords Bathurſt and Carteret; but the influence of the Miniſter procured its diſmiſſion. § By the D. of Bedford.
· Act to inveſt the property of engravings in the inventors.
· Act to ſettle the Derwentwater eſtate on Greenwich Hoſpital.—Valued at 8000£ per annum.

NAVAL — —

· Adm. S[r] John Norris is ſent with a powerful ſquadron to protect the King of Portugal againſt Spain.—This fleet contributed to the pacification which enſued.—Vide infra.

REVENUE, &c. — —

· The ſum total granted by the Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1735, was 3,361,485£

Imports 8,160,184£
Exports 3,544,144£

WHEAT pr. Qr. al. 3s.

FRANCE —

..... The Emperor having threatened to purſue the war in Italy with increaſed force, Broglio prepares for defence by fortifying all the important paſſes in the Parmaſan and other ſtates conquered by the allied army.
..... Not being able to perform his threat, Broglio forces C[t] Konigſeg to retire into the Trentine, and makes himſelf maſter of all the dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria in Italy, except Mantua.
* The King, apprehenſive that he ſhould render the Spaniſh crown too powerful in Italy, without reaping any ſolid advantages from the exploits of his Generals, conſents to a treaty of peace.† † The reinforcement of 30,000 Ruſſians probably had ſome weight See Ruſſia.

SPAIN — —

· A diſpute between the Pope and the King of Spain is compromiſed by the inveſtiture of Don Lewis, aged 10, with the A-biſhopric of Toledo.
· The King confirms Don Carlos in the title of King of Sicily.
..... The Court of Madrid, not ſatisfied with its acquiſitions in Italy, is ſuppoſed at this time to have extended its ambitious views to the crown of Portugal. It now makes a trifling incident the occaſion of a quarrel with that ſtate, and ſends an army to the Portugueſe frontier.* * See Portugal

PORTUGAL

* A quarrel between the C[ts] of Liſbon and Madrid is occaſion'd by the reſcue of a criminal by the ſervants of the Portugueſe Ambaſſador.
* The King, alarmed at the approach of a Spaniſh army to his frontier, applies to Great Britain for aid, and is relieved from his diſtreſs by the arrival of Adm. S[r] John Norris with a fleet.

ITALY — —

· The fortreſs of Trepani, the laſt place of ſtrength held by the Auſtrians, now ſurrendering to Don Carlos, he ſoon after makes his public entry into Palermo, the capital of Sicily, where he received the crown of that kingdom.
.... Mirandola, Orbitello, and other fortreſſes held by the Auſtrians, ſurrender to the King of Sardinia, and Broglio.

TURK. &c.

· Tahmas Kouli Khan gains a ſignal victory over the Turks—Kyoprili, the Turkiſh General fell in the action.
..... In conſequence of the victory, Kouli Khan recovers all the conquered fortreſſes and provinces, except Bagdad.
* Kouli Khan refuſes to treat with the Porte but upon condition of the ceſſion of Bagdad.

COMMERCE

* A general college is inſtituted in Denmark for the improvement of manufacture and commerce.

E[t] INDIES

* Monſ[r] de la Bourdonnais is ſent to India by the French government with the title of Governor General of the Iſlands; where he ſoon inſpired freſh vigour into the deſponding inhabitants of the Iſle of France,* promoted the culture of wheat and rice, improved their buildings, and in a few years put that colony in a flouriſhing ſtate. * Or Mauritius.
* The Sieur Dumas is appointed Governor of the fortreſs of Pondicherry and Commandant of the French forts in the Indies.

W[t] INDIES

* This year there happened a very dangerous inſurrection of the Negroes of Jamaica, excited by the cruel treatment of their maſters. It was not completely appeaſed till the arrival of Governor Trelawney in 1738.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA — The Crim Tartars having made incurſions on the Ruſſian frontiers at the inſtigation of the Court of Conſtantinople, the Empreſs declares war againſt the Turks, and ſends an army under Count Munich to beſiege Aſoph.
Count Munich reduces Aſoph and overruns Crim Tartary.

SWEDEN — A new code of laws, after mature examination by the Diets of 1731 and 1734, being this year approved by the States and confirmed by the King, is this year promulged.
The King builds a magnificent palace at Stockholm.

DENMARK — * The diſpute which had long ſubſiſted between Denmark and Hamburg is now ſettled much to the advantage of the former. See hiſtory of commerce.
* Egede returns from his miſſion to Greenland, after 15 years reſidence there.—By his advice, the King eſtabliſhed ſeminaries for the inſtructing future miſſionaries.

POLAND — * A Diet of pacification was held in 1736; by which it was decreed that no perſon ſhall be King of Poland who ſhall not have made a ſolemn profeſſion of the Roman Catholic religion.—By the ſame Diet it was decreed that in failure of heirs in the Ketler line in Duke Ferdinand, the dutchy of Courland ſhall have its own Dukes by free election.

GERMANY — * Marriage of the Archdutcheſs Maria Thereſa to Stephen of Lorrain, Grand Duke of Tuſcany.
* In purſuance of a treaty opened in 1735, preliminaries had now been ſigned by the Emperor and France, to which the Kings of Spain and Sardinia are invited to accede. By theſe the Emperor was ſecured in Mantua, Parma, Placentia and the Milaneſe, and recovered Fort Khel and Philipſburg; and the reverſion of Tuſcany was given to the Duke of Lorrain in lieu of that dutchy.—The Emperor's great object in this treaty was the guarantee of the pragmatic ſanction given by France.‡—This occaſioned a remark by Prince Eugene, "that 200,000 ſoldiers would be a better ſecurity than 200,000 treaties," which was juſtified by the events of 1741, &c. ‡ See 1738.
The Emperor prepares to fulfil the conditions of his laſt treaty with Ruſſia by joining her againſt the Turks.

HOLLAND — The States intereſt themſelves as mediators in endeavouring a pacification.
* The Grand Penſionary Slingeland, a very able Miniſter, dies, and is ſucceeded by Anthony Van Der Heim.

ROYAL FAM. — * Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Auguſta, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — * In conſequence of a petition from the Quakers, "that they might not be ſued in any court for tithes," a bill is framed, by which two juſtices of the peace were to determine all controverſies for tithes, where Quakers were the defendants. This was carried by a great majority in the Houſe of Commons; but was thrown out in the Houſe of Lords.
* A new *mortmain* act is paſſed to reſtrain, by certain regulations, the diſpoſition of lands, &c. to charitable uſes; ſuch diſpoſition having been found in many inſtances very prejudicial to the public welfare.
* An act for building a bridge from new Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite ſhore, in Surry.
* An act to enable his Majeſty to borrow 600,000£ to be charged to the ſinking fund.
* The populace of Edinburgh break open the Talbooth and put Cap. Portous to death.—Cap. P. had been ſentenced to die for firing on a mob, which attack'd him while he attended the execution of a ſmuggler, but had receiv'd a reprieve.‡ ‡ See 1737.
* The King, having appointed the Queen Regent, goes to Hanover.
* A treaty of ſubſidy is concluded with the Landgrave of Heſſe.

REVENUE, &c. — * The grants of the Parliament aſſembled Jan. 1736, were 2,750,000£
Imports 7,307,966£
Exports 11,616,356£
WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 0s. 9d.

FRANCE — Card. Fleury, whoſe pacific ſyſtem had been broken through by the intrigues of the Queen of Spain and Chauvelin, the Keeper of the Seals of France, now ſecretly negotiates a treaty with the Court of Vienna, and prevails upon his ſovereign to diſmiſs Chauvelin, which deprived her of all hopes of intereſting the Court of Verſailles any longer in her quarrel.
* By virtue of the preliminaries ſigned with the Emperor, Lewis acquired the reverſion of the dutchy of Lorrain after the death of Staniſlaus, to whom it was ceded by Stephen D. of Lorrain, who accepted the reverſion of Tuſcany in lieu of it. And thus he acquired this valuable domain, which had long been the object of his predeceſſors, by a war which he was led into in ſupport of his ally.

SPAIN — The Queen, unwilling to give up the pretenſions of her family to the Italian States, which were guaranteed to the Houſe of Auſtria by the preliminaries ſigned by the Emperor and King of France, endeavours to traverſe the negotiations for peace; and among other means, offers to make an abſolute renunciation of Gibraltar and Minorca to Great Britain, on condition of having its aid in ſecuring Parma and Placentia to her third ſon, Don Philip.—Being diſappointed in this effort, ſhe is forced to accede to the treaty.
* The Court of Madrid ſends orders to the Spaniſh army to evacuate Tuſcany and the provinces ſettled on the Emperor, the allodial eſtates of the Farneſe family† being firſt ſecured to Don Carlos. † See Italy, 1731.
* The ſtate ſuſtains a great loſs in the death of that able Miniſter, Don Joſeph Patinho, Marq. de Caſtellar.

ITALY — * The King of Sardinia, who was piqued at not having the Milaneſe, which was promiſed him at the commencement of the war, refuſes to promote the hoſtile deſigns of the Queen of Spain, and accedes to the preliminaries which ſecured to him Novarra and Vigevaneſco.
* By the preliminaries agreed upon by the Emperor and France, a freſh diſpoſition is made of the dominions of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; the reverſion of them being given to Stephen Duke of Lorrain after the preſent Duke, who was now on his death-bed.—Voltaire obſerved that Trajan's medal might have been renewed upon this occaſion—"Regna aſſignata."
* The Corſicans, who the preceding year had again§ revolted and concerted a plan of government independent of Genoa, now chooſe Theodore Neuhoff† their King, and eſtabliſh fundamental laws. § See 1729 & 1730. † A Weſtphalian.

TURK. &c. — * Death of Shah Abbas.
* The Perſian Governors, great officers and Generals aſſemble on the Plains of Mogân, and electing Tahmas Kouli Khan, King of Perſia, declare the crown hereditary in his family.
* Treaty of peace between Perſia and the Porte, by which the conquered provinces, &c. are reſtored to the former.

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE — * The Republic of Venice, following the example of the Pope, declares its city a free port.
* An aſſignation or loan bank is erected at Copenhagen.—The notes paſs as current ſpecie throughout the King's dominions.—The capital is 500,000 rix dollars.§ § About 113,000£

W^t INDIES — The French Governors of Louiſiana wantonly involve themſelves in a war with the Chicachas by their bad policy, which was attended with great loſs and trouble; and was not concluded till the year 1740.
Mr Oglethorpe, who had viſited England with the Indian Ch^f Tomo Chichi, returns to Savannah and proſecutes his improv^ts
* A plot by the Negroes of Antigua to deſtroy the white inhabitants is diſcovered and prevented.

Jan. July Dec.

* The death of the unfortunate Ottokeſa, firſt wife of Peter the Great, happened this year.

• The Empreſs by her influence procures the election of John Ern. Biron, her favourite, to the dutchy of Courland.

RUSSIA — ..... • While Gen. Laſci ravages the Crimea, Count Munich lays ſiege to Oczakow; and after ſeveral deſperate conflicts with the Turkiſh army he reduces that important fortreſs garriſoned with 20,000 men.* • Ml. Keith ſignalized himſelf here

..... A conference is opened by the Ruſſian, Turkiſh and German Miniſters at Nimerow.

DENMARK ..... Manufactures of ſilk and woollen being at this time eſtabliſhed in Denmark, the King encourages them by his own bounty, and calls upon his nobility and other men of property to follow his example.

COURLAND • On the death of Ferdinand Duke of Courland, the laſt male of the Kettler line, the States, influenced by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, elect her favourite John Ern. Count Biron for their Duke.

• The Emperor declares war with the Turks, and ſends an army againſt them under com[d] of the D. of Lorrain and C[t] Seckendorff.

• The Imperialiſts reduce the fortreſs of Niſſa.

GERMANY ..... The fortune of war changes in favour of the Turks; who reduce Fort Padudil, burn the town of Illock in Walachia and defeat the Prince of Saxe Hilbourgauſen with great ſlaughter.

* C[t] Seckendorff, to whom the ill ſucceſs of the Imperial arms was imputed, is recall'd and C[t] Philippi takes his com[d]

GENEVA — • A dangerous inſurrec[n] is occaſion'd at Geneva by the impriſonment of certain perſons who had been guilty of ſeditious practices.

* The States exempt the Proteſtant churches and foundations from the payment of taxes.

HOLLAND • The States attempt in vain to ſettle the diſpute between the Houſes of Brandenburg, Saxe and Sultzback relative to the dutchies of Juliers and Bergue.

ROYAL FAM. • Birth of the Princeſs Auguſta, daughter of the Prince of Wales.

• Death of the Queen, aged 54 years.

STATE APP. • Lord Hardwicke is app. Chancellor in the room of Lord Talbot, deceaſed.

..... Duke of Devon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Duke of Dorſet, Steward of the Houſehold, and E. Fitzwalter, Treaſurer.

• Duncan Forbes, Preſident of the Court of Seſſion vice S[r] Hugh Dalrymple, deceaſed, and S[r] Charles Areſkin, Lord Advocate.

LAW APP. • John Willes, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; Dudley Rider, Attorney General, and John Strange, Solicitor.

• S[r] William Lee, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in the room of Lord Hardwicke.

• The King returns from Hanover.

• A motion for ſettling 100,000£ a year on the Prince of Wales is carried in the negative in both Houſes.

• A breach takes place between his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL ——— The affair of the riot at Edinburgh and the murder of Cap[n] Portous* is brought before the Houſe, where the Provoſt, &c. of that city are tried for neglect of duty, and he is ſentenced to be diſqualified to hold his office, and the city fined 2000£ • See 1736.

• A petition is preſented from the Jamaica merchants, complaining of the ſeizure of their ſhips by the Spaniards.

• S[r] John Bernard's motion for reducing the intereſt of certain funds to 3 per cent. is oppoſed with ſucceſs by the Miniſter.‡ ‡ See 1748.

• The conduct of adminiſtration having been ſatirized on the ſtage, the Miniſter propoſes an act to ſubject theatrical works to the inſpection of the Lord Chamberlain.—Oppoſed with much warmth and ridiculed with pointed wit by E. Cheſterfield.

REVENUE, &c. — • The ſum total granted by the Parliament aſſembled Feb. 1737, was 3,750,000£

• Radcliffe's Library in Oxford is founded—built from the fund afforded by D[r] Radcliffe's benefaction of 40,000£ to that Univerſity.

Imports 7,073,638£ Exports 11,842,320£

WHEAT per Q. 1l. 18s.

* Birth of the Princeſs Louiſa Maria.

FRANCE — * M. Orry, being placed at the head of the Department of Finance, gives effectual ſupport to the E. India trade, and by that means ſo increaſed it as to alarm the Engliſh and Dutch Companies.—The ſale at Port l'Orient, 1742, produced 1,000,000£

..... France endeavours to mediate a peace between Ruſſia, the Emperor and the Turks.

SPAIN — — * The King places the Duke de Montemar, who had ſignalized himſelf in the Italian war, at the head of the War Department.

PORTUGAL • The diſpute between the Court of Liſbon and Madrid is adjuſted.† † See 1735.

• Marriage of the King of Sardinia to El. Thereſa, ſiſter to the Duke of Lorrain, afterwards D. of Tuſcany.

ITALY — — * The Emperor confers the principality of Novellara (the Gonzaga family having become extinct in 1728) on the Duke of Modena.‡ ‡ Buſching, 3, 65.

• By the death of John Duke of Tuſcany, the male line of the Houſe of Medicis becomes extinct, and Stephen Duke of Lorrain comes into actual poſſeſſion of that dutchy, agreeably to the late treaties reſpecting it.

PERSIA — ..... Nadir Shah is unſucceſsful in an expedition for the reduction of Kandahar, which was under the government of Huſſein Khan, brother of Sultan Mahmûd.

TURKEY — ..... The Sultan ſends a powerful army to join the Tartars againſt the Ruſſians, and prepares for war with the Emperor.† † See Germany & Ruſſia.

..... The Turks attempt in vain the recovery of Oczakow, reduced this year by the Ruſſians.

..... The campaign againſt the Emperor is carried on with various ſucceſs.—At the concluſion of it both parties being diſpoſed to peace, a conference is opened at Niemerow by the Miniſters of the Emperor, Ruſſia and the Porte.

COMMERCE ..... The affairs of the French E. India Company, which had been for ſome years gradually improving under the protection of government, now advance rapidly under the auſpices of Meſſr[s] Orry and de Fuloy; whoſe good management had been highly beneficial to the ſyſtem of finance, and whoſe ideas of the importance of trade led them to give the Company ſuch aid as enabled it to extend its commerce. And thus what was attempted in vain by Card. Richelieu, was only partially effected by the great Colbert, a flouriſhing E. India trade, is accompliſhed under the peaceful adminiſtration of Card. Fleury. It was ſettled by England in the begin. of the 17th cent. & granted by Ch. II. to the D. of of Courland. Univ. Hiſt. 41. 326.

INDIA • On the extinction of the Ketler line in Courland, the iſland of Tabago reverts to the crown of England.

Jan. July Dec.

* The Order of Saint Ann is instituted.

RUSSIA — Count Munich defeats the Turks in several actions on the Bog River, and marching towards the Niester, is attacked by the chief of the Budziac Tartars, and repulses him with great slaughter.
Gen. Lasci continues his ravages in the Crimea.
Baron Stoffelen demolishes the fortifications of Oczakow and marches the garrison into the Ukraine.

SWEDEN — A Diet assembles which confirms the treaties entered into with foreign states.—The celebrated C^t Tessin was obliged to exert all his influence and wise policy to counteract the intrigues of a party, who called themselves the Hats; who opposed the pacific measures of government, and called for war with Russia for the recovery of the conquered provinces.

* The gold mine of Aedelfors was discovered this year and worked with great profit.

DENMARK — A rupture between the Kings of Great Britain and Denmark is threatened by a contest respecting the bailliage of Steinhorst, claimed by the former as El. of Hanover.—Compromised by the payment of an equivalent by the Elector.

PRUSSIA — * The King grants letters patent for the manufactures of velvet, silks, &c. at Berlin.

* A definitive treaty is signed with France.

GERMANY — The Emperor reinforces his army in Hungary and gives the command to C^t Konigseg with the Grand Duke of Tuscany.
The Turks reduce the fortresses of Usitza and Meadia, and besiege Orsova.
The Imperialists repulse the Turks before Orsova; but are afterwards obliged to retire, leaving that fortress with a train of artillery, intended for the siege of Widin, to the enemy.

GENEVA — By the interposition of France and the Cantons of Berne and Zurich, a pacification is effected between the contesting parties at Geneva; by which the powers of the two Councils and the rights of the General Assembly are defined.

HOLLAND — * The States declare all persons who shall profess the Catholic religion incapable of holding offices civil or military.

* The States guarantee the treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and France in conjunction with Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM. — * Birth of Prince George, afterwards Prince of Wales and King of Great Britain.

LAW APP. — * St John Comyns is app. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — * Representations are about this time made to government and to the Board of Trade, of the progress made by the French in America, and the danger to be apprehended from their encroachments. That they were fortifying a chain of forts from the Mississippi to the province of Canada which would cut off our communication with the Indians, Westward—that they were forming settlements on the Albanus River which would endanger the Carolinas—and that they had built forts also on the lakes behind the province of New York, which would enable them to annoy our colonists.——No effectual regard was paid to these.

* Loud complaints having been made by the British merchants of the Spanish depredations, an address from the House of Commons is now presented to the King. In consequence of this, a remonstrance is made to the Court of Madrid, and a convention soon after appointed to settle the matter in dispute.

* Convention with Denmark relative to the claims of Denmark and Hanover upon the bailliage of Stenhorst.† † Denma

* Great Britain guarantees the treaty between France and the Emperor.

NAVAL — * Admiral Haddock is sent with a strong squadron to take his station off Cadiz.

REVENUE, &c. — * The grants of the Parliament assembled Jan. 1738, were 2,874,451£
Imports 7,438,960£
Exports 12,289,495£
WHEAT Qr. 1,4

* The foundation of Westminster Bridge is laid.

FRANCE — * France engages by a treaty with Sweden to pay that state a subsidy of 90,000 livres on condition of its not engaging with any other state, during the term mentioned, without the consent of France.

* The King signs a definitive treaty with the Emperor, by which he guarantees the pragmatic sanction, in consideration of the cession of the dutchy of Lorrain to France after the death of King Stanislaus, to whom it had been given by the preliminaries signed in 1736.

SPAIN — A contest between the crowns of Spain and Great Britain is occasioned by some points which had not yet been adjusted respecting the commerce of the Indies.—The Spanish guarda costas having availed themselves of the pretended right of searching the British ships in certain parts of the American Seas to molest the British merchantmen, a remonstrance is now made upon the subject by Great Britain, and a convention appointed to settle the matters in dispute.

* The Order of Saint Januarius is this year instituted by Don Carlos, King of Naples.—Motto, "In sanguine fœdus."

ITALY — * The Genoese are aided with a body of troops from France, under the command of C^t de Boisseaux; but they prove insufficient to subdue the natives, whose natural spirit of freedom was now stimulated by oppression.

PERSIA — Nadir Shah, having received an invitation from some disaffected persons at the Great Mogul's Court, marches an army into his dominions.† † See &c.

TURKEY — The conference at Niemerow proving unsuccessful, the Sultan prepares for a vigorous campaign, having deposed the Grand Vizier and others, to whom he imputed his former ill success and formed a treaty with Ragotski, Vaivode of Transylvania.
The Turks reduce the fortresses of Usitza and Meadia.
After being repulsed at Orsova, they renew their attempt and reduce that fortress.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL — * This year Mr G. Whitfield, assuming the mission which Mr Wesley had laid down, embarks for Georgia.

COMMERCE — * A general warehouse is opened at Copenhagen, where manufacturers bring the goods which they cannot dispose of at other towns and are paid for them in ready money.

VOYAGES — * M. Bouvet makes a voyage to discover what lands lie near the South Pole.
* The Russians, undaunted by their former ill success, make another attempt to find a North-east passage.—Unsuccessful.

W^t INDIA — * Trelawney, the English Governor of Jamaica, effects an accommodation with the revolted Negroes by his liberal treatment.

* About this time the King of Portugal sent a Governor to the Paulists, who had submitted to him, and fortifies their harbour.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

- The Empreſs gives her Niece, Ann, daughter of her elder ſiſter and the Duke of Mecklenburg, in marriage to Anthony Ulrick, Prince of Brunſwick Bevern.* — * See 1740.
- C^t Munich defeats the Turks and reduces Choczim and Jaſſy, while Gen. Laſci drives the Turks from Precop.
- The Empreſs, being informed of the treaty concluded by the Emperor with the Porte, conſents to a treaty, by which ſhe ſtipulated to deſtroy the fortifications of Aſoph.

SWEDEN

- The *Hats*† gain an aſcendency in the Swediſh ſtates; and having diſgraced five of their members who were intereſted in the renewal of the treaty with Ruſſia, they demand a war for the recovery of the provinces which had been baſely given up. — † See 1738.
- Death of the Duke of Holſtein, aged 39, and ſucceſſion of his ſon.—He was g-ſon of Peter the Great and g-nephew of Charles XIIth
- Preparations are made for war with Ruſſia.

DENMARK

- A Royal Academy of Sciences‡ is inſtituted at Stockholm. — ‡ Buſching, 1, 158.
- Six thouſand men are prepared for the field agreeably to the late treaty with Great Britain.

GERMANY

- The Imperial army, commanded by Marſh^l Count Wallis, with Prince Charles of Lorrain, Prince of Waldeck, Prince of Saxe Hilbourgauſen, &c. are ſignally defeated by the Turks at Kroſka, and forced to retire to Belgrade.
- The Turks lay ſiege to Belgrade.
- Treaty of Belgrade with the Turks.—By this, Belgrade (the fortifications of which were to be demoliſhed) was ceded to the Turks, and the Danube and Save made the boundary of the two empires.

HOLLAND

- The Emperor declares for a neutrality in the war between Great Britain and Spain.
- The States aſſure the French Miniſter of their intention to obſerve a neutrality in the war between Spain and England.
- A treaty of commerce with France, by which the States gained ſome valuable exemptions from duties.
- The States think it politic to augment their army and navy.—Six ſhips and 11,518 troops are added.

ROYAL FAM.

- Birth of Prince Edward Auguſtus.— Duke of York.

STATE APP.

- Lord Walpole is app. Auditor of the Exchequer, (5000£ a year) and is ſucceeded by his brother Edward as Clerk of the Rolls.
- By a Convention now ſigned at Pardo by B. Keene and the M^s de la Quadra, Spain engages to make reparations for the depredations committed by her ſubjects, and Plenipotentiaries are appointed to ſettle the matters in diſpute.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The inſufficiency of the ſatisfaction offered by the Convention of Pardo and the puſillanimity of our conduct are ſeverely deſcanted upon in the Houſe of Peers by Lords Carteret and Bathurſt, and E. Cheſterfield; and in the Commons by Sr W. Wyndham, Mr Pulteney, Sr Th^s Saunderſon,† Mr Pitt, &c. — † Afterw. E. Scarborough
- The Britiſh and Spaniſh Plenipotentiaries meet; but their conferences are ſoon ſuſpended by ſome diſputes reſpecting the ſtipulations propoſed by the late Convention.
- The Premier is forced to abandon his pacific ſyſtem by the ſtrength of oppoſition, and the national cry of "A free ſea, or a war."—Letters of marque are now granted, and war is ſoon after proclaimed.
- A ſubſidy-treaty is concluded with Denmark.—70,500£ a year for 5000 infantry and 1000 cavalry.
- Act to enable the King to ſettle 50,000£ a year on the Duke of Cumberland and 24,000£ on the Princeſſes Amelia, Caroline, Mary and Louiſa.
- Act to prevent exceſſive gaming.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

- Adm. Vernon ſails on an expedition for the reduction of Porto Bello.
- He ſails from Jamaica with 7 ſhips of the line; and in 17 days reduces Porto Bello; where he found 10,000 dollars, 300 pieces of cannon and a vaſt quantity of ammunition.
- Having employed 122 barrels of powder in blowing up the fortifications, he returns to Jamaica.
- An inſurrection of the Negroes in S. Carolina is quelled by the good conduct of Gen. Oglethorpe, Govr of Georgia.

REVENUE, &c.

- The grants of Parliament aſſembled Nov. 1739, were 4,059,722£
- The national debt before the commencement of the war of 1739, was 46,382,650£
- The Foundling Hoſpital is incorporated.

Imports 7,829,373£ Exports 9,495,366£ — WHEAT per Qr. 1L. 18s. 6d.

FRANCE

- Madame de France is married to Don Philip Duke of Parma.
- On information of the rupture between Spain and England, the King, influenced by the pacific counſels of Card. Fleury, offers his mediation by C^t de Buſſy, his Ambaſſador in England, which is refuſed.
- The French auxiliaries, under M^l Maillebois, enable the Genoeſe to ſubdue the Corſicans.

SPAIN

- Marriage of Don Philip Duke of Parma to the Princeſs Elizabeth of France.
- A Convention with England is ſigned at Pardo by the Spaniſh Miniſter de la Quadra and the Britiſh Ambaſſador M. Keene.
- The conferences for effecting a definitive treaty are broken off by ſome trifling difference in the eſtimate of ſums due from each kingdom.
- The Spaniſh merchants are much alarmed by the reduction of Porto Bello.

ITALY

- The Corſicans, after a brave defence of their liberty, are forced by the reinforcement ſent to the French troops under M^l Maillebois, to ſubmit to the deteſted yoke of Genoa.—Their Chiefs, Giafferi and Giacinto Paoli, retired to Naples. — See Italy, 1755.

TURKEY

- The Turks defeat the Imperialiſts with great ſlaughter at Kroſka, near Belgrade, and lay ſiege to that place.
- A treaty is concluded with the Emperor at Belgrade; by which that city is ceded to the Sultan and the limits of the two empires defined.—This was ſoon followed by a treaty with Ruſſia.

PERSIA

- Nadir Shah, entering the Mogul's dominions with 50,000 men, advances to Karnal where he encounters the Indian army of 200,000 men attended by the Emperor in perſon; and defeating him, receives his ſubmiſſion and proceeds with him to Dehli.
- Having ſecured 87,500,000£ in money,† jewels, &c. and received grants of the territories of Peyſhor, Kabul, Ghazna and Hazarijat, he takes his leave of Dehli, after giving the Mogul advice for the future government and defence of his empire. — † Univ. Hiſt. V. 6, 479.

E^t INDIA

- The diſtrict of Karical, ceded to France in 1738, for the ſupport given to Sahagy K. of Tanjore againſt a rival claimant, is confirm'd to her.
- The French Governor, the Sieur Dumas, affords refuge and ſupport to the Nabob of Arcot againſt the Marattas, who had invaded and overrun his country.—By this act he conciliated the friendſhip of the Nabob, and alſo of the Mogul. As a proof of which he received† three diſtricts near Pondicherry from the former, and the appointment of Nabob from the latter. — † In 1741.

W^t INDIA

- Great attention is paid by Mr Oglethorpe, Govr of Georgia, to overcome the difficulties which attended the ſettlement of that province. To defend it from the invaſion of the Spaniards he concluded a treaty of alliance with the Creeks and other Indian nations.
- A ſpecimen of Georgia ſilk is exhibited in London, and is declared to be of as good quality as that of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA —

* The Empreſs ſettles the crown on the infant ſon of her niece Ann of Mecklenburg,‡ and gives the Regency to her favourite, Biron, by whoſe advice ſhe made this ſettlement.
‡ Daughter of Catharine, daughter of the Emperor John.
· Death of the Empreſs Anne and acceſſion of John VIth, ſon of Anth. Ul[k] D. of Brunſwick and Ann of Mecklenburg.
· The Princeſs Ann of Mecklenburg, having ſecured C[t] Munich and Baron Oſterman in her intereſts accompliſhes the diſgrace and exile of Biron, and is declared Regent and Grand Princeſs of all Ruſſia.

SWEDEN —

..... The diſaffected party, on hearing of the death of Major Sinclair, (who, being charged with commiſſions to foreign ſtates, was murdered and his papers ſeized by ſome Ruſſians in Luſatia) increaſe their clamour for war.†
† The Ruſſian governt. diſclaimed any concern in it; but in vain.
* A treaty at this time concluded with the Porte alarms Ruſſia, and gives uneaſineſs to the advocates for peace in Sweden.
· A Diet is aſſembled.
* A Board for the encouragement of trade and manufactures was this year inſtituted.

PRUSSIA —

· Frederick II[d] dies, aged 51, and is ſucceeded by his ſon, Frederick III[d]—The King, on his acceſſion inſtituted the Order of Merit.
* The K. claims the baronies of Herſtal and Hermale in the biſhop[k] of Liege—compromiſed by the Biſhop's paying 160,000 cr[ns]
..... He ſends G[l] Winterfe]dt to conciliate the friendſhip of the C[rt] of Ruſſia, and counterplot the Auſtrian Miniſt[r], C[t] de Botta.
—This he did with ſucceſs by means of C[t] Munich, his father-in-law.—But the revolution of 1741 fruſtrated his deſigns.
—— The K. marches an army into Sileſia: and, after publiſhing a manifeſto claiming a r[t] to that province by inheritance, takes poſſeſſion of Breſlaw.†—He then offer'd the Q[n] of Hungary to join in cloſe alliance with her and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and to aid in raiſing her huſband to the Imperial crown on the ceſſion of Sileſia.
† Part of Sileſia was granted 1471, by La. King of Hungary to G. Marq. of Brandenburg.

GERMANY

· On the death of the Emperor Charles VIth, his daughter, M. Thereſa, Archdutcheſs of Tuſcany, ſucceeds to his hereditary dominions, by virtue of the pragmatic ſanction.
· The Elector of Bavaria claims the Auſtrian dominions, by virtue of the will of Ferdinand I[st], from whoſe ſecond daughter he was deſcended.
· The Queen receives the homage of the States of Auſtria, and the oaths of allegiance in Hungary; and procures her huſband to be aſſociated with her in the Regency.
· The Queen rejects the King of Pruſſia's propoſals with diſdain, and prepares to defend her right to Sileſia.*
* See Pruſſia.

HOLLAND

..... A diſpute with Denmark is occaſioned by the King's inſiſting on an excluſive right to the fiſhery on the Greenland Coaſt.
..... The States make a ſecond augmentation of their army.

ROYAL FAM.

· Marriage of the Princeſs Mary to Prince Frederick of Heſſe Caſſel.
· Birth of the Princeſs Elizabeth Caroline.

STATE APP.

· Lord Hervey ſucceeds E. Godolphin as Lord Privy Seal.

LAW APPT.

· S[r] Edmund Probyn ſucceeds S[r] John Comyns as Baron of the Exchequer.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

· The King appoints a Regency and embarks for Hanover.—Returned Oct. 13.
· He concludes a ſubſidy-treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe—250,000 crowns for 6000 troops.
· A bill to render more effectual the laws to diſable penſioners from being elected memb[s] of Parl[t], paſſes the Commons, but is rejected by the Peers.
· An act for naturalizing ſuch foreign Proteſtants as ſhall ſettle in the Britiſh colonies.
· Act for the increaſe of mariners for navigating merchant-ſhips.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — —

—— Adm. Vernon bombards Carthagena and reduces Fort Chagre;† and having deſtroyed its works ſails to Porto Bello, and thence to Jamaica; where he was joined, Dec. 19, by S[r] Chal. Ogle with 27 ſhips of the line and a body of forces, under Lord Cathcart, who died ſoon after his arrival, to the very great loſs of the ſervice.
† On the Chagre River w. makes a communication betw. Panama & Porto Bello.
· Commodore Anſon is ſent with 5 men of war and 3 ſmall veſſels on an expedition to act againſt the Spaniſh forts in the South Seas and co-operate with Adm[ls] Vernon and Ogle.
—— Gen. Oglethorpe makes an unſucceſsful expedition againſt S[t] Auguſtine, the capital of Florida.
* Adm. S[r] John Norris is appointed to the command of the Channel fleet.
· The Princeſſa, a Spaniſh man of war, is taken in the Bay of Biſcay by 3 ſhips, under Capt[s] Mayne, Durell and Fitzroy.
· Ad[l] Haddock ſails with 8 ſhips to the Mediterr[n]; where he cloſes an inactive camp[n] with a fruitleſs attack on Carthagena.

REVENUE, &c. — —

· Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Nov. 1740, were 5,001,022£
Imports 6,703,778£
Exports 8,869,930£
WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 10s. 8d. Average frm. 1730, 1l 17s 8d

FRANCE —

* A commercial treaty was about this time ſigned with Denmark.
* The King, who was intereſted in the ſucceſs of Spain, in a commercial as well as a political light, on hearing of the exploits of Vernon, ſends the Marq. d'Antin with 14 ſhips and 18 frigates to the W. Indies.
..... France, in open violation of the treaty of Utrecht, repairs the fortifications of Dunkirk, and employs Fenelon, her Miniſter at the Hague, to prevail upon the States to declare for a neutrality.
..... Biche, in Lorrain, is fortified, and a large army is aſſembled in Alſace.

SPAIN — —

..... War being now deemed inevitable, two ſquadrons, are prepared to put to ſea, under C[t] de Clavigio and de las Forres, with 6000 troops for their garriſons in the W. Indies.
· * On intelligence of Anſon's expedition, Don Pizarro is ſent with 6 ſail of the line in purſuit of him.‡
‡ See 1742.
..... The K, influenced by the Q, who was determined if poſſible to gain a ſettlem[t] for Don Philip in Italy, claims the Auſtrian dominions by virtue of his deſcent from Philip IVth, and prepares to invade thoſe in Italy.

ITALY — —

· Death of Pope Clement XIIth
· Election of Card[l] Lambertini, Archbiſhop of Bologna, by the name of Benedict XIVth

TURKEY —

* The Sultan eſtabliſhes regular poſts for the conveyance of letters throughout his dominions.
* A civil war of 13 years in the empire of Morocco is terminated by raiſing Muley Abdallah, ſon of the late Emp[r], to the throne.

VOYAGES

· Commodore Anſon ſails upon a voyage of diſcovery and adventure in the South Seas, which he entered March 1741, thro' the ſtraits of Le Mair. In Nov. he took Payta.—After taking a rich Acapulco ſhip and ſeveral other prizes, experiencing the moſt eminent dangers and acquiring much information, he returned to England June 12, 1744.*
* Biography.
· An exped[n] is undertaken by order of the Emp[ss] of Ruſſia, by Cap[s] Beering and Tſchirikow, to diſcover a N-eaſt Paſſage. This proved unfortunate. The former was caſt on a deſert iſland and died of grief: the latter return'd with little inform[n]

GENERAL HISTORY.

E[t] INDIA —

· The Chineſe on the Iſland of Java, having from their increaſe acquired great power there, form a deſign to extirpate the Europeans, and thus to free themſelves from their tyranny and poſſeſs themſelves of their treaſures. With this view they appear in great ſtrength before the walls of Batavia. The Dutch, who had only 3000 troops, fearing the deſtruction of their ſettlement, determine upon the expedient of murdering all the Chineſe within the city.—A maſſacre enſues and 12,000 men ſuffer.

COMMERCE

* About this time the art of making tin plates was brought to perfection in England.

RUSSIA —
- A powerful party in the Ruſſian ſtate and nation, moved with compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of the Princeſs Elizabeth, and reſpect for the memory of her father, Peter the Great, determine to raiſe her to the throne. A plan is therefore concerted for that purpoſe, and ſucceſsfully conducted by the Prince of Heſſe Homberg.
- Eliz^h being declared Empreſs, the Pr. of Brunſwick retires with the Pr^ss and the depoſed Emp^r to Germany.

SWEDEN —
- War is declared with Sweden, and an army ſent into Finland under the experienced Genl Laſci and Keith.
- Gen. Laſci defeats the Swedes near Wilmanſtraat and reduces that fortreſs.
- Death of Ulrica Eleanora, Queen of Sweden, aged 53.
- C^t Gyllenburg and the *Hats*, accompliſh their deſign of a declaration of war with Ruſſia.
- Gen. Wrangel is ſurpriſed and taken priſoner at Wilmanſtraat.

POLAND —
- By the influence of Ruſſia, Pr. Lewis of Brunſwick Bevern is elected Duke of Courland on the diſgrace of Biron*, but a proteſt is immediately made on the part of C^t Saxe, who had been elected in 1727. * See Ruſſia 1740.

PRUSSIA —
- The King, determin'd to gain that by force of arms which was refuſed him by negotiation, having concerted his operations with M^l Schwerin, bombards Neiſſe, reduces Jablunka, and makes himſelf maſter of the ſtrong fortreſs of Glogaw by ſurpriſe.† † Breſlaw had opened its gates to him.
- He attacks C^t Neuperg, who covered Neiſſe and Brieg, at Molwitz, and defeating him in a ſignal action reduces Brieg.
- He joins France and Bavaria in the treaty of Nymphemburg, by which Lower Sileſia and the county of Glatz are ſecured to him; and ſends C^t Deſſau with 12,000 men to join the allied army before Prague.
- Having reduced Neiſſe and all Sileſia, he returns to Breſlaw and receives the homage of the ſtates.
- Prague being now reduced, M^l Schwerin, with a detachment from Deſſau's army, reduces Olmutz.

GERMANY
- Birth of the Archduke Joſeph—afterwards Emperor.
- The Queen receives the crown of Hungary at Preſburg. Apprized of the deſigns formed againſt her by France, Bavaria, Pruſſia and Saxony, ſhe avails herſelf of this celebration to rouſe the paſſions of her people by a ſpirited and pathetic harangue, delivered with her infant ſon in her arms.
- While the King of Pruſſia makes himſelf maſter of Sileſia, the Duke of Bavaria reduces Paſſau and Lintz; and joining the French, Pruſſian and Saxon troops before Prague, makes himſelf maſter of that city.
- The zeal of the Hungarians and the ſupplies of money from England enable the Q. to ſupport herſelf ag^st her united enemies. C^t Kevenhuller now recovers Lintz; and Berenclau and Mentzel defeat the allies in Bavaria.

HOLLAND
- The States make a ſecond augmentation of their army.

ROYAL FAM.
- Birth of Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of York.

LAW APP.
- William Forteſque, Maſter of the Rolls.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL
- The country party in the Houſe of Commons avail themſelves of the clamours of the people, who were galled with a load of taxes that appeared to be applied to no good purpoſe, and mortified at the tameneſs with which we ſuffered the inſults of our enemies, to make a perſonal attack upon the Miniſter.—Mr Sandys,* after many ſevere reflections on his conduct, concludes with a motion for an addreſs to the King for his removal from his preſence and councils.—The Miniſter was defended by Mr Pelham; and the motion, ſupported by Sr John Barnard and Mr Pulteney, was rejected.—A ſimilar motion was made in the Houſe of Lords, and ſupported with uncommon force of eloquence by the D. of Argyle, E. Cheſterfield, Lords Bathurſt, Carteret and Gower. He was there defended by the D. of Newcaſtle, the Chancellor and Lord Hervey, and the motion was there alſo unſucceſsful; but it gave a rude ſhock to the Miniſter's power. * Created Ld Sandys in 1743.
- An act is paſſed to enable the Ruſſia Company to trade through Ruſſia to Perſia.† † Commerce.
- The Parliament is diſſolved.
- A violent oppoſition is made to the Miniſter by the country party, ſupported by the Pr. of Wales, in the election of new members.
- The new Parliament meets on the King's return from Hanover. (*Arthur Onſlow*, Speaker.)
- All Europe is rendered a ſcene of negotiation and intrigue by the affair of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion.—The King, now at Hanover, was diſpoſed to ſupport the Empreſs Queen. But the approach of an army towards his frontier induced him to ſign a treaty of neutrality for his Electorate.—A pecuniary aid was however remitted to her.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — —
- Adm. Vernon, being now joined by Sr Chal. Ogle, ſails with a fleet of 31 ſhips of the line and 11,000 troops, under Gen. Wentworth, againſt Carthagena.—Their firſt attack is ſucceſsful; but they are at laſt forced to retire with the loſs of 3000 men.
- An expedition conducted by Vernon, Ogle and Wentworth againſt Carthagena, proves fruitleſs.
- A body of Danes and Hanoverians is prepared for the field.
- The approach of Maillebois occaſions the tr^y of neutrality for Hanover and prevents the march of the Hanoverians, &c.

REVENUE, &c. — —
- The grants of Parliament aſſembled Dec. 1741, were 6,150,000£ — Exports 11,469,872£ — WHEAT pr^r Qr. 2l. 6s. 8d.
- An Academy for Marines is eſtabliſhed at Woolwich. — Imports 7,936,084£

FRANCE —
- Card. Fleury is now forced to quit his pacific ſyſtem; and the Councils of France are actuated by the enterpriſing ſpirit of M^l Belleiſle,‡ who is employed to negotiate the treaty of Nymphemburg with the El. of Bavaria; by which the K. engages to ſupport his pretenſions to the Auſt. dominions on condition of his giving up the barrier-treaty. This was afterw. join'd by Pruſſia & Saxony. ‡ And his brother, Ch. de Belleiſle.
- The C^rt of France, by means of the Swediſh Min^r,† effects a war between Sweden and Ruſſia, to prevent the Emp. from aiding Auſtria. † Gyllenburg
- M^l Maillebois is ſent with an army into Weſtphalia to awe the Dutch States and the Elector of Hanover.
- The Elector of Bavaria, Gen^mo of the French army, having reduced Paſſau and Lintz, marches into Bohemia, where he is joined by the Saxons and Pruſſians; and inveſting Prague takes it by eſcalade.

SPAIN — —
- Don Pizarro's fleet, which was ſent in purſuit of Anſon, is diſperſed by a tempeſt near the ſtraits of Magellan, and he is forced to return to Rio-de-la-Plata with the loſs of two ſhips.
- The Engliſh are repulſed at Carthagena, after a ſiege of 3 months, by the M^s d'Eſlaba:—made Governor of Peru for his good conduct.

ITALY — —
- In purſuance of the King's claim of the Auſtrian dominions, 15,000 men are ſent into Italy under the D. de Montemar.
- Death of Eliz. Thereſa, Queen of Sardinia, ſiſter of Francis Stephen, D. of Tuſcany, afterwards Emperor.
- The King of Naples prepares to ſupport his father's claim to the Auſtrian dominions in Italy.

PERSIA — —
- Nadir Shah ſubdues the Uſbeck Tartars that had revolted.
- Being in the intereſt of Ruſſia, on hearing that the Sultan, who was the ally of Sweden, was inſtigating the Tartars to invade Muſcovy, he prepares an army for the invaſion of Turkey.

COMMERCE
- By virtue of a treaty with Ruſſia, trade, projected by Elton, an Engliſh merchant, is opened to Perſia through Ruſſia by way of the Wolga and Caſpian.† The deſign was to exchange Engliſh cloth and other manufactures for raw ſilk and other Aſiatic commodities. † This priv. was revok'd in 1746.
- In conſequence of a negotiation by M. Otter with the Baſhâ of Bagdad, a French Conſulate is eſtabliſhed at Baſſora.‡—A very advantageous trade was opened with thoſe parts by a ſhip which arrived from India with the French Conſul on board. ‡ See 1734.

VOYAGES —
- In conſequence of the arguments produced by a Mr Dobbs before the Engliſh Board of Admiralty in favour of the probability of a communication between Hudſon's Bay and the Pacific, two ſhips were ſent out in 1741, under Cap. Middleton, who in 1742 failed through that bay to 66½ degrees of latitude.—His information tends to prove that no ſuch paſſage exiſts.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA --

- The Swedes having been successful in a descent upon Aland, the Empress now sends out 16 gallies under Gen. Keith; which, having defeated the Swedish fleet, recover that island.
- The negotiations for peace at Abo, which Sweden had protracted with the hopes of a successful campaign, are now concluded by a treaty, by which the Swedes ceded to Russia the province of Kymene Garde, and consented to name Prince Adolph Frederick, Bishop of Lubeck, successor to the crown of Sweden.
- Russia continues in a state of commotion.—A conspiracy, formed by the partisans of the late Regent,† to restore the dethroned Emp. John, is now discovered, and the M^s de Botta, the Austrian Ambass. is accused of being accessary to it. The C^rt of Versailles sends the M^s de Chetardie to Petersburg to avail himself of the misunderstanding which this caused with that of Vienna.

† The late Regent was a partisan of Austria.

SWEDEN --

- Prince Adolph Frederick, Bishop of Lubeck, is declared successor to the Swedish crown.
- During the deliberations respecting a successor, a strong party support the Pr. of Denmark with a view of renewing the union of the two crowns, to counterbalance the growing power of Russia.—The College of Peasants had elected him successor March, 1743; and the Dalecarlians now support the election by force of arms, but are defeated in the attempt.

DENMARK

- Marriage of the Prince Royal to the Princess Louisa of England.
- The K. is deterr'd from prosecuting his design on Sweden by the threat of an invasion by the forces of Sweden and Russia.

PRUSSIA --

- The King, having secured Silesia to himself, causes a survey to be made of the objects liable to pay taxes; and by fixing the rates according to which persons of each description were to pay them, and diminishing the number of collectors he facilitates the levies and eases the people.
- He by an edict recalls the Moravian brethren and Schwencfeldians, who had been banished from Silesia on account of their religion.
- The King employs this interval of peace in strengthening his fortifications in Silesia, in forming the canal of Plauen between the Elbe and the Oder, in establishing manufactures of silk, &c. and reviving the Academy of Sciences, at the head of which he placed Maupertuis, &c.‡
- The K, who suspected a design form'd by the C^ts of London, Vienna and Dresden to wrest from him his late conquests, prepares to ward off the expected blow, and concerts with the Imperial Minister§ the means of supporting his fov^n

‡ Voltaire arrived this year.

§ Seckendorff

GERMANY

- The Queen of Hungary is crowned Queen of Bohemia at Prague.
- Being eased of the war in Bohemia, she employs her chief force against Bavaria.—Prince Charles entering that electorate, defeats the Bavarians under Seckendorff at Branau on the Inn.
- Seckendorff, having in vain applied to Broglio for aid to defend Bavaria, retires to Ingolstadt, while the Austrians reduce Munich.
- The Emp^r, reduced to the utmost distress by the invasion of his dominions and the refusal of support,† consents to a treaty of neutrality for Bavaria, by which Ingolstadt, the grand repository of military stores, is surrendered.
- The war in Bav^a being now finish'd and the French driven from Germ^y, Pr. Charles marches to ye Rhine to co-oper. w^h ye allies.
- The Q. of Hungary engages in a treaty of mutual defence and guarantee with England and Sardinia, at Worms.+
- While Barons Mentzel and Trenck make incursions into Lorrain and Alsace, Pr. Charles possesses himself of the fortified Isle of Rhinemark with a view to his chief design of invading Alsace.

† See France.

+ England.

HOLLAND

- The States, who, to avoid a breach with France, had hitherto aided the Emp. Queen with money instead of the troops stipulated by tr^y, now appear openly in her defence by sending 20,000 men, com^d by Pr. M. of Nassau to the allied army.

ROYAL FAM.

- Marr. of the Princess Louisa to the Prince Royal of Denmark, and birth of Pr. William Henry D. of Gloucester.

STATE APP.

- H. Pelham, F^st L^d of the Treasury, v. E. Wilmington, dec^d, and Chan^r of the Excheq^r, v. Ld Sandys, app. Cofferer.
- T^s Winnington, Paymaster, v. Pelham; E. Cholmondeley, Pr. Seal, v. Ld Gower; Sr J^n Rushout, Tref^r of the Navy.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- A motion is made for discharging the 16,000 Hanoverians now in British pay.—After a warm debate carried in the negative.
- While the attention of the British Senate is engaged in debates on trivial points, a plot is formed by the Courts of Versailles and Madrid for restoring the Stuart Family to the throne of England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL - --

- The King, supported by his Prime Minister, enters vigorously into the continental war.—He now visits his Hanoverian dominions; and soon after joins the allied army.
- The allied army, com^d by E. Stair with Gen^s d'Aremberg and Neuberg, marches from Flanders and possesses itself of a strong post near Frankfort on the Maine, in order to co-operate with Pr. Charles of Lorrain.—It is there joined by the King and D. of Cumberland.
- The allies marching from Aschaffenburg† towards Hanau,§ to facilitate the procuring of provisions from Frankfort, the French General passes the Maine and stations his forces so as to intercept their march and prevent their retreat.
- The imprudence of the D. of Gramont† in quitting a defile and exposing his whole front, affords the allies an opportunity of retrieving their error. This was seized by the King, and an attack was ordered; and the decisive victory of Dettingen ensued.
- The allies being encamped at Hanau, the King is visited by Pr. Charles of Lorrain and Keuenhuller, to settle their future operations.
- A treaty of mutual defence and guarantee is signed by England, the Q. of Hungary and K. of Sardinia at Worms; by which England engaged to maintain a strong fleet in the Mediterranean, and pay Sardinia a subsidy of 200,000£
- Adm. Matthews favours the operations of the allied army in Italy.

† 22 miles.

§ 10 miles above Frankfort.

† Commdr. under Noailles, his uncle

— Gen. Oglethorpe prevents an attack from the Spaniards by an expedition against Fort Augustine.

—— Ad^l Knowles is unsuccessful in an attack upon the Sp^h forts of La Guiara, on the Coast of Caraccas and Porto Cavallo in the Bay of Honduras.

REVENUE, &c. -- --

- Grants for the ensuing year were 6,586,000£

Exports 14,623,653£
Imports 7,802,353£

WHEAT per Q. 1l. 4s. 10d.

- Card. Fleury, who had sustained the whole weight of government 16 years, dies, aged 82.—The K. affected to take the admin^n upon himself.§
- Card. Tencin, who had considerable influence after the death of Fleury, expresses his gratitude to the Pretender, to whom he was indebted for his Cardinal's hat, by forwarding the intended invasion of England.

§ The Secretaries were Amelot, Maurepas, St Florentin, & Argenson; & Orry, Comp.

FRANCE --

- Broglio, disregarding the Elector's solicitations for aid, retires to the Rhine, leaving Bavaria a prey to the Austrians.
- The French Court, being apprehensive either of an invasion of Alsace, or a junction of Pr. Charles and the allies, sends Coigny to guard that province, while the D. de Noailles seizes Worms, Spire and Heidelburg, and crossing the Rhine takes post on the Maine.
- Noailles, attempting to prevent the march of the allies from Aschaffenburg to Hanau, is defeated by them at Dettingen.
- On the approach of Pr. Charles towards the Neckar, Noailles repasses the Rhine.

SPAIN - --

- At the instigation of the Queen, the King sends positive orders to C^t de Gages, who had succeeded the D. de Montemar, to come to action.
- C^t de Gages, marching from Bologna, gives battle to C^t Traun at Campo Santo, and is defeated with great loss.
- Don Philip is joined by 22,000 men, under the Prince of Conti.
- Don Philip, whose operations had been suspended in hopes of gaining the K. of Sardinia, on hearing that he had engaged in the treaty of Worms, attacks Chateau-Dauphin and is repulsed with great slaughter.

ITALY - --

- C^t Traun and C^t Aspremont, the Piedmontese Gen^s repulse the Spaniards at Campo Santo, and soon after the former resigns to Pr. Lobkowitz.
- The K. of Sard^a signs the tr^y of Worms. Its chief object was to engage him heartily in the Austrian cause. By it he engag'd to supply 46,000 men, and take the com^d in ch^f; and the Em^s Q.‡ secur'd to him Vigevano, Bobbio, and part of Placentia.
- The Genoese protest against the treaty of Worms, and use it as a pretext for joining France and Spain.
- Theodore, titular King of Corsica, by his edict recalls all Corsicans in foreign service.

‡ Her enemies were endeavouring to regain him.

PERSIA --

- Nadir Shah (Kouli Khan) about this time experienced his first reverse of fortune; being defeated with great slaughter by the Lesghi.
- He threatens an invasion of the Russian frontier; but is deterred by a junction of the Degheстan Tartars with the Empress.

ECCLESIASTICAL --

- This year the celebrated Baron Swedenborg, who afterwards distinguished himself by his enthusiasm, professed to have been favoured with a particular revelation. His followers are numerous in Sweden and Germany, and are formed into a distinct sect.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

* The succours stipulated by tr^y w^h G^t Britain‡ are demanded by Ld Tyrawley, the British Min^r, and troops are provided; but their march is deferred on account of the lateness of the season.—This was imputed to the coolness between the Empress and Queen of Hungary. ‡ See Great Britain, 1748.

* The M^s de Chetardie, who was sent by the Court of Versailles to avail himself of the M^s de Botta's disgrace in 1743, soon incurs the same by his intrigues at the Court of Petersburg, and is ordered to depart.

* An embassy arrives from Nadir Shah with rich presents from that Prince, part of the spoils of Indostan.

SWEDEN

* Marriage of the Prince Royal of Sweden to the Princess Ulrica, sister of the King of Prussia.

* In consequence of a negotiation commenced by C^t Tessin 1734, an accommodation with Denmark is now accomplished, by which Denmark renounces her pretensions to the Swedish succession, and Sweden promises to maintain the engagements of 1734.

PRUSSIA

* As a counterpoise to the treaty of Worms† a confederacy is now form'd by the K. of Prussia, the Em^r, the K. of Sweden, the Landg. of Hesse, and the El^r Palatine, at Frankfort, to support the dignity of the Emperor and the constitution of the empire. † See Italy, 1743.

* The K. enters Bohemia with 68,000 men under himself, Pr. of Anhalt and Mr Schwerin, declaring by his manifesto that he came to preserve the tranquillity of the empire and to bring the Queen of Hungary to reasonable terms.

— The Prussians reduce Prague,§ Tabor, Budweis,§ Frawenburg§ and Teyn.§ §§§§ On the Molda.

— The King repasses the Elbe before the Austrians, and having been defeated by Pr. Charles is forced to retire with great loss into Silesia, which is now attacked by the Hungarians under Count Palfi.

GERMANY

* Marriage of Pr. Charles of Lorrain to the Archdutchess M. Anne, sister of the Queen of Hungary.

— Pr. Charles, pursuing his grand design of penetrating into Alsace, passes the Rhine† with the grand army under C^t Nadasti, Gen. Barenclau, Pr. Waldeck, the Pr. of Brunswick, &c. and reduces Lauterburg, Weissemburg and Haguenau, in defiance of the opposition made by M^ls Coigny and Seckendorff. † The celebr. partis. Mentzel, fell here

— On intelligence of the K. of Prussia's invasion of Bohemia, Pr. Charles makes a celebrated retreat across the Rhine in the face of the enemy, and marches to the relief of that kingdom.

— Prince Charles, now rendered superior to the Prussians by a reinforcement from Saxony, commanded by the Pr. of Saxe Weissenfells, forces them to evacuate Bohemia.

— While the Austrian arms are successful in Bohemia, the Imperial Gen. Seckendorff being placed at the head of a strong army, in consequence of the treaty of Frankfort,‡ recovers Bavaria and restores the Elector to his capital. ‡ See Prussia.

HOLLAND

* The States send 6000 men to the aid of England.

* They send Gen. Ginckel with 12,000 men to join the allies in Flanders.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

* E. Harington, Secretary of State in the room of E. Carteret, resign'd.

* D. of Bedford, F^t L^d of Admiralty; G. Doddington, T^r of Navy; Ld Gower, Pr^y Seal; Sr J. Cotton T^r of Chamber.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* On information that the Pretender had left Rome in January and was now at the Court of Versailles, an augmentation is made of the army and navy, and every means used for the national defence.

oooo E. Granville having at this time gained an ascendency in the Royal favour by supporting the K. in his measures respecting Hanover, a coalition is formed by the D. of Newcastle and Mr Pelham with the leaders in opposition, which was called the "Broad bottom," and which overpowered the Secretary and induced him to resign.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

* E. Stair, who had resigned the com^d of the allied army in disgust, now offers his service to government on occasion of the threaten'd invasion, and is app. Commander in Chief in England.—His example was followed by the D. of Montague and several other noblemen.

* Adm. Norris sails with 29 ships to the Downs to intercept the French fleet.

* A storm drives the enemy's fleet back to Brest, and thus prevents the attack intended by Adm. Norris.

* M^l Belleisle and the Count, his brother, are taken prisoners in the dutchy of Hanover, returning from Berlin.

* The allied army assembles near Brussels under Gen. Wade, C^t Maurice of Nassau and Duke d'Aremberg.

oooo The allies pass the Scheld and offer battle to C^t Saxe, which he declines on account of his inferiority.

* Having laid French Flanders under contribution, the allies repass the Scheld.

* Adm^ls Matthews and Lestock incur disgrace by suffering the combined fleet to escape from Toulon.—They were brought to a trial by a court martial.—Adm. Matthews was dismissed the service, and succeeded in his command by Adm. Rowley.

* Adm. Balcen, ordered to cruise for the Brest fleet, is lost in a storm in the Bay of Biscay on b^d the Victory of 108 guns.

* Adm. Anson returns from his voyage round the globe,† bringing with him an immense treasure arising from his captures. † See Biogr. Anson.

REVENUE, &c.

* The grants of the Parliament assembled Nov. 1744, were 6,571,224£

* Worcester College in Oxford is incorporated—to consist of 19 fellows and 14 scholars.

Exports 11,429,628£

Imports 6,362,971£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 4s. 10d.

FRANCE

oooooo A powerful army is prepared at Dunkirk, under the com^d of M^l Saxe, attended by the Chev^r de St George, to make a descent on Great Britain.

* A fleet of 23 sail of the line, under the command of Rocquevelle, intended to favour the descent, is driven back to Brest by a storm.

* The K, attended by the Dauphin, the D^es de Chateauroux,§ and a splendid C^rt, joins the army under Noailles and Saxe near Lisle. § This lady advised him to take the field

— While the grand army reduces Menin, Ypres, Fort Knocque and Furnes, M^l Saxe is opposed to the allies on the Scheld.

* M. de Coigny stops the progress of the Austrians on the Rhine by the action with Nadasti at Weissemburg, in which both armies display great bravery.

* Coigny being unequal to Pr. Charles, the King marches 30,000 men to his aid; and is soon after seized with a fever which threatened his life.

— The K. recovers from his illness. And the army, under Noailles, Belleisle and Lowenhahl, which was now relieved from its most formidable enemy,‡ by the declaration of the King of Prussia, besieges and reduces Friburg. ‡ See Prussia & Germany.

SPAIN

— The army under Don Philip and the Pr. of Conti, being reinforced with 47 battalions, passes the Var and reduces Nice; and having possessed itself of Aquadolce, Savorge and Castiglione, proceeds to the confines of Mantua.

* The combined army reduces Chateau-Dauphin and lays siege to Coni.

* They repulse the King of Sardinia, but are forced to raise the siege by the arrival of a relief.

* C^t de Gages, who had been joined by the D. of Modena and the King of Naples, is defeated by the Austrians.

ITALY

oooo The King of Sardinia, who had repulsed Don Philip and the Pr. of Conti, Oct. 1743, in an attack on Chateau-Dauphin, is now obliged to give way to their superior force and to leave the forts of Mount Alban and Villa-Franca to them, after a brave defence.

* The King is unable to save Chateau-Dauphin, but forces them to raise the siege of Coni after a signal action for its relief.—B. Leutrum, the Governor, distinguished himself by his fortitude upon this occasion.

* The King of Naples again declares for France and Spain, and reinforces them with a body of troops, under D. de Vieufville.

PERSIA

* Nadir Shah embraces the tenets of Omar to qualify himself for the dignity of Caliph.

* He is defeated by the Seraskier Achmet Bashâ with the loss of 19,000 men.

GEN. HIST.

E^t INDIES

* During the war, which now subsisted in Europe, the French, who had experienced inconvenience and losses from the Dutch cruisers in passing the Straits of Sunda, discover those of Bali, where they were less exposed to danger.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —
* Marriage of the Grand Duke to the Princeſs Catharine of Anhalt Derbſt.
—— The Empreſs withſtands the ſolicitations of the belligerent powers to intereſt herſelf in the German war.
* The boundaries of the Ruſſian empire are aſcertained by a collection of maps publiſhed by the Academy of Sciences.

SWEDEN —
* By a treaty at this time renewed with Ruſſia, Sweden engaged to ſupply that ſtate, if attacked, with 10,000 men, 6 men of war and 2 frigates; and Ruſſia to ſupply Sweden with 16,000 men, 9 ſhips and 3 frigates.

PRUSSIA —
— The Pruſſians loſe no time to repair the effect of the late unſucceſsful campaign. The Prince of Anhalt Deſſau drives the Hungarians from Moravia; Gen. Lehwald defeats a detachment of the confederates near Glatz, and C^t Naſſau reduces Ratibor.
* The King, on information that the Auſtrians and Saxons intended to invade Sileſia, takes the field with 70,000 men, and orders the Margrave Charles to join him.
— The Marg. having fought his way through 20,000 Hungarians, joins the K; while Winterfeldt defeats Nadaſti near Landſhut.
* The Auſtrians having entered Sileſia by the defiles of Landſhut and encamped on the plains of Strigau near Friedburg, the King attacks them and gains a ſignal victory.
* The King follows the confederates into Bohemia; and being attacked near Sohr repulſes them with great ſlaughter.
—— He enters Luſatia, and after ſeveral brilliant actions reduces Gorlitz. While the Prince of Anhalt reduces Leipſic; and having gained a complete victory over the Saxons, makes himſelf maſter of Dreſden.
* Tr^y of Dreſden, by w^h the K. receiv'd 1,000,000 cr^ns to evacuate Saxony, and acknowledge the Emp^r Francis I^st

GERMANY
* The Emperor falls a ſacrifice to the grief which he ſuffered from the calamities which had befallen himſelf and his Electorate.‡
* The Auſtrians under Count Brown having entered Bavaria and defeated the young Elector's troops at Phaffenhoffen he conſents to the treaty of Fuſſen, which reſtored his dominions on condition of his voting for the Duke of Tuſcany and acknowledging the Queen's right to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion.
* The Queen, having now deprived France of her Bavarian ally, ſends C^t Traun to reinforce Bathiani on the Rhine.
——* The Auſtrians, attended by the G^d D. of Tuſcany, having forc'd the French to repaſs the Rhine, the Diet of election is open'd.
* The Grand Duke of Tuſcany is elected by the title of FRANCIS I^st
* The Auſtrians and Saxons, under Pr. Charles and Pr. Saxe Weiſſenfells, invading Sileſia are defeated at Friedburg and forc'd to retreat.
* The confederates, attempting to repel the King of Pruſſia who invaded Bohemia, are defeated with great loſs.
* By treaty of Dreſden, the Emperor confirms the grants made to Pruſſia by Charles VIIth, and ſecures the King's ſupport to his election.

‡ He was the tool of the enemies of Auſtria.

HOLLAND
* A quadruple alliance is formed by the States, G^t Britain, Saxony and the Q. of Hungary, to ſupport her againſt the Frankfort alliance.*
* The Dutch troops, commanded by Pr. Waldeck, join the allied army in Flanders.

* See Pruſſia, 1744.

ROYAL FAM.
* Birth of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland.

STATE APP.
* E. Cheſterfield, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; D. of Dorſet, Preſident of the Council, and D. of Devon, Steward of the Houſehold.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL
* An alliance† of mutual guarantee is entered into by Great Britain, Holland, Saxony and the Queen of Hungary—G^t Britain to pay Saxony a ſubſidy of 100,000£
* The King appoints a Regency and goes to Hanover.—Returned Aug. 31.
* A convention is ſigned with Pruſſia at Hanover, which ſerved as a baſis for the treaty of Dreſden.
* An act, offering a premium of 20,000£ for the diſcovery of a North-weſt paſſage.
* Act to prevent the wearing of cambrick—and various others, for encouraging the linen manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland.

† Treaty of Warſaw.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — —
— The Chevalier de St George, encouraged by the Court of Verſailles, with a view of diverting the attention of England from the war in Flanders, and by the ſolicitations of his partiſans in England, embarks on board a frigate ſupplied by a merchant of St. Maloes, and arrives in a few days at Lochaber.
— Being join'd by the Camerons, Mc Donalds, Mc Pherſons, Mc Laughlies, Mc Innons and Stuarts, he marches to Perth.
— Having been proclaimed at Dundee, he proceeds to Edinburgh and takes poſſeſſion of that city.
* Gen. Cope, diſembarking with 2,500 men at Dunbar is attacked and defeated by the rebels at Preſton-Pans.
— The Chev^r, having been repulſed by Gen. Gueſt in an attack on Edinburgh Caſtle, and having received a ſupply of ſtores and money by 4 French ſhips, arrived at Montroſe, marches into England and reduces Carliſle.
——* The friends of govern^t in Scotland are aſſembled by the Ld Preſident,§ D. of Argyle, E. Sunderland, L. Loudon, &c.
—— The friends of govern^t in the Nth of England join the royal ſtandard under G^l Wade, who was ſtationed at Newcaſtle.
—— The Chevalier marching through Preſton and Mancheſter, arrives at Derby with 7000 men.
—— Being diſappointed of ſupport from his gaſconading partiſans, he makes a precipitate retreat to Glaſgow.
—— D. of Cumberland, with the army aſſembled by Ligonier, purſues the rebels to Carliſle, which he recovers.
* The reduction of Tournay being the grand object of the enemy, the allies under the D. of Cumberland with Ligonier, Pr. Waldeck, Konigſeg, &c. attempt to relieve it, but are defeated at Fontenoy.
— An expedition for the relief of Mons is conducted with great addreſs by Gen. Hawley.
— Cape Breton is reduced by a fleet and land-forces under Commodore Warren and Gen. Pepperell.
* Commodore Townſhend takes and deſtroys 30 French W. India-men and 2 ſhips of war.

§ Mr. Forbes

REVENUE, &c. —
* The grants of Parliament aſſembled Oct. 1745, were 7,265,000£
* A hoſpital for 1500 ſeamen is erected at Portſmouth.

Exports 7,847,123£
Imports 10,497,329£

WHEAT per Qr. 11.7s.6d.

FRANCE —
* Marriage of the Dauphin to the Infanta Maria Thereſa of Spain.—She died the enſuing year.
* M^l Saxe, attended by the King and Dauphin, lays ſiege to Tournay with 120,000 men.
* The allies, attempting to relieve Tournay, are def^d at Fontenoy, after an action gallantly ſupported by the Britons and Hanoverians.
* M^l Saxe avails himſelf of the deciſive victory of Fontenoy and the diverſion cauſed by the rebellion in Great Britain, to reduce Tournay, Ghent, Bruges, Oudenarde, Oſtend, Nieuport and Aeth.‡
——* The K. being deprived of his allies in Germany,‡ endeavours to impede the election of the G^d Duke by his army on the Rhine.
——* The Prince of Conti, who ſucceeded Maillebois in his command, is forced by the Auſtrians to repaſs the Rhine.

‡ Lowedsahl was engineer
‡ Germany.

SPAIN — —
—— C^t Gages croſſes the Apennines, and paſſing through the ſtate of Lucca joins Don Philip and the Pr. of Conti near Genoa, in order to act with united force againſt the King of Sardinia.—He ſuffered much on his march by a detachment under C^t Gorani.
—— The combined army being reinforced by 10,000 Genoeſe troops, obliges the King of Sardinia to retire firſt behind the Tenaro and afterwards the Po, and reduces Tortona, Parma, Placentia, Pavia and Milan.

ITALY — —
* In conſeq. of the junction of the confed. armies near Genoa, that republic declares for them, and reinforces them 10,000 men.
—— Notwithſtanding the rapid progreſs of the confederates and the danger that threatened Piedmont, from the acceſſion of Genoa to their alliance, the King of Sardinia adheres firmly to his allies.
—— Savona, Genoa, Final and St Remo are bombarded by the Engliſh fleet.

PERSIA —
* Nadir Shah makes Achmet Baſhâ, Govr of Bagdad, his ally, by giving him the ſovereignty of that city and Meſopotamia, dependent on Perſia.
* He defeats the Turks near Erzerum and advances towards Trebiſond.
* He again defeats the Turks with great ſlaughter.

E^t INDIA —
* M. Bourdonnais is appointed Commander in Chief in India by the King of France; and ſoon after diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal and activity in repreſſing the ravages that had long been carried on by the Engliſh fleet under adm^ls Barnet and Peyton, againſt the French trade; and by other ſignal ſervices.—See 1746.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA — A treaty of alliance is signed with the Empress Q^n, a secret article of which was "That if the King of Prussia should attack either of them or Poland, it should be considered as a breach of the treaty of Dresden; and that they should act with united force ag^st him."—This and the subsequent correspondence of the C^ts of Petersburg & Vienna, alarm'd the K, and occ^d the war of 1756.

DENMARK — Christian VIth dies, aged 46, and is succeeded by his son, Frederick V^th, aged 23.

An Iceland and Finmark Company is established by royal charter.‡—Frederick V^th pursuing his father's pacific system, enriches his subjects by commerce, while the Southern States exhaust themselves by war. ‡ Busching, 2, 75.

PRUSSIA — The King, by his mandate communicated to his Minister Cocceius, prescribes means for shortening law-suits.

He issues a decree in favour of Papists, allowing them to build a church at Berlin.

He accepts the guarantee of Silesia by Great Britain.

GERMANY — The Empress Queen, being relieved from the war in Germany by the late treaties with Bavaria‡ and Prussia,‡ and the treaty of neutrality entered into by most of the Electors, is enabled to reinforce her armies in Italy and Flanders. ‡‡ See 1745.

B. Leutrum, who so bravely defended Coni in 1744, now supports the honour of the Austrian arms by the reduction of Asti and the relief of Alexandria, while C^t Traun aids the King of Sardinia in reducing Valentia and Parma.

Pr. Licktenstein, who was reinforced with 10,000 men under C^t Brown, advancing towards Placentia, is attacked by C^t Gages. A desperate battle ensued, from which the Spaniards retired with the loss of 9000 men.

The Austrians, under Gen. Serbelloni and the M^s de Botta, again defeat the confederates under Gages on the Tydone;‖ and being join'd by Brown, force them to retreat to Genoa; take it, and pursue them beyond the Var.§ ‖ Berenclau fell. § Betw. Nice & Provence.

M^l Bathiani, who now commanded the allies in Flanders, being weaken'd by drafts to England, is forced to leave Brussels, Mechlin and Antwerp to the enemy.

Pr. Charles of Lorrain, now Com^dr in Ch^f, passing the Jarre, offers battle to M^l Saxe near Liege, and is defeated.

HOLLAND — The States, who had ever been averse to a war with France, and were at this time alarmed by the rapid progress of M^l Saxe, commence a secret treaty with the Court of Versailles to save their frontier.* * See France

STATE APP. — Wm Pitt, Paymaster and Privy Counsellor, vice Thos Winnington, deceased.

E. Chesterfield, Secretary of State, vice E. Harrington, who succeeds him as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

E. Granville, assisted by royal favour, attempts to recover his influence in the cabinet, but is overpowered by the Pelhams and E. Harington.

Earls Cromartie and Kilmarnock, and Lords Balmerino and Lovat are tried for high treason, before the Lord Chancellor, as High Steward, and convicted.—Cromartie only was pardoned.—Mr Radcliffe suffered soon after, upon a sentence passed 1716.

An act for disarming the Highlanders and more effectually securing the peace of the Highlands.

The Congress of Breda is opened.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

The E. of Loudon and the Lord President take post at Inverness with 2000 of the loyal clans.

The Chev^r, with E^s Kilmarnock, M^s of Tullibardine, L^ds L. Gordon and G. Murray, and 7000 men, passing thro' Glasgow, besiege Stirling Castle.

He is joined by Ld John Drummond, who brought him a small body of French auxiliaries, and by Ld Cromartie.

He defeats an army of 12,000 men under G^l Hawley at Falkirk, but is foil'd in his attacks on Sterling Castle by G^l Blakeney, the Governor.

On the approach of the Duke of Cumberland, the Chevalier marches northward, and takes Inverness and Fort Augustus.

The D. of Cumberland, having left Pr. Frederick of Hesse with 6000 Hessians, to defend Perth and Stirling, and detached Sr And. Agnew to Blair Castle, advances to Aberdeen.

He attacks the rebels at Culloden House, where they had stationed themselves to cover Inverness, and totally defeats them.

The Chevalier escapes to the Western Isles, where the integrity of his friends foils every means used to discover his retreat.

He embarks in a French privateer, and, having passed 2 English men of war in a fog, arrives at Roscart in Bretagne.

Gen. Ligonier taking the com^d of the British troops joins the allied army under Pr. Charles of Lorrain; who, being reinforced by the British, Hanoverian and Hessian forces, crosses the Maes to stop the rapid progress of the enemy.

The allies pass the Jarre; and offering battle to the enemy, are defeated at Roucoux near Liege.—Sr John Ligonier gained great honour by his behaviour in the action and in conducting the retreat.

An expedition against Port l'Orient and Quiberon, under Adm. Lestock and Gen. Sinclair.

REVENUE, &c.

Grants of the Parl^t assembled Nov. 1746, 9,250,000£ Imports 6,205,687£——Exports 11,360,792£

A charter is granted to enable certain noblemen, gentlemen and merchants to erect a British Linen Company—capital 100,000£ WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 19s.

Grant of the rangership of Windsor Forest to the D. of Cumberland for the lives of him^f and the P^ss Amelia and Caroline.

FRANCE

M^l Saxe; prosecuting the war with great vigour during the broken state of the allied army, reduces Brussels, Mechlin and Antwerp; and forces M^l Bathiani to retire within the Dutch frontier to Terhyde between Bergen-op-Zoom and Bois-le-duc.

The French General desists from his pursuit of the allies,* and reduces Mons and Charleroi.

C^t Lowendahl reduces Huy and C^t Clermont, Namur; the grand army covering the sieges. * See Holland

The allies passing the Jarre to defend Liege, are defeated by M^l Saxe at Roucoux.

SPAIN

Death of Philip V^th,† aged 63 years, and accession of his son Ferdinand VIth aged 33. † Imputed to the defeat at Placentia.

The reinforcements which the Austrians had received in consequence of the treaties of Fussen and Dresden giving them a superiority over the confederates, they soon recover Valencia and Parma.

In consequence of a peremptory order from his Court, C^t Gages gives battle to the Austrians near Placentia, and is defeated with the loss of 9000 men.

The confederates are again defeated at Rotto-Freddo on the Tydone, and forced to give up their conquests and repass the Var.

ITALY

The brave Piedmontese Genl, Baron Leutrum, having been reinforced, reduces Asti and relieves Alexandria.

The King of Sardinia reduces Valencia and Parma, and marches to join the Austrians.

The K. joining the Austrians soon after the victory of Placentia, they act with united force against the confederates; and having dispossessed them of their posts in Lombardy, they force them to a precipitate retreat into Provence.

The Austrians take Genoa, and lay the Republic under heavy contributions.

The Genoese incens'd by the exactions of M^s de Botta, the Governor, expel him the city and assert their independ^y

TURKEY

The Grand Seignior recognises the title of the Emp. Francis I^st, and expresses a wish to restore peace among the European Powers.

GENERAL HISTORY.

VOYAGES

M. Bourdonnais‡ reduces Madrass, then very slightly garrison'd. He afterw. agreed to ransom it. But this treaty was cancell'd by Du Pleix, Govr Genl, and the Council, and the Eng. Govr is conducted to Pondicherry. This event would have been a fatal stroke to the English Company, had not the reduction of Cape Breton caused it to be restored. ‡ App. Fmk. Governor in 1745.

E^t INDIA

The town of Lima, with an immense treasure of silver, is destroyed by an earthquake.

This year the Jesuit Ferd. Consag, by order of the Spanish government, sailed round the Gulph of California, to acquire information respecting its coasts, harbours, &c.

Mr Dobbs, the projector of Capt. Middleton's voyage to the North-west in 1741, projects another this year, under the conduct of Capt. Ellis, which proved equally unsuccessful—as did that of Capt. Phipps to the North-east in 1773.

RUSSIA —

· The Empreſs engages by a treaty now ſigned with England to aid the allies againſt France with 30,000 men.

SWEDEN —

Sweden ſtill continues to be divided by two factions. One conſiſting of the partiſans of the King, the other of thoſe of his ſucceſſor, headed by C^t Teſſin, who was under the influence of France.

· A conſpiracy to overturn the gover^t and alter the ſucceſſion is detected. It was conducted by Springer, a Swede, and Blackwell, an Engliſh phyſician, the former of whom was puniſhed with impriſonment and the latter with death.

· An alliance is at this time formed with Pruſſia, the object of which was to ſecure the ſucceſſion to the Prince of Holſtein.* * Married to the King of Pruſſia's ſiſter

DENMARK

The King adheres to that pacific ſyſtem, and continues that attention to commerce, by which his father had contributed to the proſperity of his ſmall ſtate.—A general commercial Company was this year eſtabliſhed under his auſpices, the chief object of which, according to D^r Buſching, was to carry on ſuch branches of trade as were too great for an individual to undertake.

POLAND —

The conteſt is revived between the Catholic and Greek churches by the oppreſſion of the latter.—The Empreſs of Ruſſia intercedes to procure them redreſs.

PRUSSIA —

The King aſſiſts in the eſtabliſhment of manufactures in all the great towns of his dominions; particularly thoſe of velvet, fluffs, fuſtians, leather, and ſilk ſtockings—promotes the woollen manufacture by bringing workmen from other countries, and encouraging the planting of mulberry-trees and the breeding of ſilk-worms.——He ſays in his 'Memoirs,' That ſuch was the effect of his improvements, that, (excluſive of the revenues of Sileſia and E. Frieſland) without laying any new tax, the crown had acquired an increaſe of revenue in 1756, of 1,200,000 crowns; and that the population had been doubled during his own and his father's reign.

· Birth of Peter Leopold, afterwards Emperor of Germany.

GERMANY

C^t Brown, who had laid ſiege to Antibes in conſequence of the precipitate retreat of the French army, is forced to raiſe it, by the revolt of the Genoeſe; being obliged to ſend a reinforcement to Gen. Schulemburg before that city.

He defends the banks of the Var, while the King ſecures the paſs of Exilles.

· Gen. Schulemburg,† overpowered by the French and Neapolitan auxiliaries, is forced to retire from the Genoeſe territories. † Nephew of the celebrated—1706, &c

The Auſtrian troops under M^l Bathiani co-operate with the Engliſh and Dutch in Flanders.§ § See England

HOLLAND

The people, being driven to deſpair by the danger which threatened them on the ſide of Flanders, demand the election of a Stadtholder.—In conſequence of this, WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, is raiſed to that dignity.

While the States are threaten'd with an invaſion from France they are weaken'd by internal diſſentions. The populace demand that the office of Stadtholder and Cap. General ſhall be declared hereditary; which is complied with.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The moſt important act of this ſeſſion was the abolition of heritable juriſdictions in Scotland; government paying to the proprietors a valuable conſideration for them. The deſign of this meaſure was to deſtroy the clans by depriving the nobility, &c. of the influence which theſe juriſdictions gave them.—This was followed by the abolition of ward-holdings.

· Parliament is diſſolved.

· The fourth Parliament of George II^d meets. (*Mr. Onſlow*, re-elected Speaker.)

· An act is paſſed, laying a duty on wheel-carriages.

· Execution of Lord Lovet for rebellion.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — —

* The King orders the third and fourth troops of life-guards to be diſbanded, and the two regiments of horſe to be made dragoons.* * 70,000£ per ann. wasthus ſaved.

The D. of Cumberland, after concerting the operations of the campaign with the States General, takes the field with 120,000 men, com^d by himſelf, M^l Bathiani and Pr. Waldeck; and obſerving the deſign of the enemy againſt Maeſtricht, endeavours to cover it.

He is attacked by M^l Saxe at Laffeldt, or Val, near Maeſtricht; and after loſing the victory, chiefly thro' the ill behaviour of ſome Dutch dragoons, who were poſted in the centre and gave way, retires in good order to that fortreſs.

· This glorious naval campaign begins with the defeat of a French fleet off Cape Finiſterre by Ad^l^s Anſon and Warren;† where 6 men of war and 9 E. India-men were taken, with a great treaſure. This defeated the enemy's plan of reinforcing their fleets in the Indies. † Anſon was cr. a Peer, & Warren, Kt. of the Bath.

· Commodore Fox takes 48 of the French St Domingo fleet, richly ladened.

· Adm^l St Peter Warren takes 4 French merchant-ſhips off Cape Finiſterre, and burns a 44 gun-ſhip which had run aſhore.

· Adm. Hawke takes 6 French men of war which were convoying the French W. India fleet.† † Created Kt. of the Bath.

· The French army, under Bourdonnais, is repulſed with great loſs in a third attack on Fort St Davids on the Coromandel Coaſt.

REVENUE, &c. — —

· Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Nov. 1747, were 10,680,000£ Imports 7,116,757£ WHEAT per Q. 1l. 14s. 10d.

* A hoſpital is eſtabliſhed for ſick and wounded ſeamen. Exports 11,442,049£

· Marriage of the Dauphin to the Princeſs Maria Joſepha, daughter of Auguſtus III^d King of Poland.

FRANCE —

The ſecret treaty which had been ſome time negotiating with Holland proving unſucceſsful, M^l Saxe prepares to attack the Dutch frontier. While C^t Lowendahl reduces Sluys, Huſt and Axel; and Contades reduces the forts on the Scheld.

· He attacks the allied army which covered Maeſtricht and gains the field; the allies retiring to that fortreſs.

—— While M^l Saxe keeps the enemy employed on the ſide of Maeſtricht, C^t Lowendahl reduces Bergen-op-Zoom.

— M. Belleiſle by his good conduct, aſſiſted by the revolt at Genoa, ſtops the progreſs of the allies in Provence and forces them to repaſs the Var.

—— He paſſes the Var and reduces Villa-Franca; but his brother, the Chevalier, is foiled in a deſperate attack on the fortreſs of Exilles, where he bravely fell.† † Biography.

SPAIN — —

Don Philip, with the ſhattered remains of the Spaniſh forces which had been driven from Italy 1746, aids M. Belleiſle in Provence.

An earthquake at Lima, and the heavy loſſes ſuſtained by the Spaniſh merchants from the Engliſh cruiſers, had now nearly ruined its trade and greatly embarraſſed the ſtate. But its attachment to France induces it to decline a ſeparate treaty.

ITALY — —

· The King of Sardinia and C^t Brown are forced by M^l Belleiſle to raiſe the ſiege of Antibes, and repaſs the Var.

The K. is forced to act on the defenſive on account of the enemy's ſuperiority, a great detachment of the Auſtrians being now made to ſubdue a revolt at Genoa, excited by national averſion and heightened by oppreſſion.

The Genoeſe, having received a ſtrong reinforcement under the M. de Boufflers, force Gen. Schulemburg to raiſe the ſiege and repaſs the Bochetta for the defence of the Piedmonteſe and Auſtrian territories.—The ill conſequences of this event to the Auſtrian cauſe were prevented by the gallant defence made by the garriſon of Exilles.

PERSIA —

* Nadir Shah, King of Perſia,‡ whoſe cruelty and exactions had brought on him the hatred of his ſubjects, is murdered by his own guards, and is ſucceeded by his nephew, Ali Shah. ‡ Biography.

COMMERCE

* About this time M. Orry, a French Miniſter of Finance, under whoſe direction and the auſpices of government the E. India Company had proſpered ſince the year 1737, informed his directors that ſuch was now the ſtate of the treaſury that the King could no longer give them the aid he had done.—This ſtroke was ruinous to the Company, the actions being reduced by it from above 2000 to 800.

* The cultivation of indigo having been dropped in the W. Indies on account of a tax laid upon it, and the ſuperior profit of ſugar, it is now introduced into the Carolinas, and cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs that 200,000lb was ſhipped for England this year.§ § Anderſon, 3, 261.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

- The Ruſſian auxiliaries begin their march towards Sileſia.
- The troops arrive in Moravia and march towards the borders of Franconia; but are ſoon ordered to halt on account of the treaty now on foot. They therefore returned to Moravia and Bohemia, where they wintered.

SWEDEN

- The King at this time revived two ancient orders of knighthood; that of the *Seraphim*, inſtituted 1334. And that of the *Sword*, inſtituted 1523.
- Ever attentive to the proſperity of his kingdom, he encourages agriculture by freeing the cultivators of waſte lands from taxes during 24 years.

DENMARK

- The King avails himſelf of the preſent war in Europe to declare Copenhagen a free port.
- Following the politic example of the King of Pruſſia, he invites foreign artiſts to ſettle in his dominions by the offer of naturalization and privileges.

POLAND

- Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, is entirely deſtroyed by fire.
- The Diet, convened for the purpoſe of electing a Duke of Courland, breaks up in confuſion without effecting its purpoſe.

PRUSSIA

- The King grants privileges to all perſons who ſhould build merchant-men at Stetin, the capital of Pomerania; and encourages the merchants of that port by advancing them money.
- Correſpondent to his general ſyſtem of conduct, was it now, with reſpect to the foreign trade of his ſubjects, to which he gave the moſt effectual ſupport, by denouncing war againſt any power which ſhould interfere with their commercial rights.
- Sileſia and the county of Glatz are guaranteed to the King by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

GERMANY

- Gen. Haddick, who acted under the Pr. of Brunſwick, having long diſtreſſed the French garriſon at Bergen-op-Zoom by cutting off its ſupplies, at laſt defeats a grand convoy of 900 men, great part of which were killed or taken.
- A Congreſs for a treaty of peace is opened at Aix-la-Chapelle.
- The Plenipotentiaries of the Empreſs Queen† accede to the definitive treaty of peace.—By this, Parma and Placentia were added to the loſſes ſuſtained by the Houſe of Auſtria during this war.

† Ct. Knoulz was one of them.

- For the relief of her ſubjects, and more equal diſtribution of their burdens, the Empreſs Queen regulates the quota of troops to be raiſed in each province, and ſuppreſſes many uſeleſs offices.

HOLLAND

- Birth of Pr. William, afterwards Stadtholder.—This event gave great ſatisfaction to the people; but did not prevent them from expreſſing their diſſatisfaction, when diſappointed of the happy effects which they expected from the election of a Stadtholder.
- The popular diſcontent and inſurrections are appeaſed by the abolition of the farmers of taxes, and by adopting a different mode of aſſeſſing and levying them, called "The collecte." which has ever ſince been practiſed.
- By tr^y of Aix-la-Chapelle, a mutual reſtit^n was agreed on. The States reſign'd their frontier, but loſt Pondicherry.* * See 1742.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

- Robert Dundas, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, in the room of Duncan Forbes.
- The D. of Bedford ſucceeds E. Cheſterfield as Secretary of State, and is ſucceeded by E. Sandwich as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.
- The E. of Halifax, Firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations vice Lord Monſon.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The preference which the W. India planters had ſhewn to the cultivation of ſugar-canes had for many years thrown the chief trade in indigo into the hands of France, to the great diſadvantage of our manufactures, eſpecially in time of war; till this uſeful plant, about the year 1746, became an object of attention to the planters of the Carolinas. It having been proved to be a very profitable product, for their further encouragement, a bounty of ſix-pence per ℔ is offered for indigo raiſed in America.
- The King goes to Hanover.
- *The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.* By the ſtipulation of mutual reſtoration Cape Breton was ceded and Madraſs regain'd.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

- Maeſtricht ſurrenders to Marſhal Saxe—reſtored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- The preliminaries of peace are ſigned and a ceſſation of arms takes place.
- The Magnanime is taken by the Nottingham and Pearl from Lord Hawke's fleet.
- Admiral Knowles reduces Port Louis in Hiſpaniola.

REVENUE, &c.

- Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Nov. 1748, were 7,980,382£
- The export in different kinds of grain from 1744 to 1748, incluſive, according to an account laid before Parliament, was 3,768,444 quarters. The value of which, at 1l. 15s. per q^r, is 6,594,777£

Imports 8,136,408£
Exports 12,351,433£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 17s.

- Count Mauripas, who had ſo long and ſo eſſentially ſerved the ſtate as Marine Miniſter, is diſmiſſed, and Rouille is appointed his ſucceſſor—to this change may in ſome degree be imputed the bad ſtate of the navy in the war of 1756.

FRANCE

- The war concludes with the reduction of Maeſtricht by M^l Saxe and C^t Lowendahl.—It was given up without an attempt for its relief on account of the ſtipulation in the treaty for its being reſtored.
- The very great loſs which the navy and trade of France had ſuſtained during the laſt campaign, an exhauſted treaſury and want of reſources, together with the vaſt reinforcement which the allies had received from Ruſſia,* all rendered the King deſirous of accompliſhing the event which now took place, "the *peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.*"

* See Ruſſia.

SPAIN

- By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the dutchies of Parma, Placentia and Guaſtalla are ceded to Don Philip, with a ſtipulation that they ſhall return to the preſent poſſeſſors in caſe of his dying without iſſue male, or his acceſſion to the crown of Spain or the two Sicilies.

ITALY

- By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the King of Sardinia is ſecured in his eſtates, particularly thoſe ceded to him by Auſtria in 1743.‡ Parma, Placentia and Guaſtalla are ceded to Don Philip, and the Republic of Genoa and the Duke of Modena re-eſtabliſhed in their dominions.—Thus the Italian States were relieved from a war which, during a period of ſix years, had increaſed the evils ariſing from that nerveleſs indolence which has been gradually derived from bad policy, and which has rendered a country, to which nature has been particularly liberal, a ſcene of poverty and wretchedneſs.

‡ See 1749.

TURK. &c.

- A revolution takes place in Perſia.
- A revolution which threatened Turkey is prevented by the Sultan's declaring his nephew, Ibrahim, his ſucceſſor.

GENERAL HISTORY.

E^t INDIA

- Adm. Boſcawen arriving at Fort St Davids with a reinforcement that, with the ſhips under Commodore Griffin, made a fleet of 9 ſhips of the line, is now enabled to ſupport the honour of the Engliſh flag.
- —— Boſcawen and Griffin lay ſiege to Pondicherry; but are foil'd by the ſtrength of the fortreſs and good cond. of Du Pleix.
- Madraſs is reſtored to Great Britain by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- A Dutch fleet appearing off the Coaſt of Borneo, the Sovereign is prevailed upon to grant the States excluſive privileges of trading to that iſland for pepper.—They import rice, opium, ſalt and linen, and export pepper and ſome diamonds.†
- The Dutch are ſupplanted by the Engliſh in the trade of Baſſora.†

†† Raynal, v. 199. 358.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA --

* The Ruſſian Envoy preſents a memorial to the Court of Stockholm, importing, that if any change was attempted in the government of Sweden on the death of the preſent King, the Empreſs would think it incumbent on her to oppoſe it with all her force.

* Notwithſtanding the declaration of the Prince ſucceſſor, that he will ſupport the preſent form of government, the Empreſs ſends a ſecond memorial to Stockholm declaring her intention of marching troops into Finland, to continue there til[l] after the Prince ſucceſſor ſhall have aſcended the throne and ſworn to maintain the preſent conſtitution.

SWEDEN --

* In anſwer to the Empreſs's memorial, the Prince ſucceſſor informs her that he has given the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of his intention to maintain the preſent form of government, without the leaſt infringement of the rights of the Swediſh nation; and the King declares that if the Empreſs perſiſted in her intention of ſending troops into Finland, he ſhould conſider it as an act of hoſtility.

DENMARK

· Birth of Prince Chriſtian.

..... The King renews his alliance with France and Sweden, and enters into a treaty of commerce with the government of Naples.

PRUSSIA --

..... The King prevails upon his Britannic Majeſty* to join him in a remonſtrance to the Empreſs of Ruſſia on her arbitrary conduct towards Sweden.—This interpoſition is ſuppoſed to have prevented any further proceedings on the part of Ruſſia.

* His uncle.

He purſues his plan of reform in judicial proceedings; employing his Chancellor, Cocceius, to go through his dominions and determine all ſuits which had been many years depending. And to prevent the ſame delay, abuſes and impediments to juſtice in future, he new models the ſyſtem of laws, forming what was called the "Frederick code," and ordaining the obſervance of it throughout his dominions.

GERMANY

· Prince Charles of Lorrain makes his public entry into Bruſſels as Governor of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

The Empreſs Queen, having gallantly defended her hereditary rights againſt the arms of France and Bavaria, endeavours by the encouragement of trade and financial regulations to retrieve the finances, which ſhe had found in a deranged ſtate, and which had been rendered much more ruinous by the vaſt expences of the war.

SWITZERL[d]

· A dangerous plot is detected for changing the Regency of Bern; and the chief conſpirators are executed.

* A treaty of friendſhip is ſigned between the Republic of Geneva and the King of France.

* About this time the Stadtholder received the unprecedented honour of being choſen Director and Governor General of the India Company.

HOLLAND

..... The Republic is diſturbed by the fanatic followers of Gerard Kuipers.† † See eccleſiaſtical hiſt.

..... Troubles are occaſioned in ſeveral of the provinces by the oppoſition to the new mode of levying taxes, called "Colle&e."

ROYAL FAM.

· Birth of the Princeſs Louiſa Anne.

STATE APP.

· Henry Legge ſucceeds George Doddington, (reſigned) as Treaſurer of the navy.

· The Duke of Marlborough ſucceeds the Duke of Devon, (reſigned) as Steward of the Houſehold.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* In conſequence of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, a plan was brought forward by E. Halifax, Firſt Lord of Trade, &c. for forming a new eſtabliſhment in Nova Scotia, a province which was deemed capable of being rendered of great value on account of its being ſo well ſituated for our fiſhery, and for the annoyance of our enemy in time of war.—Invited by grants of Land a great number of adventurers embarked, and the town of Halifax was founded.

· An act is paſſed for the farther encouragement of the whale fiſhery, by an additional bounty of 20s. per ton.

* The growth of ſilk in America is promoted by an exemption from duty on that article imported from our colonies at the port of London.

· A propoſal is at this time brought forward by M[r] Pelham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for reducing the intereſt on the national debt from 4 to 3 per cent. after December, 1755.—This was warmly oppoſed as contrary to the faith of Parliament and injurious to public credit, but was ſucceſsfully ſupported by S[r] J. Barnard and others; and the effect proved the good policy of the meaſure.

REVENUE, &c. -- --

· The grants of Parliament aſſembled Nov. 1749, were 4,285,224£

* The national debt at this time, according to D[r] Price, was 78,166,906£

Imports 7,917,804£

Exports 14,099,366£

WHEAT per Q. 1l. 17s.

FRANCE --

* The King is obliged, on the remonſtrance of England againſt the infraction of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by the protection given to the young Chevalier Charles Edward, to compel that prince to leave his dominions by force. The Duke of Biron conducted him as far as Pont-Beauvoſin; from which place he paſſed to Avignon.

· The King endeavours in vain by his mandate to ſilence the diſputes upon controverted points of religion, by which the internal peace of his kingdom was diſturbed.

SPAIN - --

..... About this time a road was formed under the direction of the Marq[s] d'Enſenada, the Premier, to make a commodious communication between the two Caſtiles.—A work of vaſt expence and great utility.

TURK. &c.

· A conſpiracy, formed at the inſtigation of the Baſhâ of Rhodes, for murdering the Grand Maſter of the Knights of Malta and delivering up the iſland to the Turks, is detected by a Greek merchant, and the chief conſpirators ſeized.

ECCLESIASTICAL --

* A ſect at this time appeared in the United Provinces ſimilar to that of the Convulſionaires in France. The founder of it was Gerard Kuipers, Min[r] of the Church of Nieuwkerk; whoſe fervent devotion and popular eloquence gain'd him many followers. It was at laſt ſuppreſſed by public authority, from an apprehenſion of injury to the eſtabliſhed religion.

COMMERCE

* A very elegant manufacture of porcelain was about this time eſtabliſhed at Save, near Verſailles, under the auſpices of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour.—This was ſoon rivalled by a manufacture eſtabliſhed at Worceſter.

W[t] INDIES

..... A ſcheme, projected at the beginning of this century by Spotſwood, Governor of Virginia, for forming ſettlements on the River Ohio, is now revived. But the French government being jealous of the Engliſh trade with the native Indians, gives the ſettlers ſuch moleſtation that the attempt was attended with but little ſucceſs or profit.

..... The French government, ſenſible of the value of the trade with the native Americans, prepares to ſecure it by building forts to form a communication between the ſettlements on the river S[t] Lawrence and the Miſſiſſippi.

· In conſequence of a plan of great utility, projected by E. Halifax, for ſecuring the ſettlement of Nova Scotia and rendering it more profitable to Great Britain by building a port and fortreſs, the foundation of the town of Halifax is now laid. And the offer of lands and houſes made to the diſbanded ſoldiers and others, proves ſo inviting to ſettlers that 3750 perſons embarked at this time for that place.

* A college is founded at Philadelphia under the auſpices of D[r] Franklin, who had before eſtabliſhed a library for the uſe of the province.

Jan. — July — Dec.

RUSSIA —

The Empreſs, incenſed at the interference of the King of Pruſſia in the affairs of Sweden,‡ concerts with the Empreſs Queen the means of revenge.—Her animoſity gradually increaſed and at laſt produced hoſtilities in 1757. ‡ See Pruſſia, 1749.

She augments her navy.

* She about this time reinſtates the Ukraine Coſſacks in part of their privileges and permits them to chooſe a Hettman.§ § See 1734.

SWEDEN —

* A plan is projected by Baron Horleman, and begun under his direction, for connecting the Baltic and Northern Seas, by a canal from Stockholm to Gottenburg.—A work of ſingular utility to the mines, manufactures and commerce of Sweden.† † See 1734.

DENMARK

· Birth of the Princeſs Louiſa; married 1766 to Prince Charles of Heſſe-Caſſel.

* This year, according to Buſching, the King ordered a dock-yard for building gallies to be conſtructed at Stravern or Frederickſwarn.* * In Norway.

· The King was at this time honoured with an embaſſy from the Khan of the Crimea.—Many conjectures were formed reſpecting the object of it.

PRUSSIA —

* The King reforms the diſcipline of his univerſities, and calls upon the profeſſors and governors to perform their duty.

* He grants a charter to M. de la Touche for eſtabliſhing a company at Embden, called the "Royal Aſiatic Company;" encourages it with his bounty and protection, and grants privileges to perſons of fortune who ſhould embark in it. But he was foiled in his endeavours to counteract the effects of a bad government by the ill ſucceſs of the adventurers.§ § Raynal, 197.

GERMANY

The Emp[s] Q. ſolicits the Electors with great aſſiduity and addreſs for their votes to raiſe her ſon to the dignity of King of the Romans, but is diſapp[d] by the oppoſition made by the King of Pruſſia, who was now apprized of her intrigues with the Empreſs of Ruſſia againſt him.‡ ‡ Ruſſia, 1746, 1750.

· The Electoral Palace at Munich, with a collection of paintings of immenſe value, is deſtroyed by fire.

· The Elector of Bavaria engages by a treaty with England and Holland to keep in readineſs 6000 troops in conſideration of a ſubſidy of 40,000£, two thirds of which was to be paid by the former.—The chief object of this was to ſecure the Elector's vote for the Archduke.

HOLLAND

* The Stadtholder, finding his health decline, recommends Pr. Lewis§ of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel to the States, as a proper perſon to have the command of their forces; who was forthwith appointed Field Marſhal with 24,000 florins per annum. § Brother of Ferdinand.

The Stadtholder joins the States in promoting their commerce and manufactures.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM. · Birth of Prince Frederick William.

STATE APP. · The Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

· Sir John Strange, Maſter of the Rolls.

· The King goes to Hanover.—Returned November 4.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

He promotes the deſign formed by the Empreſs Queen for raiſing her ſon to the dignity of King of the Romans. But their attempt is defeated by the King of Pruſſia; who, either from motives of patriotiſm or rivalſhip, ſtrongly oppoſed the meaſure.

* The King of Pruſſia pays to England 88,000£ on the Sileſia loan.

The jealouſy of France being excited by the promiſing appearance of the new colony on Nova Scotia, every art is now tried to invalidate our claims reſpecting the boundaries.† † See 1754.

* A declaration is made to the Court of Peterſburg, "That in caſe of a rupture between Ruſſia and Sweden, occaſioned by the hoſtilities committed by the former, his Britannic Majeſty would conſider her as the aggreſſor."‡ ‡ Pruſſia, 1749.

· A commercial treaty is ſigned with Spain, by which the aſſiento is given up by England for the remainder of the term preſcribed in conſideration of 100,000£ to be paid in three months to the South Sea Company.

· An act is paſſed to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from America.

· An act is paſſed to improve the African trade, and a new Company is incorporated for carrying it on.

· An act is paſſed to promote the cod and herring fiſheries, by a bounty on ſhips built for that purpoſe.

REVENUE, &c. · Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Jan. were 5,963,148£

Imports 7,772,039£
Exports 15,032,004£

WHEAT per Qr. 1750, 26s. Average from 1740, 1138.

* Weſtminſter Bridge was opened this year.—It was begun 1739.—It coſt 389,500£

FRANCE —

The neceſſities of the ſtate obliging it to continue the taxes laid during the war, to the great diſadvantage of agriculture and diſtreſs of the people in general, a remonſtrance is now preſented to the throne by the French Parliament upon this ſubject. About the ſame time the clergy alſo refuſe to comply with the royal declaration, enjoining them to give a ſtate of their revenues and to raiſe an annual free gift of 150,000 livres.—Both were forced at laſt to ſubmit to their ſovereign's will.

SPAIN — —

· Marriage of the Infanta M. Antoinetta to the Prince of Piedmont.

· A new commercial arrangement is made with England.† † England.

PORTUGAL

· Death of John V[th], aged 60, and acceſſion of his ſon DON JOSEPH, aged 35.

* The King appoints the Marquis de Pombal Secretary of State.

Great diſſatisfaction is expreſſed by the Portugueſe nation, and particularly the Jeſuits, againſt the treaty now ſigned with Spain, by which the colony of S[t] Sacrament was ceded to that ſtate for territories which were deemed leſs valuable.† † See Settlements.

ITALY — —

· The King of Sardinia forms an alliance with Spain by the marriage of the Prince of Piedmont to the Infanta M. Antonietta.

PERSIA —

The troubles which begun in Perſia on the death of Nadir Shah continue to diſtreſs that unhappy ſtate.

* Ibrahim Shah, Sovereign of Perſia, is defeated by Scharoke, a rebel Chieftain; who having cauſed his eyes to be put out in priſon raiſed himſelf to the throne.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL —

The animoſity ariſing from a difference of religious tenets, which had for ſome years ceaſed to intereſt the paſſions of the zealous and to excite the pity and indignation of all who had any concern for the internal peace of the French dominions, now broke out again upon the refuſal of the ſacrament to ſome Janſeniſts who refuſed their aſſent to the bull unigenitus. This eccleſiaſtical tyranny was oppoſed by the Parliament of Paris and gave occaſion to a warm conteſt between them and the King, which ended with their exile.

The Emperor of China, who was a friend to Chriſtianity, being become diſordered in his mind, his Miniſter prevails upon him to withdraw his protection from the Chriſtians and to publiſh ſevere edicts againſt them.

COMMERCE

* The King of Pruſſia, in defiance of the jealouſy of the Dutch States and the diſtance of Embden from his other dominions, which rendered it leſs defenſible, erects an E. India Company there to promote the manufactures as well as the trade of his ſubjects.§ § Raynal, 196.

W[t] INDIES

· By a treaty between Spain and Portugal, the former ceded lands on the river Uraguay, the village of Santa Roſa and others on the Guerapey; and the latter ceded the colonies of S[t] Sacrament and the North border of the Plata, the village of S[t] Chriſtopher and the adjacent lands between the Yrupa and Iſſa which fall into the Amazons. This gave great diſſatisfaction to the Portugueſe, who feared that it would deprive them of the profits which they had derived from ſmuggling.

RUSSIA — The disgust which had taken place between the Empress and the K. of Prussia having been increased by inflammatory declarations, the Empress cultivates the friendship of the Court of Vienna and prepares for hostilities.—The Russian army at this time is said to have amounted to more than 400,000 men.—What a deduction from the useful inhabitants of a country which is deficient in population!

SWEDEN — Death of Frederick Ist, aged 74, and election of ADOLPHUS FREDERICK of Holstein Eutin, aged 40; he having first sworn to support the constitution of Sweden in church and state.† † See 1742.

The King renews the reciprocal treaty of amity with Denmark, conciliates the friendship of Russia, and, with the advice of his Minister, Count Tessin, prepares to pursue such measures as might increase the strength and promote the prosperity of his kingdom.

DENMARK — Death of Louisa Queen of Denmark, youngest daughter of George IId of England, aged 26. An event wh was much lamented by the Danish nation, whose affectn she had gain'd by her courtesy and beneficence.

An attempt is again made to settle Old Greenland by a Company which received a charter for that purpose.

PRUSSIA — The guarantee of the Diet to the treaty of Dresden confirming the possession of Silesia to the King, which he had long endeavoured in vain to procure, is at last granted him, with the Emperor's ratification, from motives of policy; (viz.) to induce him to desist from his opposition to the election of the Archduke Joseph to the crown of the Romans.

The King opposes the Empress Queen in her design of procuring the election of the Archduke Joseph; and interests himself with the Court of Versailles in bringing the Elector of Cologne over to his party.

It is asserted in the King of Prussia's Memoirs, that such was the effect of the Empress Queen's good policy that, notwithstanding the cessions made to himself and the King of Sardinia, her revenue was much augmented, and that it consisted of 24,000,000 crowns.

GERMANY — The Empress Queen, fearing that an open rupture between the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin might interfere with the success of her grand design, the election of the Archduke Joseph to the crown of the Romans, joins the King of England in his endeavours to effect a reconciliation.—At the same time her Ministers at the Courts of France and Russia use every means to dispose those powers to support her in her meditated war with Prussia.* * Ct. Kaunitz was Minister at Versailles.

HOLLAND — Death of William IVth Prince of Orange, aged 40.

WILLIAM Vth succeeds his father in the hereditary dignity of Stadtholder, &c. and his mother is declared Governante during his minority.

ROYAL FAM. — Death of Frederick Prince of Wales.

Birth of the Princess Caroline Matilda, afterwards Queen of Denmark.

STATE APP. — E. Granville succeeds the D. of Dorset as President of the Council, and Ld Anson succ. E. Sandwich as First Ld of Admiralty; E. Holderness is app. Secretary of State, and the Ms of Hartington succ. the D. of Richmond, as Master of the Horse.

E. Halifax, Secretary for the Plantations.

The King strenuously promotes the Empress Queen's design of procuring the crown of the Romans for the Archduke Joseph.

He engages in a treaty of subsidy with the Elector of Saxony.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — On the death of the Prince of Wales an act is passed to settle the administration of the government, in case of the King's death, before the heir apparent was of the age of 18. "That in such case a Council of Regency shall be appointed, to consist of the D. of Cumberland, the A-bishop of Canterbury, the Ld Chancellor, First Ld of the Treasury, the President of the Council, Ld Privy Seal, First Ld of the Admiralty, the Ld Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the two principal Secretaries of State."

An act was at this time passed of great importance to the commercial world, by which the New Style, which had been adopted by most other nations since the correction of the Calendar by Pope Gregory XIIIth,† was now introduced; and also the first day of January was determined to be the commencement of the year.* This act, which was brought forward by E. Chesterfield, and suppd chiefly by E. Macclesfield, remov'd the inconveniencies arising to commercial correspondents from the difference of Style. † 1582. * It took effect in 1752.

An act is passed for the farther encouragement of the linen manufacture in Scotland. Its great increase appears from an account at this time taken. From 1728 to 1732 it produced 17,441,161 yards—from 1748 to 1751 it produced 30,172,300 yards.

Treaties of commerce are signed with the states of Tripoli and Tunis.

An act is passed to restrain the retailing spirituous liquors. A practice which was very prejudicial to the poor.

REVENUE, &c. — The grants of Parliament assembled November, were 4,150,000£

The Society of Antiquaries is incorporated by charter.

Saint Luke's Hospital is founded.

Imports 7,943,436£ Exports 13,967,811£

WHEAT pr Qr. 11. 18s. 6d.

FRANCE — A son is born to the Dauphin, who afterwards received the title of Duke of Burgundy.

The French government strengthens the fortifications of Louisburgh.

A Royal Military Academy is founded for the education of 500 boys in the sciences that relate to the art military.—Those to have the preference whose fathers have fallen in battle.

SPAIN — The King augments his navy and institutes a military school for his Noblesse, &c.

Sensible of the loss sustained by the manufacturers and merchants of Spain from the expulsion of the Moors, the government now invites manufacturers from all kingdoms by premiums and privileges.—These have been seen to be insufficient to counterpoise the disadvantage of that want of security which must be felt in every despotic state.—The favours of a despot are like the caresses of a wild beast. No man chooses to enjoy them who can be free.

PORTUGAL — The Ms de Pombal who took the lead in administration,§ endeavours by the most vigorous measures to raise the kingdom from its present fallen state—by attention to the crown revenue, to retrieve its finances—by a strict police, to restore good order, &c. &c. § The Ms. de Mota was Premier.

ITALY — Genoa is declared a free port for 10 years; and at the same time an academy is founded for painting, sculpture and architecture.

The religious houses in the kingdom of Naples having increased in an enormous degree, measures are now concerted with the Pope's consent for lessening their numbers.

PERSIA — Persia continues a scene of civil war; and the country is desolated by the competitors for the crown.

E. INDIA — Mohammed Ali Khan, having been opposed in his pretensions to the appointment of Nabob of Arcot by Chunda Saib, who was supported by the French Governor, Du Pleix, flies for aid to the English factory of St Davids, which sends him a body of troops under Major Lawrence and Captain Cope.

Mr Clive† being dispatched with a reinforcement reduces Arcot; and having repulsed Chunda Saib with an army of Indians and Europeans, he pursued, and defeated him on the Plains of Arani. † He now first signalized himself in the field.

Nb SETTLts — The King of Denmark attempts again to form a settlement on Greenland for the purpose of a whale fishery.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA –

* The Empreſs expreſſes her ſatisfaction with the conduct of the King of Sweden on his election, by a public declaration.* * See Sweden, 1749 & 1750.
* About this time the Empreſs did honour to her humanity by aboliſhing the puniſhment of the knout.
* This year, according to Buſching, the docks begun at Kronſtadt by Peter the Great, for building ſhips of war, were completed.—They are very capacious and are hewn out of a ſolid rock.—Kronſtadt is an iſland at the mouth of the Neva.
* The Empreſs forms a new ſettlement in the Ukraine, and endeavours to attach the inhabitants to her government by her liberal conduct towards them and the means uſed for their protection and defence.

SWEDEN –

* The deſign projected by B. Horleman is in part executed by the completion of a canal on the Carlſgraben, which is navigable to veſſels of conſiderable burden.
* The King aſſigns a large extent of land to a ſociety lately eſtabliſhed for the advancement of agriculture, free of rent for a certain numb. of years.

DENMARK

* As an encouragement to the Daniſh E. India Company, the King preſents it with a ſhip, valued at 60,000 crowns.

PRUSSIA –

* The King's right to E. Frieſland, which he had taken poſſeſſion of on the death of the laſt C[t] Charles Edzard, 1744, by virtue of a reverſion granted by the Emp[r] Leopold, 1694, is diſputed by the King of G[t] Britain, who claimed it by virtue of an hereditary union entered into, 1691, with Prince Chriſt. Eberhard by the Houſe of Brunſwick.† His Britannic Majeſty would have referred their diſpute to the Aulic Council. But the King, who was ſenſible of the great value of the Port of Embden, determined to ſupport his right by force of arms, and entered a proteſt againſt the proceedings of that Court. † Buſching, 4, 418.

GERMANY

The Empreſs Queen endeavours to remedy the want of able officers by giving countenance and protection to the profeſſion of arms. And founds a Military Academy at Neuſtadt, and an Academy for the education of the daughters of 50 poor officers.

* The Empreſs Queen perſiſts in the proſecution of her favourite deſign,* and ſolicits the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid to give it their ſupport; but here ſhe proved unſucceſsful. And the difficulties which had before obſtructed the meaſure were now increaſed by the diſpute between the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia reſpecting E. Frieſland. * See 1751.

HOLLAND

* A ſociety is inſtituted at Harlem for the advancement of arts and ſciences.
. The Governante aſſiſts at the deliberations of the Council of State, and gains popularity by propoſing a reduction of the 'gardes du corps' and other parade troops.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* The New Style is adopted in Great Britain.
. The ſubſidy-treaties lately engaged in being very burdenſome to the ſtate, a motion is now made beſeeching his Majeſty not to form any farther engagements of this kind in time of peace.—Carried in the negative.
. The King goes to Hanover to aſſiſt the Empreſs Queen in the deſign which ſhe had ſo long, ſo earneſtly and yet ſo unſucceſsfully laboured to accompliſh, the election of the Archduke King of the Romans.
* A diſpute with his Pruſſian Majeſty reſpecting his right to E. Frieſland, which he had taken poſſeſſion of on the death of the late poſſeſſor, becomes a freſh obſtacle to the accompliſhment of the Empreſs Queen's wiſhes.
* A treaty is concluded with the Elector Palatine for the purpoſe of gaining his vote for the Archduke.*
* An act is paſſed for annexing the forfeited eſtates in Scotland unalienably to the crown.—The ſubſequent application of the revenues of them to parochial ſchools and public works has contributed much to the improvement of that kingdom. * By this 700,000£ was to be paid him by Gt. Britain and Holland.
. The African trade having been laid more open in 1750 by veſting it in a regular Company, an act is now paſſed for the purpoſe of making a ſatisfaction to the "Old Royal African Company" for their charter, lands, forts, &c.
* The proprietors of Georgia reſigning their charter, granted 1719, the province is again veſted in the King and his heirs.

MILITARY

War is at this time carried on between the forces of the Engliſh E. India Company, commanded by Col. Lawrence and M[r] Clive and thoſe of the French Company, as auxiliaries to the Indian Powers to which they are reſpectively allies.

REVENUE, &c.

* The grants of the Parliament aſſembled Jan. were 2,422,911£ Imports 7,889,369£ WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 1s. 10d.
. The London Hoſpital is founded. Exports 13,221,116£

FRANCE –

Great diſſatisfaction and much of the ſpirit of reſiſtance are diſcovered at this time by the States of Britanny, (eſpecially the ſuperior order) on account of the continuance of the tax called "The vingtieme," in time of peace.—To appeaſe them the Commandant was recalled, and the D. d'Aguillon, afterwards ſo unpopular, was appointed to ſucceed him.

The French nation continues to be embroiled in religious diſputes, and the violence of the partiſans is increaſed by the pride and bigotry of the Archbiſhop of Paris.—In the courſe of this conteſt the Parliament of Paris ſhews the ſenſe it had of its rights by the reſiſtance it made to the King's arbitrary arrets; but diſcovered its inability to reſiſt the ſovereign authority by at laſt acquieſcing in them.

France at this time ſuſtains great loſs by the emigration of many thouſands of Proteſtants, who withdrew to England, Ireland, Brandenburg and other ſtates, where religious toleration was granted.

SPAIN – –

* The Spaniſh navy ſuffers great damage from a violent hurricane at Cadiz.

PORTUGAL

The King ſhews his goodneſs of heart by the abolition of the "Auto de fé," that triumph of ſpiritual tyranny.
By advice of his Miniſter, the M[s] de Pombal, he puts his frontier in a ſtate of defence, recruits his army and repairs his navy.
The King redreſſes the grievances cauſed by the impolitic councils of Father Gaſpard, the bigoted Confeſſor of the late King.

ITALY – –

* A defenſive treaty is formed by the Emperor, the Kings of Spain and Naples and Duke of Parma, to preſerve the peace of Italy. —To this his Sardinian Majeſty afterwards acceded.
The King of Sardinia encourages the trade of his dominions; and ſettles the diſpute reſpecting their boundary towards the Milaneſe.
The revolt againſt the Genoeſe government in Corſica is renewed with great violence.

PERSIA –

The troubles in Perſia continue.

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE

The preſent period of peace proves favourable to the commerce of Europe. The ſale of the E. India Company at Port l'Orient produced near double that of former years. And whereas between 4000 and 5000 ſhips had uſually paſſed the Sound; this year above 6000 had paſſed the Straits—ſo greatly had the trade of the North increaſed.

His Sicilian Majeſty erects a commercial Company at Meſſina. And the King of Spain exerts his feeble efforts to promote the trade and manufactures of his ſubjects. 10,000 looms are ſaid by Buſching to have been at this time employ'd in the manufacture of cloth, ſilk, &c. in Spain.

E[t] INDIES

* M[r] Clive, purſuing his ſucceſs, reduces Timery, Caujeveran and Arani; and afterwards defeats an army of French and Indians near Arcot.
. Major Lawrence returning to India takes the command, and diſpatches M[r] Clive to intercept the enemy's return to Pondicherry. Who, defeating them at Samiavaram, ſurrounds them at Volconda, and forces the French Gen. d'Anteuil to ſurrender.
He defeats an army of Indians and French under M[r] Law† near Pondicherry; and Clive red. Covelong and Chengelput. † Nephew to the celebrated Law.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — The Empreſs having formed a new ſettlement in the Ukraine and built a town in it called Archangelogorod, erects forts, &c. for its defence, intending it as a barrier againſt the Tartars.

* The Queen inſtitutes an Academy for the polite arts and Literature at Drotningholm, and grants prizes for the encouragement of merit.

SWEDEN — The King encourages manufactures in ſteel by exemption from duties and by privileges granted to workmen.

* The Swediſh government orders the New Style to be adopted, agreeably to the correction of Pope Gregory the XIIIth

* The King reinforces his army in Pomerania in conſequence of a decree of the Senate, That the kingdom ſhould be kept in a proper ſtate of defence.

DENMARK — The King encourages the inhabitants of Norway to improve their ſyſtem of agriculture by granting premiums to perſons who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their attention to that art.—Grants 16,000£ to promote the fiſheries on Iceland.—And forbids the importation of foreign, wrought ſilk, to give every advantage to the Daniſh manufactures.

POLAND — The evils incident on this unhappy country from its bad form of government are at this time increaſed by the diviſions between the nobility and clergy.—The peaſants are led to join the latter by their ſuperſtition and the cruelty of their lords.

PRUSSIA — The King about this time orders a canal to be dug from Kuſtrin to Wrietzen, to facilitate carriage, improve the land and render the country healthy. And alſo builds villages on the waſte diſtricts of his dominions; and peoples them, by means of grants of lands and privileges, with emigrants from ſtates which have more religious zeal and leſs found policy.—He ſays in his 'Memoirs,' that 280 villages had been built, beſide the town of Swinemunde at the mouth of the Oder.

GERMANY — * A treaty is concluded between the Houſes of Auſtria and Modena, ſtipulating that the Duke of Modena ſhall be appointed Governor of Milan with a ſalary of 90,000 florins, for which he ſhall keep 4000 men for the ſervice of Auſtria. That the Archduke Peter Leopold ſhall marry the daughter of the hereditary Prince of Modena. That in caſe of not having male iſſue the eſtates of that Houſe and the dutchy of Mirandola ſhall devolve to the Archduke. But in caſe of her having male iſſue, ſhe ſhall enjoy the principality of Fermia, and other poſſeſſions claimed by the Duke of Modena in Hungary; and that on extinction of the male line of the Houſe of Eſte, the dominions of the Duke of Modena ſhall devolve to the Houſe of Auſtria.

The Empreſs rivals his Pruſſian Majeſty in her endeavours to promote the proſperity of her extenſive dominions, by promoting manufactures and commerce, forming and improving the roads between Vienna and Trieſte, and other undertakings for the public good.

* The States conclude a commercial treaty with the King of Naples.

HOLLAND — The Princeſs Dowager of Orange, Governante, actuated by the ſame deſire of promoting the welfare of the States as the late Stadtholder had ever diſcovered, recommends meaſures for the encouragement of their manufactures.—An edict is now publiſhed enjoining men in office to wear cloaths made of their own ſtuffs, &c.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — While conferences are held by the Engliſh and French Miniſters at Paris to ſettle the boundaries of their reſpective ſettlements, the agents of the latter are employed in building ſuch a chain of forts between the Miſſiſſippi and the lakes which communicate with the river S[t] Lawrence, as might enable them to ſecure the whole trade of the back ſettlements, to the entire excluſion of the traders from the Engliſh colonies.

A commercial competition between England and France, co-operating with their ancient rivalſhip for military glory and dominion, now threatens a renewal of war.—Soon after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle a Company was formed, with conſent of the Britiſh government, to trade on the Ohio; which produced a remonſtrance from the Governor of Quebec, who claimed the country as part of his ſovereign's dominions; and, not being attended to, proceeded to ſeize 6 of the Britiſh traders. Theſe complaints and meaſures were followed by recriminations on the part of the Britiſh Governor of Virginia, who aſſerted the right of England to form ſettlements on that river.—And theſe diſputes, together with others reſpecting the limits of Nova Scotia, which had never been properly defined, and the conteſt between the French and Engliſh Companies in India,† were the oſtenſible cauſes of the war which ſoon broke out between them. † See Settlements, 1752.

* This ſeſſion of Parliament was remarkable for an act paſſed to permit the naturalization of Jews.—The object of it was to bring a great number of monied men into the kingdom.—The national clamour againſt the meaſure ſoon occaſioned its repeal.

* An act is paſſed for the better preſervation of game againſt poachers.

* An act is paſſed to prevent clandeſtine marriages.—The deſign of this was to prevent the marriage of perſons of rank and fortune with their inferiors.

REVENUE, &c. — * Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Nov. were 2,544,312£ — Imports 8,625,029£ — Exports 14,264,614£ — WHEAT per Q. 2l. 4s. 8d.

* 70,000£ is at this time voted for the purpoſes of purchaſing the muſeum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, and the Harleian MS, and to provide a building in which to depoſit them.

FRANCE — The Parliament of Paris eſpouſes the cauſe of religious liberty againſt the bigotry and illiberal treatment of the eccleſiaſtics; and cauſes ſeveral of them, who by the authority of the Archbiſhop of Paris and other prelates, had refuſed the ſacraments to thoſe who would not ſubſcribe to the bull unigenitus, to be apprehended.

* The members of the Parliament of Paris, having refuſed to obey their ſovereign's command by withdrawing their ſupport from the recuſants, are ſent into exile.

The French, having diſcovered the Miſſiſſippi and with great coſt built forts to make a communication between it and Canada, now aſſert a right to the country not only on that river but on the Ohio,§ and prepare to defend it. § See England

SPAIN — ** By an agreement with the Pope the King is enabled to tax the clergy and is entitled to the nomination of ſmall benefices.†—Theſe politic meaſures were brought forward by the M[s] d'Enſenada, then Premier.—He was diſmiſſed in 1754. ‡ Buſching, 2, 251.

The Spaniſh garriſon at Ceuta repulſes the Moors, who had beſieged it, with great ſlaughter.

* An Academy is inſtituted at Madrid for painting, ſculpture and architecture.

ITALY — * The Duke of Modena is appointed Imperial Vicar General and Governor of the Milaneſe during the minority of the Archduke Peter Leopold.—See Germany.

PERSIA — * Prince Heraclius defeats his rival, and having poſſeſſed himſelf of Iſpahan is crowned King of Perſia.

ECCLESIASTICAL — * The Empreſs Queen gives a laudable example of toleration to other Roman Catholic ſovereigns by forbidding her proteſtant ſubjects in Auſtria, Stiria and Carinthia to be perſecuted for their religious tenets, while they behave peaceably.

E[t] INDIA — * This year the Mogul is depoſed by Shah Abadin Khan, Viceroy of the Decan, who raiſed Allum Geer, another Prince of the blood, to the throne.

The war is confined to the neighbourhood of Trichinopoli.—Major Lawrence is prevented from effecting any thing deciſive by the ſuperior force of the enemy.—At the cloſe of this campaign Captain Kirkpatrick repulſed the French in an attack on Trichinopoli.

[1754]

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA — * Birth of Prince Paul Petrowitz, Grand Duke and heir apparent of the Ruſſian empire.

* The Ruſſian merchants make their public acknowledgments to the Empreſs for the abolition of inland duties at this time.

The Empreſs continues to increaſe her army and navy.—The former conſiſted of 250,000 men beſide Coſſacks and Kalmucks; and the latter of 43 ſhips of the line.§

§ See Rufſia 1746, treaty of Peterſburg.

SWEDEN — * C^t Teſſin reſigns his appointments at his own requeſt and retires from public life.

The King introduces the Pruſſian ſyſtem of manual exerciſe and evolution in his army.

Buſching's ſtate of the Swediſh manufactures at this time is as follows:—1604 perſons employed in the ſilk manufacture—8567 in the woollen—2034 in the linen and cotton—and 209 in hard-ware.—He ſays that the produce of tobacco was ſo much increaſed, that the import of that article was decreaſed one half.

DENMARK — * The King renews his ſubſidy-treaty with France.

POLAND — A Diet aſſembles. It is prevented from proceeding with effect in the buſineſs which was the object of it by the inteſtine diviſions that prevailed among its members.

* The King purchaſes of the Houſe of Orange the ſeigneuries belonging to it in Holland for 705,000 Dutch florins; and thus puts an end to a diſpute which had a long time created a miſunderſtanding between them.

PRUSSIA — The King, who was apprehenſive of the deſigns of the Empreſs Queen and Empreſs of Ruſſia againſt him, employs this period of peace in preparations for war—ſtrengthening the works and garriſons of the frontier towns of Schweidnitz, Neiſſe, Coſel, Glatz and Glogau—and paying particular attention to the character of his officers and all the eſſentials of military diſcipline.

GERMANY — * The hereditary Prince of Heſſe makes profeſſion of the Roman Catholic religion.

* The Landgrave of Heſſe diſcovers his ſenſe of his ſon's apoſtacy by convening the ſtates of his dominions in order to take ſuch meaſures as may appear neceſſary to maintain their religion and conſtitution.

The Empreſs Queen, who meditated the recovery of Sileſia, endeavours to intereſt other powers in her cauſe. While C^t Bruhl, the confidential Min^r of the electoral K. of Poland, who was ſecretly the enemy of the K. of Pruſſia, inflames the enmity betw. him and Emp^rs of Ruſſia, to gain a plea for breaking the tr^y of Dreſden,† and effect^e ye purpoſe of y^t of Peterſb^g† †† See Germany 1745 and Ruſſia, 1746.

HOLLAND — * The Harlem Society of Arts and Sciences chooſe the Stadtholder their Protector, and preſent him with the firſt volume of their Memoirs, which the Governante accepts in his name.

* Treaty of peace with the Algerines.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP. — * The Duke of Newcaſtle ſucceeds his brother, H. Pelham, deceaſed, as Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

E. Holderneſſe ſucc. the D. of Newcaſtle as Secretary of State for the North Department, and is ſucc. by Sr Th^s Robinſon in the Southern.

LAW APP. — * Henry Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer; G. Grenville, Treaſurer of the Navy, and E. Hilſborough, Comptroller of the Houſehold.

* Sr Dudley Rider, Lord Chief Juſtice, vice Sr W. Lee, W. Murray, Attorney General, and Sr Rich. Lloyd, Solicitor.

* The Parliament is diſſolved and a new Parliament meets, by which *Arthur Onſlow* is re-elected Speaker.

A double return having been made for the county of Oxford, after a violent conteſt between the Tories in favour of Ld Wenman and Sr I. Daſhwood, and the Whigs for Ld Parker and Sr E. Turner, petitions are preſented.‡ ‡ Determined in favour of the latter.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — * Appointments are made for the government of the province of Georgia.

The Engliſh government having received only evaſive anſwers to its repreſentations to the Court of Verſailles reſpecting the encroachments made on its ſettlements, orders are now ſent to the Governors in America to repel force with force.

* A confederacy of the provinces is formed for their general defence, and the treaty of amity is renewed with the Indians of the ſix nations.

MILITARY — The full determination of the French government to ſupport its right to the country on the Ohio appears by an attack on the Engliſh forts on that river. And theſe motions of the enemy oblige the provinces to uſe means for their defence.

* In conſequence of a confederacy of the American States, Col. Waſhington is ſent with 400 men to the Ohio; and taking poſſeſſion of a ſtation on that river, ſtrengthens it with works.

Col. Waſhington defeats a detachment under Jemonville; but is overpowered by a body of 900 men under de Villers, and obliged to capitulate and retreat.

REVENUE, &c. — * Grants of Parliament aſſembled Nov. were 4,237,962£ Imports 8,093,472£

* A ſociety was this year eſtabliſhed for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce.—This very uſeful eſtabliſhment was projected by the patriotic D^r St. Hales, and patroniſed by Lord Folkſtone, Lord Romney, and many others. Exports 13,396,853£ WHEAT per Qr. 1l.14s.8d.

FRANCE — * Birth of a ſon to the Dauphin—firſt ſtyled Duke of Berry, and afterwards Dauphin—afterwards Lewis XVIth

The King, whoſe eyes were opened by the clamour of the people on occaſion of the exile of the Parliament of Paris, and the reſolute behaviour of the other Parliaments, ſeeing the evils which threatened his kingdom from the religious diſputes, recalls it.—The demonſtrations of joy upon this event breathed the ſame ſpirit which has diſcovered itſelf in a total revolution in the French monarchy.† † See 1756.

The French government determined to ſupport its right to the ſettlements on the Ohio, ſends a ſtrong reinforcement to its army in America.

Gen. de Villers defeats Col. Waſhington on the Ohio and poſſeſſes himſelf of a fort, afterwards called Du Queſne.§ § At the confluence of Monongahela and Ohio.

SPAIN — A ſudden change takes place in the Miniſtry.—The M^s d'Enſenada, who leagued with the Queen Dowager in ſupport of the French intereſt, is diſmiſſed, and Mr Wall, Secretary for foreign Affairs, the partiſan of England, takes the lead in adminiſtration.

* The diſputes between the Courts of London and Madrid reſpecting the right of the former to cut log-wood in the Bay of Honduras, and other matters, are amicably adjuſted by M. Wall and Sr B. Keene the Britiſh Miniſter.

ITALY AND GENEVA — * The Duke of Modena takes poſſeſſion of Milan in the name of the Archduke Peter Leopold.

* Treaty between the K. of Sardinia and the Republic of Geneva, by which the independency of the latter is acknowledg'd.

TURKEY — * Conſtantinople ſuffers great damage from an earthquake, which deſtroyed ſeveral of its ſtreets and public buildings.

* The Sultan, Mahomet V^th dies, and is ſucceeded by his brother, OSMAN, aged 56.

* The Dey of Algiers is murdered.

GENERAL HISTORY.

COMMERCE — A general ſpirit of improvement in arts and manufactures now prevailed in Europe. Great Britain and France had led the way. And the influence of their example and emulation of their proſperity had gradually reached the remoteſt countries and the leaſt favoured by nature. Not only the King of Pruſſia had peopled the waſte lands of Pomerania, but ſuch a progreſs had been made in Sweden, that it appears from an acc^t laid before the Diet, that the money expended in raw materials had increaſed in the proportion of 36 to 25¼ between 1740 and 1750.

E^t INDIA — Major Lawrence ſupports himſelf againſt the attacks of his united enemies with great addreſs and valour.

* During this campaign Adm. Watſon arrived in India with a ſquadron of ſhips and a regiment of ſoldiers.

* Dupleix is ſucceeded, as French Governor in India, by the Sieur Godeau, and a treaty for a truce is effected between him and Mr Saunders, Governor of Madraſs, on the footing of "uti poſſidetis."

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — A treaty of ſubſidy is at this time negotiated with K. of Great Britain, by which the Empreſs engaged to aid the King with 55,000 troops in caſe his German dominions ſhould be invaded on account of the intereſts or diſputes which regard his kingdoms, on receiving 100,000£ per annum immediately, and 500,000£ when called into action.—This treaty was ſigned Sep. 1755, but was prevented from taking effect by the Empreſs's engagements with Auſtria.

SWEDEN — A Diet is convened, in which a diſpute, which had long ſubſiſted between the King and the Senate, reſpecting the filling civil and military offices without the conſent of the Senate, is diſcuſſed and a deciſion given in favour of the latter.—Monſr de Havrincourt, the French Ambaſſador, had a complete aſcendency in the Senate.—A circumſtance of great importance in the approaching war.

PRUSSIA — The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle had effected a ceſſation of hoſtilities but had not removed the cauſes of war.—Strong ſymptoms of diſſatisfaction had already diſcovered themſelves between Great Britain and France; and his Pruſſian Majeſty had reaſon to ſuſpect that the Empreſs Queen conſidered the treaty of Dreſden as an act of neceſſity, and that ſhe delayed her attack only that ſhe might recruit her ſtrength and form ſuch alliances as might give her well-grounded hopes of ſucceſs.

The King, who had ſecret information of the negotiations carried on by the Courts of Vienna, Dreſden and Peterſburg, and their hoſtile intentions, prepares for defence.

On information of the treaty between Great Britain and Ruſſia, the King, who knew the Empreſs's ill intentions towards him, and the danger he ſhould incur in caſe it took effect, declares "that he will not ſuffer any foreign troops to enter the empire."

Lewis the XVth, being deſirous to render the King favourable to his deſign of invading the electorate of Hanover, ſends the Duke de Nivernois to Berlin to prevail upon him to renew the alliance then ſubſiſting between them.† But his propoſals are rejected, a negotiation being at this time on foot with England, whoſe alliance the King preferred.

† It expired March, 1756.

GERMANY — Count Kaunitz, who ſtood very high in the Empreſs Queen's eſteem, and had ſhewn his abilities in ſeveral important negotiations, is about this time appointed Prime Miniſter.

The Empreſs Queen, who had ceded Sileſia by treaty of Dreſden in 1745 as the only means of ſecuring her other ſtates againſt France, Spain and Bavaria, could not but regret the loſs of ſo valuable a part of her hereditary dominions, and appears immediately to have meditated its recovery.—For this purpoſe a treaty had been concluded with the Empreſs of Ruſſia in 1746, which, tho' of a defenſive nature, was intended to conciliate her friendſhip in caſe of a rupture with Pruſſia. With the ſame view her faithful Minr, Kaunitz, had been ſent Ambaſſador to Verſailles; where he laboured with unwearied diligence to diſpoſe that Court to forward her views; and by availing himſelf of every favourable incident and flattering Mad. de Pompadour with the idea of being the chief mover in a negotiation which was to make a revolution in the political ſyſtem of Europe, he accompliſhed his deſign. The treaty now on foot between Gt Britain and Pruſſia afforded France a fair plea for embracing the Auſtrian alliance.

The Saxon Miniſter, Ct Bruhl, co-operates with great aſſiduity with the Court of Vienna in endeavouring to foment the enmity which had long ſubſiſted between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and his Pruſſian Majeſty.

HOLLAND — The war with the Algerines recommences, and the trade of the States is again injured by the attacks of that piratic ſtate.

STATE APP. — The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Privy Seal.—Succeeded in that office by E. Gower.

The Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the D. of Dorſet, Maſter of the Horſe.

Henry Fox, Secretary of State; Ld Barrington, Secretary at War, and Sr G. Littleton, Chancellor of the Exchequr

E. Darlington and Ld Dupplin, joint Paymaſters, and the D. of Marlborough, Maſter of the Ordnance.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — By the treaty of Utrecht France ſecured to Great Britain certain provinces in America; but their boundaries were not preciſely aſcertained: nor was any attention paid to that matter in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. An occaſion of hoſtilities was thus provided whenever theſe rival ſtates ſhould be diſpoſed to them.—The Engliſh had formed ſettlements on the Ohio, which was claimed by France; and the French had made encroachments on the Britiſh ſettlement in Nova Scotia. And theſe acts, together with the diſputes between their commercial Companies in the E. Indies, now rendered war almoſt inevitable.—The queſtion to be determined was, how the combatants were to be arranged.

The King goes to Hanover and concludes treaties of ſubſidy with the Landgrave of Heſſe and Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Being apprehenſive that the King of Pruſſia might renew his treaty with France, and that he would attack his Hanoverian dominions, if, in defiance of his declaration,† the Ruſſian troops, ſtipulated in the treaty with the Empreſs, were brought into Germany, his Britannic Majeſty negotiates a treaty with him; which afforded a plea for the alliance formed by Auſtria, France, Ruſſia and Sweden.

† See Pruſſia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — The Court of Verſailles, whoſe object was to procraſtinate the war till its ſchemes in America were accompliſhed, continues to amuſe the Engliſh Ambaſſador with profeſſions of peace. But its deſigns being evident, Great Britain redoubles her efforts to prepare for the approaching war, and at laſt ſends a fleet of 11 ſhips to Newfoundland under Adm. Boſcawen.

The Alcide and Lys are taken by Captn Howe and Andrews, who were detached from Adm. Boſcawen's fleet.

Admr Hawke and Byng are ſucceſſively ſent upon cruiſing voyages, but return without ſucceſs.

Col. Monkton, who had been ſent from New England to aid Lt Govr Lawrence in driving the French from their entrenchments in Nova Scotia, takes Beau-ſejour, and Cap. Rous takes Fort St Johns, which ſecured that ſettlement.

Gl Braddock marches with 2200 m. agſt the French forts on the Ohio. But being attacked on his route to Fort du Queſne by an army of French and Indians in ambuſcade he falls with 700 men a ſacrifice to his raſhneſs and ignorance of the country.

Gen. Johnſon marches a body of forces againſt Crown Point and gains a deciſive victory over Dieſcau, but is diſappointed of his chief object by the lateneſs of the ſeaſon. And Gen. Shirley, about the ſame time, marches againſt Niagara, and reaches Fort Oſwego on the lake Ontario, but is prevented from proceeding by the tempeſtuous ſeaſon;—leaving Col. Mercer with only 700 men to garriſon that important fort, he returned to Albani.

REVENUE, &c. — Grants of Parliament aſſembled Nov. were 7,389,367£ Imports 8,772,865£ WHEAT per Q. 1l. 13s. 10d.

* The national debt at this time, according to Dr Price, was 75,077,264£ Exports 12,182,255£

FRANCE — The Court makes profeſſions of peace, but prepares for war.*—It had already ſecured the Elector of Cologne in its intereſts, was erecting magazines in Weſtphalia and was drawing troops towards Germany with a view of attacking Hanover.—It now offers his Britannic Majeſty a neutrality for his electorate, which he rejects.

* See Pruſſia.

A ſtrong fleet is ſent to America under Adm. de la Mothe, with 4000 troops on board, under Gen. Dieſcau.

The capture of the Alcide and Lys affords the French Court grounds for accuſing Great Britain of being the aggreſſor.

SPAIN — The Spaniſh Miniſter, Mr Wall, who was a friend to Great Britain, foils all the attempts of France to diſpoſe his Catholic Majeſty to hoſtilities with that crown.

PORTUGAL — All Europe is at this time alarmed by an earthquake which laid the city of Liſbon in ruins and deſtroyed 10,000 of its inhabitants.—This dreadful calamity was alleviated by 100,000£ ſent to the ſufferers by Great Britain.

ITALY — The Corſicans are induced by the reverence which they had for Giacinto Paoli,† to invite his ſon Paſcal to be their Chief.—He accepts their offer, and immediately begins a reform in their police, and uſes means for the defence of their liberty.

† He now lived in retirement at Naples.

EI INDIA — A treaty is concluded with the Marattas by the Preſidency of Bombay to make war with the pirate Tulagee Angria, who had infeſted their trade.—A ſucceſsful expedition was conducted this year by Commodore James againſt his ports on the Malabar Coaſt.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA –

Conformably to her treaty with Great Britain, the Empreſs ſends a powerful army into Livonia; which was intended to act as occaſion might require.

* The Empreſs, who was ſecretly inclined (perhaps determined*) to ſupport the Empreſs Queen, makes the treaty formed by G[t] Britain with the King of Pruſſia, to whom ſhe bore an inveterate hatred, a plea for joining the alliance of Verſailles. * Germany, 1755.

SWEDEN –

By the inſtrument ſigned by Queen Ulrica on her election to the crown in 1719 the royal prerogative was reſtricted within very narrow bounds and every precaution uſed to ſecure the freedom of the conſtitution. But after an experience of many years the people found themſelves diſappointed of their hopes. The Senate abuſed the ſupreme power with which it was inveſted to the purpoſes of oppreſſion.—It was moreover a perpetual ſcene of cabal, and always under the influence of ſome foreign power.—Counts Brahe and Horne, availing themſelves of the diſcontent which they diſcovered in the people and their apprehenſions of being involved in a war with Pruſſia, now attempt a revolution in favour of the prerogative, but are detected and put to death.

PRUSSIA –

* The King ſigns a defenſive treaty of alliance with Great Britain.† † See Great Britain, 1755.

* On intelligence of the march of the Ruſſian troops into Livonia, the King reinforces Gen. Lewhald in Pomerania.

The King, by a memorial to the Court of Vienna, deſires an explanation of the march of the Auſtrians into Bohemia, &c. and receiving an evaſive anſwer, ſends a ſecond, to ſay, That he ſhould deem a ſimilar reply a declaration of war.

The King, not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, ſends two armies under M[ls] Schwerin and Keith to the frontier of Bohemia, and advancing with 40,000 men towards Saxony, demands a paſſage for his troops thro' the Elector's dominions. On his refuſal he proceeds to Dreſden, and makes himſelf maſter of the Archives, in which were the original‡ papers relative to the negotiat[n] between the C[rts] of Vienna, Peterſburg and Dreſden, on which he founded the juſtification of his conduct. ‡ He had already copies of them.

The King, leaving a ſufficient force to blockade the Saxon army of 18,000 men, which had taken poſſeſſion of a ſtation which was deemed impregnable, at Pirna, near Dreſden, joins M[l] Keith at Lowoſitz; and gives battle to M[l] Brown who was advancing to relieve the Saxons. An action enſues, in which though the victory was not deciſive on the part of the Pruſſians, yet it prevented the Auſtrian General from effecting his deſign.

* He returns to Pirna and forces the Saxons to capitulate.

During the above operations in Saxony, M[l] Schwerin made a ſucceſsful irruption into Bohemia and had retir'd to his winter quarters in Sileſia, and Pr.F[d] of Brunſwick advanc'd from Magdeburg along the banks of the Elbe to Dreſden.

GERMANY

The Empreſs Queen, having ſtrengthened herſelf by a treaty of alliance now ſigned with France, ſends two armies into Bohemia under M[l] Brown and Piccolomimi,§ juſtifying her conduct by the alliance between Pruſſia and Great Britain. § Died this yr. & Daun ſucceeded him.

She anſwers his Pruſſian Majeſty's memorial by diſavowing any league with Ruſſia againſt him; and declares that her preparations were defenſive. But refuſes the ſecurity required, "That ſhe did not mean to attack him."

The electoral K. of Poland, whoſe Min[r], C[t] Bruhl, had been the chief agent in the negotiations againſt the K. of Pruſſia, (tho' from prudential motives he had not ſign'd the treaty of Peterſburg) refuſed a paſſage to the Pruſſian troops; and leaving the Queen at Dreſden, retires to Konigſtein, at a ſmall diſtance from Pirna where his army was encamped.

* The K. of Pruſſia is put under the ban of the empire, and the Circles are required to furniſh the contingents againſt him.

M[l] Brown is foiled in his deſign to relieve the Saxon army; which, attempting ſoon after to retreat to Konigſtein, is attacked by the Pruſſians and forced to capitulate.—A ſafe paſſage was given the King to Poland;† whither he immediately retired, leaving his electoral dominions to be pillaged by the Pruſſians.† † The Queen was ſtill at Dreſden.

HOLLAND

* The States are much embarraſſed by the demand of 6000 men, ſtipulated by treaty with England. Fearing the reſentment of France they at laſt determine to ſacrifice public faith to policy by obſerving a neutrality.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

* D. of Devon, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; H. Legge, Chancellor of the Exch[r], and W. Pitt, Secretary of State.

LAW APP.

* S[r] John Willes, S[r] S. Smythe and S[r] John E. Wilmot, Commiſſioners of the Great Seal.

* C[t] Yorke, Solicitor General, and R[t] Henley, Attorney General, vice W. Murray app. L[d] Ch[f] Juſtice of K's Bench.

* A treaty is ſigned with Pruſſia, by which the contracting powers engage not to ſuffer any foreign troops to enter Germany.§ § See Pruſſia, 1755.

— War is mutually declared by Great Britain and France.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The apprehenſions of an invaſion which had generally prevailed, from the great preparations made on the French Coaſt, are ſucceeded by a national clamour on intelligence of the diſgrace at Minorca.

** Great exertions are made to put the nation in a ſtate of defence; and a body of Heſſians and Hanoverians brought to our aid.

* A change of miniſtry.

MILITARY AND NAVAL – –

* On intelligence that the Toulon fleet of 13 ſhips was deſtined againſt Minorca, a fleet of 10 ſhips, in bad condition, commanded by Adm. Byng, whoſe ſkill and courage had not been proved, is ſent to counteract it.

* A partial engagement takes place between the Engliſh and French fleets off Minorca; in which Byng declines ſeconding his Rear Adm[l], Weſt. The conſequence of which was, that the garriſon of Fort S[t] Philips not being relieved, Gen. Blakeney, the Governor, was forced ſoon after to ſurrender it.

* Adm[ls] Byng and Weſt are ſuperſeded by Adm[ls] Hawke and Saunders—the former was brought to his trial, December.§ § See 1757.

* E. Loudon is app. Comd[r] in Chief, and Gen. Abercrombie ſucceeds Shirley—the latter ſail'd for America in March, the former in May.

On the arrival of Abercrombie, various expeditions are planned for the campaign. One againſt Niagara,§ to cut off the communication between Canada and Louiſiana. A ſecond againſt Crown point, to ſecure the Northern provinces. And a third againſt Fort du Queſne on the Ohio.—But the Commander in Chief not arriving till the ſummer was far advanced, none of them were put in execution. § Between the lakes Ontario and Erie.

Col. Bradſtreet ſhews great addreſs in the relief of Oſwego. But the fort, being beſieged by a detachment from Quebec under Montcalm, and not properly ſupported, is forced to ſurrender.

REVENUE, &c. – –

* Grants of the Parliament aſſembled Dec. were 9,176,080£ Imports 7,961,603£ WHEAT per Q. 9l. 5s. 3d.

* * The Foundling Hoſpital is opened; and the Marine Society inſtituted to educate boys for the navy. Exports 12,517,640£

FRANCE –

* The King, piqued at the conduct of his Pruſſian Majeſty, yields to the ſolicitations of the Auſtrian Miniſter, ſupported by the influence of Madame de Pompadour, and determines, while he oppoſed Great Britain in America, to join the allies of the Empreſs Queen and prepare for war in her ſupport.—And by his influence in the Swediſh Senate he prevails on that ſtate, againſt the wiſhes of their ſovereign, to join the enemies of Pruſſia.

* A treaty of alliance is now ſign'd by Card. Bernis, a favourite of Mad. de Pompadour, who ſucceeded Rouille as Min[r] of Foreign Aff[rs] By this, the enmity which had ſubſiſted between the Houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon from the reign of Francis I[st], was healed.

A fleet of 13 ſhips under Galliſſionere and 20 battalions under the D. de Richelieu are ſent againſt Minorca. After a faint attempt by the Engliſh fleet for its relief, the garriſon yields to the vigorous attack of the French army.

-- Montcalm, detached with a force from Vaudreuil, Governor of Quebec, ſhews great addreſs in the reduction of Oſwego.

* The French Parl[t] defends the rights of the Gallican Church by its oppoſition to the Pope's brief, now iſſued to enforce the bull *unigenitus*.—The King joins the eccleſiaſtics, and holding a bed of juſtice, ſuppreſſes the 4th and 5th chambers of inqueſts which had principally oppoſed it.

GEN. HIST.

E[t] INDIA –

* Suraja Doula, who had lately ſucceeded to the Vice Royalty of Bengal, in reſentment of ſome trifling offence given by the Engliſh Company, beſieges the fortreſs of Calcutta. And having reduced it, confines the Deputy Governor, Holwell, and 174 others in a priſon of 18 feet ſquare, where they all periſh except 23.

Adm. Watſon and Cap. Clive are ſucceſsful in an expedition againſt the pirate Tulagee Angria, reducing and ſacking Fort Geriah.—They returned in triumph to Madraſs and embarked for Calcutta.

RUSSIA —

* In purſuance of her treaty with Auſtria, the Empreſs ſends M. Apraxin with 60,000 men to invade Pruſſia, and a fleet of 15 ſail to co-operate.
· The Ruſſian fleet co-operates with an army of 20,000 men, under Gen. Fermor, in the reduction of Memel.
· They are attacked in their entrenchments at Norkitten by 30,000 Pruſſians and force them to retire.
····· Their army retires to Memel.—Apraxin was diſgraced for his conduct on this occaſion.† † And Beſtuchef, from whom he received his orders.

SWEDEN —

* The K. is forced to ſacrifice his attachment to his friend, the K. of Pruſſia, to the will of the Senate, and to join the alliance againſt him.
····· 17,000 Swedes, under Gen. Hamilton, invade the Pruſſian dominions; but are forced to retreat bef. Lehwald.

POLAND —

· Death of the Queen M. Joſepha, daughter of the Emperor Joſeph I^st
* The Poles refuſe to take part in the war againſt Pruſſia.

PRUSSIA —

* The King, now attacked by a moſt formidable alliance formed by Auſtria, France, Ruſſia and Sweden, enters on a field of action calculated to diſplay his valour, his military ſkill and magnanimity. He orders M^l Schwerin to invade Bohemia from Sileſia, and the Prince of Bevern from Luſatia, while he marched an army to join them from Saxony.†
· The Prince of Bevern defeats a detachment of the Auſtrian army at Reichenbourg on the Bohemian frontier. † Attended by Keith.
· The King, having joined Schwerin and the Pr. of Bevern, gives battle to the Auſtrians; and having gained a ſignal victory and driven part of their army from the field of battle, inveſts the remainder in Prague.* * Schwerin was ſlain: ſee Biogra.
· He attacks the Auſtrians in their entrenchments at Kolin near Prague, and is repulſed with great ſlaughter in his ſeventh onſet and forced to quit the field and raiſe the ſiege of Prague.
····· Leaving Pr. of Bevern§ to defend Sileſia, and Pr. of Anhalt to guard Saxony, he marches w^h Keith againſt the French & Imperialiſts. § With Winterfeldt.
· Being reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs by the Convention of Cloſterſeven, which deprived him of his only ally, at a time when he was threatened by the Ruſſians, Swedes, Auſtrians, French and Imperialiſts, he reſolves if poſſible to extricate himſelf by bringing them to action.—He attacks Soubiſe at Roſbach and gains a ſignal victy
· He flies to the relief of Sileſia, where the Auſtr^ns had reduced Schweidnitz and Breſlau and defeated the Pr. of Bevern, and retrieves the fortune of the campaign by a victory over Daun at Liſſa and the recov^y of Breſlau.

GERMANY

····· While the Emp^ss Q^n fixes the Emp^ss of Ruſſia in her intereſts† ſhe prevails on the German Diet to ſend an army to her aid under Hilborgauſen. † By a treaty of ſubſidy.
· The Auſtrians commanded by Pr. Charles of Lorrain and M^l Brown take poſſeſſion of a ſtrong ſtation on the Moldaw near Prague where they are attacked and defeated by the Pruſſians.†—40,000 of them take refuge in Prague. † 37,000 fell in this battle
···· The beſieged make repeated and vigorous ſallies, but are repulſed; and the ſiege is continued with great havock.
* A turn is given to the affairs of Auſtria by the appointment of M^l Daun to the command; who, having collected the ſcattered remains of the Auſtrian army,† ſtationed himſelf at Kolin, near Prague; and having entrenched himſelf ſtrongly, determined to wait till the King's impetuoſity ſhould drive him to attack him to diſadvantage. † 60,000men
· Daun repulſes the Pruſſians with vaſt ſlaughter in their attacks on his entrenchments, and forces the King to raiſe the ſiege of Prague and retreat into Saxony.
····· Gen. Haddick penetrates into Brandenburg and lays Berlin under contribution.
·· The Auſtrians under Nadaſti reduce Schweidnitz; and having defeated the Pr. of Bevern,† whom the King had left to defend Sileſia, they reduce Breſlau. † Winterfeldt fell here.
* The Empreſs Queen inſtitutes the Order of *Maria Thereſa* as the reward of military merit.

HOLLAND

····· The States, complaining at this time of the damages ſuſtain'd from the Engliſh privateers, are anſwer'd by a counter remonſtrance on the part of G^t Britain on their carrying on trade with her enemies.—This altercation was repeated in 1759.

ROYAL FAM.

· Death of the Princeſs Caroline Elizabeth, aged 45.

STATE APP.

· W. Pitt and H. B. Legge reſign their appointments; E. of Winchelſea is app. Firſt L^d of Admiralty, and D. of Devon, Ld Chamberlain.
· W. Pitt and H. B. Legge are again app. Secretary of State and Chan^r of Exch^r; R. Henley, Ld Keeper; D. of Newcaſtle, Firſt L^d of Treaſury; L. Anſon, Firſt L^d of Admiralty; E. Temple, Privy Seal; E. Gower, Maſter of Horſe, and H. Fox, Paymaſt^r

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* In conſequence of a bill brought in by Col. Townſhend, an act is paſſed for the better ordering the militia.
· Meſſ. Pitt and Legge are diſmiſſed on account of their diſapprobation of the meaſures of adminiſtration.—But are ſoon after reſtored, in compliance with the voice of the people, and aſſociated with the leading members of the old miniſtry.
· * The King, who had been cenſured by the Pruſſian monarch for the Convention of Cloſterſeven, and had been unſucceſsful in his endeavours at the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburg to reſtore peace to Germany, determines to avail himſ^f of the non-performance of the tr^y by France, and carry on the war with greater vigour.

MILITARY AND NAVAL - --

· The D. of Cumberland takes the command of the army of obſervation, conſiſting of 50,000 Hanoverians, Heſſians, Brunſwickers, &c.
— The allied army retreating before that of d'Etrees, paſſes the Weſer and takes poſt at Haſtenbeck.
· The allies are defeated at Haſtenbeck, and retire to Hoya to cover Bremen and Verden.
· Bremen and Verden having been reduced by the enemy, and the Duke being now ſurrounded by their forces, he is obliged to ſign the Convention of Cloſterſeven.
· In order to make a diverſion in favour of the allies in Germany, Adm. Hawke and Sir John Mordaunt are ſent with 15 ſhips and 10,000 men to make a deſcent at Rochefort.—They did nothing effectual.
* The operations of the campaign in America being retarded by the conteſts among the provinces, the exped^n plann'd againſt Louiſburg is deferr'd, till the arrival of a reinforcement gave the enemy a ſuperiority; when it was determined to poſtpone it.
· Fort Will. Henry, on Lake George, defended by a garriſon under C^l Monro, and 4000 under G^l Webb, ſurrenders to Montcalm.
····· Several gallant actions are performed by Cap. Forreſt, who was ſtationed with 3 men of war off Jamaica.
· A deſperate act^n betw. Cap. Death in the Terrible privateer, & ye Vengeance, in w^h Death fell aft. a g^t diſpl^y of val^r

REVENUE, &c. - -

· The grants of Parliament aſſembled December, were 11,041,848£ Imports 9,253,317£ WHEAT pr. Qr. 5l.
· Adm. Byng, having been ſentenced to death for miſconduct off Minorca, is ſhot, on board the Monarque. Exports 13,438,285£

FRANCE —

· The King's life is attempted by Damiens, a fanatic, who ſtabbed him as he was getting into his coach.
· An accommodat^n takes place between the King and Parl^t—The King forbids farther conteſts on the ſubject of religion.
····· The gr^d army, 80,000 m. com^d by d'Etrees, Contades, Chevert & St Germain, croſſes the Rhine & marches tow^s Hanover, while an army of 25,000, under the Prince de Soubiſe having reduced Cleves, Meurs and Gueldres, proceeds to join the forces of the empire.
· A detachment from the grand army reduces Embden.
····· · D'Etrees obliges the Duke of Cumberland to retreat towards the Elbe, and attacks and defeats him at Haſtenbeck.
* M^l d'Etrees is ſuperſeded by the Duke de Richelieu, a Court favourite.
· Convention of Cloſterſeven, by which the allied army were forced to lay down their arms.
— Montcalm reduces Fort Wm Henry, a place of importance, as commanding Lake George and covering our frontier.

ITALY - --

* The Emp^r, as Gr^d Duke of Tuſcany, declares himſelf neutral, and orders his declaration to be attended to ſtrictly by his Tuſcan ports.

TURKEY --

· Death of Sultan Oſman, aged 58, and acceſſion of MUSTAPHA III^d
* The caravan of Pilgrims from Mecca is attacked by a body of Arabs, and above 50,000 perſons killed.

E INDIA -

— Adm^l Watſon and Co^l Clive recover Calcutta, and ſign a tr^y w^h Suraja Doula, by which the Company is re-eſtabliſh'd in its privileges and immunities.
—— Adm^ls Watſon and Pococke with 3 ſhips and a body of troops, under Co^l Clive, reduce Chandanagore, a French ſettlement on the Ganges. Adl. Watſon died Auguſt, 1757.
* The ſubjects of Suraja Doula being excited to revolt by his tyranny, apply to the Engliſh Company to aid them in a revolt.
· Co^l Clive, who was ſent with a body of troops againſt Suraja Doula, defeats him at Plaſſey; and having placed Jaffier Ali Cawn in the ſeat of the Nabobs of Bengal, Suraja Doula is impriſoned and ſoon after put to death.

Jan. — July — Dec.

RUSSIA

- The disgrace of the Russian arms at the close of 1757 had been caused by the influence of the Gr[d] Duke* and Dutchess, (who were firm friends to the King of Prussia) with Chancellor Bestuchef and M[l] Apraxin.—M[l] Brown and Fermor now take the command and besiege Kustrin.
- The Russians are defeated at Zornsdorff, near Kustrin, with the loss of 21,000 men killed and wounded; soon after which they retreat into Pomerania.
- Being defeated in their attack on Colberg by the gallant defence of the Gov[r] Hayde, they retreat into Poland.

SWEDEN

- The Swedes, under C[t] Hamilton, who regulated his movements by those of his Russian allies, on hearing of their signal defeat at Zornsdorff, retire before Gen. Wedel, who was sent to the aid of the Prussians under Dohna.

POLAND

- A Diet assembles. But the business of it is obstructed by a violent opposition made by the patriots (who were influenced by the King of Prussia) to the measures of government which were dictated by Russia.

PRUSSIA

- The King, who had in the autumn of the late campaign retrieved his affairs in a manner that astonished the world, now completes the recovery of Silesia by the reduction of Schweidnitz.
- Intending to make Moravia the seat of war, he lays siege to Olmutz.
- Gen. Ziethen, after a great display of valour and skill in defence of a convoy for the besiegers is defeated by the Austrians.
- After trying every art to bring Daun to an action the K. is forced to abandon his design on Moravia and fly to the relief of Brandenburg, now invaded by the Russians and defended by a small force under Dohna who had succeeded Lehwald.
- Leaving Pr. Henry§ with 20,000 men to guard Saxony against the army of the empire, he makes a skilful retreat through Bohemia; and marching into Brandenburg attacks the Russians at Zornsdorff, and gains a decisive victory.
- Having freed himself of danger from the Russians, the King flies to relieve Pr. Henry, now threatened by Daun and Soubise.
- The King is attacked in the night by Daun, at Hohkirchen, and defeated with the loss of 7000 men.†
- By a judicious march he relieves Neisse in Silesia—and returning into Saxony forces Daun to raise the siege of Dresden.—While he is thus successful in securing Silesia and Saxony, C[t] Dohna and Wedel have equal success in defending Brandenburg against the Russians, the Swedes, and the Imperial Gen[l], Haddick.

GERMANY

- M. Daun is unable to prevent the reduction of Schweidnitz: but by his skilful movements, his well-chosen posts, and by cutting off the Prussian convoys, he obliges the King to desist from his design on Moravia without risking a battle.
- He forms a design of surrounding Pr. Henry by means of the Imperial army under the Pr. of Deux-Ponts and a detachm[t] of Austrians, under Haddick, w[h] whom he intended to co-operate in Lusatia; but is foil'd by the rapid[y] of the K.'s mov[ts]
- He resolves at last to attack the King by surprise, in order, if possible, to dislodge him from his position at Hohkirchen near Dresden.—He gained a victory, but did not effect its purpose; the King maintaining his ground.
- Having dispatched Gen. Laudohn with 24,000 men to[t] harrass the King on his march towards Neisse, Daun lays siege to Dresden; but is foiled by the exped[t] adopted by the Gov[r], Schmettau, of destroying the suburbs to prev[t] his availing himself of them in the assault. On the approach of the King, he thought it expedient to retire into winter-quarters in Bohemia, leaving Saxony a prey to the remorseless conqueror.
- A conclusum of the Aulic Council is issued against the K. of G[t] Britain, the Landg. of Hesse, Pr. Ferd[d] of Brunswick, and C[t] de Lippe Buckebourg, as adherents of the King of Prussia, threatening them with penalties in dignity and estate.

HOLLAND

- In opposition to the advice of those who recommended an augmentation of their navy, and wished for war with England, the Governante urges the States to augment their army, to defend them from the designs of France.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- A new treaty is signed with the King of Prussia; by which G[t] Britain engages to pay that monarch 670,000£, and each of the contracting powers engages not to conclude a separate peace.—This was followed by another treaty, Dec. 7, 1758.—In the mean time effectual measures are adopted by the new ministry for carrying on the war.
- Act to enable government to improve Milford Haven—and several acts for the relief of the poor who are distressed by the present dearth.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

- The Hanoverian and Hessian troops having resumed their arms under the command of Pr. Ferdinand, the affairs of the allies begin now to wear a more promising aspect. The hered. Pr. of Brunswick had already given an earnest of that valour and military address by which he was afterwards distinguished in a brilliant action with C[t] Chabot at Hoya, and the recovery of that place; and this is followed by the reduction of Bremen, Verden and Minden; from all which towns the French forces, now reduced by disease, and distressed by the inattention of their Commander, retired with little resistance before the well-conducted allied army.
- Commodore Holmes recovers Embden garrisoned with 4000 French troops.
- Pr. Ferdinand pursues the enemy beyond the Rhine, defeats them in a pitched battle at Crevelt, and reduces Dusseldorp.
- Baron Imhorff, by a signal action at Meer, defeats Chevert's design of preventing his junction with a reinforcement of British troops, under the D. of Marlbro',† which had landed at Embden and were marching towards the Rhine.
- The def[t] of Ysemburg, who was left to defend Hanover, at Sangershausen, and of Oberg by Pr. Soubise at Landwerenhagen, oblige Pr. Ferdinand to repass the Rhine; but his address prevents the ill consequences of these events.
- An exped[n] ag[st] the French forts in Africa is conducted by Cap[s] Marsh and Walker, and Mr. Cummings, and Fort Senegal is reduced.—The success of the English arms on the African Coast was completed by the reduction of Goree by Commodore Howe, in November.
- An exped[n] against S[t] Maloes is conducted with success by L[d] Anson and the D. of Marlbro'—and a second by L[d] Anson and Gen. Bligh against Cherburg—but they are afterw. repulsed with g[t] loss by the D. d'Aguillon at S[t] Cas.
- The Foudroyant and Orphee are taken, after a gallant action, by Cap[s] Gardiner† and Storr, of Adm. Osborn's fleet, off Carthagena.
- The important fortress of Louisburg is reduced by a fleet and army, under Adm. Boscawen and Gen[s] Amherst and Wolfe.
- Gen. Abercrombie, Com[dr] in Ch[f], makes an attack on Ticonderoga with 16,000 men, and is repulsed with the loss of 2000.
- The ill success of the exped[n] on Lake George is compensated by the reduction of F[ts] Frontenac & Du Quesne,†

REVENUE, &c.

- Grants of the Parliament, were 12,791,385£
- Viner's Lecture founded at Oxford—The Magdalen—and Asylum Hospitals are instituted.

Imports 8,415,025£
Exports 15,034,994£

FRANCE

- C[t] Clermont, now Com[dr] in Chief, is forced to abandon the conquests of the last campaign.—Retreating with his diseased, dispirited and undisciplined troops before Pr. Ferdinand, he repassed the Rhine.
- Such was the ill success of the French arms that the Court is obliged to sacrifice its favourites, and to call men of abilities into administration.†—Belleisle, appointed to the War Department; begins with a reform in the discipline of the army.
- The mortification felt from the late retreat is aggravated by the defeat of the grand army at Crevelt, (where C[t] de Gisors‡ and 7000 fell) and that of Chevert at Meer. But the success of Broglio and Soubise soon turn'd the fortune of the campaign.
- M. Contades, who had succeeded C[t] Clermont in the command, again passes the Rhine.
- The Pr. de Soubise, who com[d] in Westphalia, desirous to profit by Pr. Ferdinand's absence, detaches a body of troops, under Broglio, who defeats Ysemburg at Sangershausen, and afterwards defeats Oberg at Landwerenhagen.

PORTUGAL

- An attempt is made on the King's life.—This horrid act was proved to have been concerted by several of the principal persons in the kingdom with certain Jesuits.—Malagrida, de Sousa and de Matos were the chief instigators.

ITALY

- Death of Pope Benedict XIVth, aged 83.
- Charles Rezzonico, a noble Venetian, is elected by the style of CLEMENT XIIIth

GEN. HIST. E[t] INDIES

- Adm. Pococke, being reinforced by Comm[e] Stevens, attacks and defeats the French fleet, under d'Ache, in the road of S[t] Davids.
- Gen. Lally, who had brought a reinforcement to the French army, with the aid of d'Ache's fleet, reduces Fort S[t] Davids.
- Adm. Pococke attacks d'Ache again, near Pondicherry, and forces him to retire to that fort.
- Gen. Lally is repulsed by the King of Tanjour and the British auxiliaries in an invasion of his dominions.

* Heir to the crown.

§ His brother.

† Keith and Pr. Francis of Brunswick fell.

† He died Oct. 20

† He fell

† by Braddock and Forbes.

WHEAT Qr. at

† See 1728

‡ Biography Belleisle.

RUSSIA

· The grand army of 70,000 men, commanded by M[l] Soltikoff, advances towards the Oder to co-operate with Daun.
· Soltikoff repulſes the Pruſſian Gen. Wedel at Zullichau—He is afterwards attacked by the King at Konerſdorff; and, with the aid of Laudohn, defeats him with great ſlaughter.
The Ruſſians, weakened by loſs of men, diſtreſſed by want of proviſions, and counteracted in every effort by the addreſs of the Pruſſian Monarch, retreat into Poland without reaping any advantage from their late victory.

PRUSSIA

The campaign is opened with the ſurpriſe of a body of Pruſſians by Gen. Beck; which is returned by Pr. Henry's forcing the paſs of Peterſwalde and deſtroying the Auſtrian magazines, and by Gen. Hulſen's defeating and taking Gen. Renard with 2000 men at Paſsberg.
Pr. Henry penetrates into Franconia; and having forc'd the Imperialiſts under the Pr. of Deux Ponts to retire to Nuremberg returns to the defence of Saxony againſt a detachment under Gemmingen, who is obliged to retreat into Bohemia.
· Gen. Wedel, who had ſucceeded C[t] Dohna in his command† againſt the Ruſſians, attacks them by the King's expreſs orders at Zullichau in Sileſia, and is repulſed with great ſlaughter.
On the defeat of Wedel, the King, dreading an invaſion from the Ruſſians, felt his own army under Pr. Henry, and join'd that of Wedel with 10,000 men. Thinking his ſituation required a deciſive blow he made a deſperate attack on Soltikoff at Konerſdorff‡ and gain'd an advantage; but, deſirous to make his victory complete, he renew'd the action when his infantry were ſpent, which Laudohn perceiving, attack'd him with his cavalry, and gain'd a ſignal victory.
— Affairs are retrieved in Saxony by the defeat of the Auſtrians, &c. by Wunſch, and that of Vehla by Pr. Henry.
· Finck, ſtation'd w[h] 12,000 men to cut off Daun's communi[n] w[h] Bohemia, is ſurrounded and forced to capitulate.
· Dierk with 8 battalions is overpowered by a detachment of Auſtrians and taken priſoner with all his troops.
· The K. is relieved in his diſtreſs by a reinforcement of 15,000 men under the hereditary Prince. Fixing himſelf at Freyberg* he had, among all his diſaſters, the advantage of drawing his ſupplies from Saxony.

† Diſmiſſed for inactivity

‡ Wedel fell, and 30,000 on both ſides

* About 10 miles from Dreſden.

GERMANY

* The Auſtrians, aided by the Ruſſians who were advancing towards the Oder, reſume their plan of gaining poſſeſſion of Sileſia.
· M[l] Daun, apprized of the King's deſign of reinforcing Wedel, ſends a reinforcement of 12,000 dragoons, commanded by Gen. Laudohn, to Soltikoff, which rendered him ſignal ſervice.
On Prince Henry's taking the command in Sileſia, the Imperialiſts under the Duke de Deux Ponts enter Saxony and reduce Leipſic, Torgau, Dreſden, &c.
· M[l] Daun, who was now in Saxony, foils the King in his deſign of cutting off his communication with Bohemia by ſurrounding the army of Gen. Finck, who was ſtationed for that purpoſe, and forcing him to capitulate.
Daun maintains himſelf in his poſition near Dreſden, while the King wintered at Freyberg in Saxony.

HOLLAND

· D[th] of Anne Pr[ss] Dow. of Orange, Governante of the United Provinces, daughter of George II[d], aged 49—an amiable and reſpectable Princeſs.
* Duke Lewis of Brunſwick is appointed Governor of the young Stadtholder and the repreſentative of his perſon.

ROYAL FAM. STATE APP.

· Death of the Princeſs Eliz. Caroline, ſecond daughter of Frederick Prince of Wales.
· V[t] Ligonier is appointed Maſter General of the Ordnance, v. Duke of Marlborough, deceaſed.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

· Act to augment the ſalaries of the puiſne Judges.
· A treaty is ſign'd w[h] ſeveral nations of Indians inhabiting the country betw. the Apalachian Mountains & the Lakes.

— The hereditary Prince is ſucceſsful in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with detachments of the enemy.
· Pr. Ferdinand, whoſe chief object was to diſlodge M[l] Broglio from Frankfort before he was reinforced, attacks him in his camp at Bergen, between that city and Hanau; and being repulſed, is forced to retire before the enemy into the electorate of Hanover.†
· He ſtops the progreſs of the enemy by a victory over the armies of Contades and Broglio at Minden and recov. of that fortreſs.
· The hereditary Prince defeats the Duke de Briſac at Coveldt.
——— In conſeq. of vict. of Minden y[e] enemy retires towards y[e] Rhine; & Caſſel ſurrenders to Pr. Ferd. & Munſter to Imhoff.
* L[d] G. Sackville,* who had ſucc. the D. of Marlbro' in the com[d] of the Britiſh troops, is ſucc. by the M[s] of Granby.
· The hered. Prince defeats the D. of Wirtemberg at Fulda.—Theſe victories induced Broglio to retreat. But their full effect is prevented by the detachment of 15,000 men ſent to the King of Pruſſia.

† Prince of Yſemburg fell.

* Diſmiſſed the ſervice.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

— Cap. Hood in the Veſtal takes the Bellona, Cap[t] Gilchriſt & Hotham take the Danae, and Barrington in the Achilles takes the C[t] de S[t] Florentin.
· On intelligence of a deſcent meditated from France, Adm. Rodney is ſent to bombard Harve-de-Grace.
· Adm. Boſcawen defeats de la Clue, off Gibraltar, takes 2 of his ſhips and deſtroys 3 others.
· The ruin of the French navy, begun by Boſcawen, is now completed by a ſignal vict. gain'd by Ad[l] Hawke over Conflans, off Cape Lagos, by which the Fr[h] fleet was diſabled from attempting any enterpriſe during the war.
Three grand expeditions are planned for the campaign in America, the object of which was the conqueſt of Canada, and the ſucceſs proved the abilities of the Commanders and the vigour with which they were conducted.
— An expedition, conducted by Gen[l] Prideaux and Johnſon againſt Fort Niagara, proves ſucceſsful; but Prideaux is killed.
—— Gen. Amherſt, Commander in Chief, reduces the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
· The import[t] exped. ag[st] Quebec is committed to G[l] Wolfe with G[l] Monckton, Townſhend & Murray, & a fl[t] und. Saunders & Holmes.
· After a repulſe at the Falls of Montmorenci a ſecond aſſault is made, and the city is reduced in conſeq. of a vict. on the Heights of Abraham. The brave Commander was ſlain; and Montcalm, his rival in glory, mortally wounded.
— ——— The forces under G[ls] Hopſon and Barrington are defeated in an attempt on Martinique, but afterw. reduce Guadeloupe and Marigalante.

REVENUE

· The grants of Parliament of Nov. 15,852,706£ Exports 14,696,892£——Imports 8,922,976£

WHEAT per Q. 1l. 19s. 10d.

* Card. Bernis, *now* an advocate for peace, is diſmiſſed, and Choiſeul is appointed Miniſter of Foreign Affairs; and a new treaty is ſigned with Auſtria.
* The D. de Broglio, who had, in violation of the liberties of the empire, made himſelf maſter of the free imperial city of Frankfort, reſolving to maintain this advantageous ſtation, which gave him the Maine and the Rhine, entrenches his army at Bergen between it and Hanau.
· Broglio repulſes Pr. Ferdinand with great ſlaughter in an attack on his entrenchments at Bergen.

FRANCE

——— While the grand army under M[ls] Contades and Broglio forces Pr. Ferdinand to retire before it through the provinces of Heſſe and Paderborn and reduces Minden, a detachment under d'Armentieres advances on the ſide of Weſel.
· The fruits of the victory of Bergen are loſt by a defeat at Minden, which obliged the army to retreat towards the Rhine.
· M[l] d'Etrees is ſent to reinforce the grand army, and compoſe the differences ſubſiſting between Contades and Broglio.
An army is prepared to make a deſcent on the Engliſh coaſt under cover of Conflans's fleet. But the deſign is fruſtrated by his entire defeat by Hawke.

SPAIN

· Ferdinand VIth dies, aged 45, and is ſucceeded by his brother, CHARLES, King of Naples, who ſettled that crown on his third ſon, Ferdinand; his eldeſt being an idiot and his ſecond declared heir to that of Spain.—His brother remained in poſſeſſion of the dutchy of Parma.—This was inconſiſtent with the views of the Houſe of Auſtria in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle: but the preſent ſituation of the Empreſs Q[n], and her alliance to the Duke prevented her from interfering.

PORTUGAL

· The chief conſpirators againſt the King's life, the D. d'Aveiro,* the M[s] de Tavora and his Marchioneſs, the C[t] d'Attouguia, and the aſſaſſin, Ant. Alvares Ferreira, are condemned and executed.—This event gave occaſion to the expulſion of the Jeſuits and confiſcation of their eſtates.
The Spaniards and Portugueſe in Paraguay ſubdue the Indians, who had been inſtigated to revolt by the Jeſuits.

* Biography.

E[t] INDIES

—— Lally is foiled in the ſiege of Madraſs, which he had ſupported with great vigour, by the bravery of the garriſon under Lawrence and Draper.
— · Surat is reduced by a force ſent from Bombay under Co[l] Maitland.—And Adm. Pococke again defeats d'Ache.
Co[l] Clive and Cap. Forde foil the Dutch in their attempts upon the Engliſh ſettlement at Bengal.
The reduct[n] of Wandewaſh and Carangoly by Coote completes the ſucceſſes of the Engl. army during y[e] camp[n]

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

While a detachment under Gen. Tottleben penetrates into Pomerania, Soltikoff passes the Vistula and advances towards the Oder, with a view of uniting his forces with the Austrians for the reduction of Silesia.

The grand army having been foiled in its design upon Silesia by the defeat at Lignitz, Czernichew is sent with a strong detachm[t] to Berlin; where being join'd by Lacy and Tottleben, they sack the city and aft. retire into Pol[d]

The Russians who had besieg'd Colberg with a fleet and 15,000 m, are forc'd to retire by Werner and the brave Gov[r] Hayde.

SWEDEN

The Swedes defeat the Prussian Gen. Manteuffel and enter Pomerania, but are afterwards repulsed by Gen. Werner.

A Diet is held, in which the enemies of Prussia determine to prosecute the war with increased force.

PRUSSIA

The King tries, in vain, the effect of a secret negociation at Versailles and Petersburg—and once more has recourse to valour and perseverance.

He entrenches himself in a strong position on the Elbe that he might reinforce Pr. Henry, who was stationed near Frankfort to defend Silesia and Brandenburg from the Russians.

Pr. Henry flies to the relief of Breslau, now besieged by Laudohn, who had defeated Fouquet and reduced Glatz.

The King, having drawn off Daun from Dresden by a feint, bombards that unfortunate city, till he is obliged to raise the siege by the return of his rival to its relief.

Leaving Gen. Hulsen with 15,000 men to defend Saxony, he marches to relieve Breslau and join Pr. Henry.

The King, being now in the most imminent danger of being overpowered by the Austrian armies under Daun, Lacy and Laudohn and the Russians, who were ready to pass the Oder, extricates himself by attacking Laudohn at Lignitz, where he gained a signal victory; after which he relieved Breslau and joined his brother.

Hulsen co-operates with his sovereign by a victory over the Imperialists in Saxony.

The King by the greatest exertions is not able to prevent the sack of Berlin by his united enemies.

GERMANY

Notwithstanding the King's victory at Lignitz, such was still his situation, that he thought it necessary to strike a more decisive blow to extricate himself from the danger with which he was threatened by the greatly superior force of his enemies. With this view he attacked Daun at Torgau;§ and defeating him regained that place. And thus a campaign which foreboded destruction, deprived him of only one fortress.† — § Ziethen signalized himself here. † Glatz, in Silesia.

Marriage of the Archduke Joseph to the Infanta Mary Elizabeth of Parma.

In pursuance of a plan formed for a junction with the Russians and the reduction of Silesia, Gen. Laudohn attacks and defeats Gen. Fouquet with great slaughter at Landshut, and reduces the important fortress of Glatz.

Daun, having relieved Dresden, pursues the King into Silesia, intending to prevent his junction with Pr. Henry and to overpower him by the united force of himself, Laudohn and Lacy; the Russians co-operating with them. But his design is penetrated by the King, and disconcerted by the defeat of Laudohn at Lignitz.

While the grand army is engaged in Silesia, a detachment is sent to join the Russians at the gates of Berlin.* — * See Russia.

Daun is disappointed of his chief object, the getting a firm footing in Silesia, by his defeat before Torgau.

HOLLAND

While other powers are wasting their strength and exhausting their treasuries in the prosecut[n] of ambitious views, the States adhere to a neutrality; and, in defiance of remonstrances, are steadily govern'd by the principle of self-interest in their conduct towards the belligerent powers.† — † See 1757.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM. STATE APP.

Death of GEORGE II[d], King of Great Britain, &c. aged 77, and accession of his grand-son, GEORGE III[d] — R. Dundas, President of the Court of Session.

Robert Henley, Lord Chancellor, is app. Lord High Steward for the trial of Earl Ferrars.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

On the death of the Landgrave of Hesse, the treaty of subsidy, &c. is renewed with his son.—See Germany, 1754.

Some negotiations for peace at this time take place, which prove ineffectual.

Acts are passed for improving the fortifications, &c. of Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, and for improving the metropolis.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

Pr. Ferdinand, who had receiv'd a reinf[t] of 7000 British troops under G[l] Griffin, prepares to counteract Broglio's design on Hanover.

The hereditary Prince is repulsed in an attack at Corbach. But defeats Gen. Glaubitz in a brilliant action at Exdorff.‡ — ‡ Elliot's dragoons distinguish'd themselves here.

Pr. Ferdinand attacks M[l] Broglio at Warburg, and after an action, in which the British troops under the M[s] of Granby and Gen. Philips shewed great bravery, gained a victory which enabled him to protect the heart of the electorate.

The hereditary Prince surprises a detachment of the enemy at Zieremberg.—Being afterwards sent on an expedition to the Lower Rhine, he reduced Cleves but was defeated with great loss at Campen.—The ill success of this exped[n], which appear'd to have no adequate object, oblig'd Pr. Ferdinand to leave the enemy in possess. Hesse Cassel.

Adm. Thurot, who had left France in Oct. 1759, and wintered with his small squadron in Norway, now makes a descent at Carrickfergus.

He is defeated and slain, after sustaining an action with Cap. Elliot with great bravery off the Isle of Man.

M. Levi, who had com[d] the French garrison at Montreal, determining to make a vigorous effort for the recovery of Quebec, marches to attack it with 5000 regulars and 6000 Canadians; and having defeated the garrison in an act[n] bef. the walls, lays siege to the city.

He is forced to raise the siege by the arrival of a British squadron under Lord Colville.

Gen. Amherst, having concerted a plan for the reduction of Montreal, the only fortress of importance in the hands of France in Canada, by a co-operation of his own troops from New York with those of G[l] Murray from Quebec, and G[l] Haviland from Cr[n] Point, marches to the river S[t] Lawrence and reduces Isle-Royale, while Haviland takes Isle-au-Noix.

Montreal is reduced by the united force of G[ls] Amherst, Murray and Haviland; and thus the conquest of Canada is completed.

During these successes in Canada, Montgomery reduces the Cherokees, and Stanwix establi[s] the Brit[h] interests on the Ohio.

Adm. Holmes, who commanded on the Jamaica station, takes 2 frigates and defeats 3 in an action off Hispaniola.

REVENUE, &c.

The grants of the Parliament assembled Nov. 19, 101,067£ — Imports 9,832,802£

The Dock at Portsmouth is fired—the damage was computed at 400,000£ — Exports 15,579,073£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 16s. 6d. Average frm. 1750, 2l 2s 6d.

FRANCE

M[l] Broglio is now stationed near Frankfort with 100,000 men, and S[t] Germain on the Lower Rhine with 30,000.—The plan of the campaign was to penetrate through Hesse Cassel into the electorate of Hanover. But Broglio's operations are embarrassed by the resignation of S[t] Germain, occasioned by his jealousy of the honours conferred on the Marshal, who was his junior. — * S. Germain's successor.

Junction of the armies of Broglio and de Muy,* and consequent surprise of the hereditary Prince, and victory of Corbach.

The def[t] of the gr[d] army at Warburg is compensated by the reduction of Casel, Munden and Gottingen by Pr. Xavier of Saxony.

Broglio, availing himself of the detachment of the hereditary Prince from the grand army, sends a body of troops against him, commanded by M. de Castries, who defeats him with the loss of 1100 men at Campen.

M. de Levi, who com[d] the troops in Canada, under M[s] de Vaudreuil, makes a bold attempt to prevent the ruin of the French dominions in America by the recovery of Quebec. He defeats the English on the plains of Silleri, but is afterwards forced to retreat.† — † England.

M[s] de Vaudreuil, unable to defend Montreal against the united British forces, surrenders this, the last fortress in Canada.

SPAIN

The King offers his mediation to the Courts of France and Great Britain.

He gains popularity by paying the debts contracted by his father, remitting those due to the crown, and encouraging trade, &c.

PORTUGAL

Marriage of Don Pedro, the King's brother, to the Princess of Brazil.—The neglect of a compliment to the Pope's Nuncio upon this occasion, causes a dispute with his Holiness, who was displeased with the expulsion of the Jesuits.* — * See 1769.

GENERAL HIST.

E[t] INDIES

The English Company, dissatisfied with the conduct of Mir Jaffier whom they had raised to the Viceroyalty of Bengal,* find a plea in the non-perform[e] of his tr[y] for forcing him to abdicate to his s-in-law Mir Cossim Ali Cawn. — * See 1757.

Gen. Lally, determined to make a bold effort to recover Wandewash, marches thither with all the forces he could raise.

Col. Coote defeats Lally in a signal action before Wandewash, in which de Bussy was taken prisoner and 700 of the enemy fell.

Having forced Lally to retire to Pondicherry, he reduces Chilliput, Timmery and Arcot.

Adm. Cornish and Major Monson reduce Carical, and Coote, pursuing his successes, lays siege to Pondicherry.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

- Gen. Romanzow is app. Com^dr in Chief in the room of Tottleben, who was ſuſpected of treaſonable correſpond. with the King of Pruſſia.
- The Ruſſian forces take the field in two armies. One of which, under Gen. Butterlin, penetrates into Sileſia; the other, under Gen. Romanzow, entering Pomerania lays ſiege to Colberg by land, while a Ruſſian fleet blocks it up by ſea.
- The army under Butterlin lays Sileſia under contribution, and joins the Auſtrians; but is prevented from reaping the propoſed advantage of this union by Platen's movements, which obliged him to return into Poland.
- The Ruſſian army and fleet reduce Colberg; a place of the utmoſt importance, as it gave them acceſs to the Baltic and thus facilitated the providing their forces with ſtores, &c.

PRUSSIA —

- In the commencement of this comparatively inactive but calamitous campaign, Prince Henry is ſtationed near Leipſic to oppoſe M^l Daun, while the King, who was obliged by the great ſuperiority of his combined enemies to act on the defenſive, is ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz to defend that important fortreſs from the attacks of Laudohn.
- The King, alarmed by the formidable attack on Colberg, ſends Gen. Platen to its aid; who deſtroys three great Ruſſian magazines on his march.
- The King, having weakened the garriſon of Schweidnitz, after the Ruſſians withdrew from Sileſia, by a ſecond detachment ſent to the defence of Colberg, that fortreſs falls into the hands of Laudohn.
- The reduction of Colberg by the Ruſſians, after a very gallant defence by Hayde, renders the King's ſituation almoſt deſperate.
- The King ſigns a treaty of friendſhip with the Porte; which was the cauſe of ſome apprehenſions to the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburg.

GERMANY

- While M^l Daun is employed in watching the movements of Prince Henry in Saxony, and Gen. Laudohn is oppoſed to the King in Sileſia, the Ruſſians under Butterlin co-operate with them.
- Gen. Laudohn, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſagacity and generalſhip during this campaign, makes advantage of the falſe ſecurity of his enemy and carries the fortreſs of Schweidnitz, eſteemed the key of Sileſia, by a coup de main, where he finds a great quantity of artillery and ſtores.

HOLLAND

- The liberty of the preſs having been abuſed by defamatory and heterodox publications, the States iſſue an edict forbidding any works on theological ſubjects to be publiſhed without the approbation of the Profeſſors of Leyden.
- The *Literary Society* of Harlem is honoured with a grant of privileges by the States, in reward of its ſervices.

ROYAL FAM.

- Marriage of the King to the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

STATE APP.

- Ld Keeper Henley is app. Ld Chanc^r; E. Halifax, Ld Lieut. of Ireland; E. Bute, Sec^y of State, and E. Barrington, Chancellor of Exchequer.
- E. Talbot, Steward of the Houſehold; Ld Sandys, Firſt L^d of Trade.—C^s Townſhend, Sec^y at War, and E. Powis, Comp^r of Houſeh^d
- E. Egremont, Sec^y of State, v. W. Pitt; D. of Bedford, Privy Seal, v. E. Temple; and Ld G. Cavendiſh, Copt^r
- Charles Yorke, Attorney General, and Sir Fl. Norton, Solicitor.

LAW APP.

- Act to continue the commiſſion of the Judges notwithſtanding the demiſe of the crown, and to ſecure their ſalaries during their commiſſions.
- A new Parliament meets. (*Sir John Cuſt*, Speaker.)

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- Propoſals for a treaty are made by France, and a negotiation for a ſeparate peace between that ſtate and G^t Britain takes place, and conſiderable advances are made towards an arrangement; but a propoſition made by the French Min^r, "that the diſpute between the crowns of Spain and G^t Britain ſhould be ſettled by this treaty," rendered the ſincerity of his C^rt queſtionable, and concurred with the difficulties reſpecting the renunciation of German alliances and the reſtitution of captures to break off the treaty.—There was alſo at this time an ineffectual negotiation for a Congreſs at Augſburg.
- The Spaniſh Miniſter having virtually avowed his ſovereign's intention of ſupporting France, Mr Pitt recommends immediate hoſtilities with that ſtate. A diſpute ariſes between him and the Preſident of the Council upon this meaſure, and his advice being diſapproved by all the Council except E. Temple, they both reſign.
- An explanation of the conduct of the C^rt of Spain being requir'd of the Spaniſh Premier, by the E. of Briſtol, the Engliſh Ambaſſ^r at Madrid, and an unſatisfactory anſwer being given, he is ordered to leave that Court.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — —

- The French forces having a great advantage of the allies in point of ſituation, being in poſſeſſion of the principality of Heſſe, their lines extending from Gottingen to Weſel, Pr. Ferdinand reſolves upon a bold attempt to diſpoſſeſs them. With this view he penetrates with the centre diviſion into Heſſe and lays ſiege to Caſſel while the hered. Prince advances towards Fritzlar and Gen. Sporken enters Thuringia.
- The hered. Prince reduces Fritzlar in Heſſe Caſſel and the M^s of Granby reduces various forts in that neighbourhood.
- Gen. Sporken, join'd by a body of Pruſſians, gains a ſignal victory at Langenſaltze.
- The allied forces beſiege Caſſel and blockade Marpurg and Ziegenhayn.
- The hered. Prince is ſignally defeated at Stangerode, and the allies raiſe the ſiege of Caſſel and retire from Heſſe behind the Dymel.
- Pr. Ferdinand is attacked by the united forces of Broglio and Soubiſe at Kirk Denkern, and repulſes them with great ſlaughter.—The hereditary Prince afterwards ſhewed great addreſs in protecting the city of Brunſwick. But neither the good conduct of the Commander in Chief, nor the activity of the ſubaltern Generals could ſupply the want of numbers, or prevent the enemy from overſpreading Weſtphalia and Brunſwick.† † Pr. Henry of Brunſwick fell at this time.
- Belleiſle is reduced by a fleet under Adm. Keppel and land forces under Gen. Hodgſon.‖ ‖ Sir W. P. Williams fell here.
- Dominique is reduced by Lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas.
- The Cherokees are ſubdued by Gen. Grant—and a treaty of peace concluded with them.

REVENUE, &c. — —

The ſupplies for this year are mentioned under grants of the Parliament of Nov. 1760. Imp. 9,543,901£——Exp. 16,365,953£ — WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 10s. 3d. Winton Buſh.

- A tranſit of Venus happens June 6.—M^r Maſkelyne was ſent by the Royal Society to make his obſervations at St Helena:* * and Mr. Maſon at Sumatra.

FRANCE —

- M^l Belleiſle dies, and the D. de Choiſeul (Min^r of Foreign Affairs) ſucceeds him in the war department, and takes the lead in adminiſtration.
- The great diſtreſs of the French government, occaſioned by the vaſt expence of the war, induces it to make overtures for a treaty.† † By de Buſſy
- While France carries on a negotiation for peace ſhe prepares for a more effectual proſecution of the war by forming a cloſe alliance with Spain by the *family compact*, a confederacy for their mutual intereſt and grandeur, which gave to France a fleet much ſuperior in number to that of Great Britain.
- Broglio is obliged to retire before Pr. Ferdinand; but afterwards regains his former ground by the deciſive victory of Strangerode.
- After his repulſe at Kirk Denkern, Broglio with the grand army oppoſes Pr. Ferdinand, while he avails himſelf of his ſuperior force to ſend large detachments into Weſtphalia and Brunſwick under Soubiſe and Pr. Xavier of Saxony.

SPAIN — —

- The Kings of Spain and Naples enter into a cloſe alliance with France, by which they mutually guarantee each other's dominions, engage to conſider every power as the enemy of all who is the enemy of either, and mutually admit the ſubjects of the three kingdoms to the privileges and exemptions of natives.
- The Spaniſh Miniſter, Mr Wall, avows the family compact to the Britiſh Ambaſſador, the Earl of Briſtol.

PORTUGAL

- Trial of Malagrida.—The King had long been at variance with the Pope on account of his expulſion of the Jeſuits. And yet, ſuch was the ſuperſtitious ſubjection in which he was held by the Court of Rome, that, tho' actuated by the counſels of an enterpriſing Miniſter,† who ſtudied the grandeur of the crown, he dared not to try Malagrida, (a Jeſuit) for his real crime without the Pope's conſent. Which not being granted, he at laſt delivered him over to the Court of Inquiſition, which convicted him of hereſy for a book written ſome years before.‡ † Ms. de Pombal. ‡ Voltaire, 2. 205.

E^t INDIA — —

- Pondicherry, the only fortreſs remaining to France in the Eaſt, ſurrenders to Coote and Stevens after great efforts in its defence by Lally.
- Mir Coſſim Ali Cawn, whom the Council had made Viceroy in the room of the weak and indolent Mir Jaffier, diſcovers a diſpoſition to render himſelf independent of them. With this view he removes from Murſhedabad to Mongheer which he fortifies; and alſo reinforces his army with Europeans and imitates their improvements in the art military.

Jan. July Dec.

D^th of the Empress Elizabeth aged 52, and accession of her nephew PETER III^d, son of the Duke of Holstein and Ann, daughter of Peter the Great.

RUSSIA — The accession of Peter III^d occasions a total change in the politics of Russia.—His predilection for the King of Prussia concurred with his desire of recovering Sleswick to determine him to form an alliance with that monarch.
The Emperor disgusts his subjects by his partiality to Holsteiners and alienates the clergy by seizing their revenues.
His unpopular measures having excited a general odium, a conspiracy is formed against him; the event of which was, that he was forced to abdicate to his Empress CATHARINE II^d, and that he died a few days after in prison.
The friendly behaviour of the K. of Prussia during the late reign determines the Empress to adhere to the treaty† with him.

† of neutrality.

SWEDEN — A treaty of peace is signed with Prussia.

DENMARK — The King, who had endeavoured to enrich his dominions by the arts of peace during the war on the continent, is now threatened with an attack from the Emperor of Russia.—He therefore prepares for war, and retains the Count de St Germain to conduct it.

The King, when his affairs were almost desperate, experiences a happy reverse of fortune by the death of the Empress of Russia, which relieved him from a formidable enemy and gave him a warm friend.—The full effect of this change was prevented by a revolution in Russia.
Pr. Henry attacks the Austrians at Dippolswalda, on the Saxon frontier, and defeats them with great slaughter.

PRUSSIA — The King attacks Daun before he had received intelligence of the recall of the Russian troops at Buckersdorff, and having forced him to retire, lays siege to Schweidnitz.
The Prince of Bevern repulses Laudohn in an attempt to distress the Prussians before Schweidnitz.
The King recovers Schweidnitz after a brave defence, which soon gave him possession of all Silesia. And the good fortune of the campaign is completed by the brilliant attack made by Pr. Henry upon the Austrian, at Freyberg and his consequent success.

GERMANY — When Mr Daun was preparing to avail himself of the successful issue of the late campaign, the death of the Empress of Russia obliges him to change his system and to act on the defensive.
Being weakened by the loss of the Russian troops and distressed by the repeated attacks of his rival, he retires towards the frontier of Bohemia in order to defend that kingdom.
He sends an army under Gen. Laudohn to break through the chain of posts intended to cover the siege of Schweidnitz; but he is defeated in the attempt with great slaughter.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM. — Birth of George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales.

STATE APP. — E. Bute, F^st L^d of Try, and E. Halifax, of the Adm^y; G. Grenville, Secr^y; L. le Despenser Chan^r of Exch^r; E. Barrington, Tr. of Navy.
E. Halifax, Secretary of State, vice G. Grenville, app. First Lord of the Admiralty.

LAW APP. — Sir Charles Pratt, Chief Justice of the Common pleas.

The King of Spain having, by the family compact of the House of Bourbon, entered into a confederacy with France and given sufficient indications of his hostile intentions, it is thought expedient to declare war against him.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — The resignation of the D. of Newcastle and appointment of E. Bute as First Lord of the Treasury, occasions an almost entire change of administration.—Mr Fox had at this time the conduct of the affairs of government in the House of Commons.
The vigorous and successful prosecution of the war both by sea and land having rendered our enemies more sincerely desirous of peace, the negotiations are resumed, and the D. of Bedford sent to Paris as the British negotiator.
The preliminary articles of peace are signed at Fontainbleau.

Pr. Ferdinand is station'd on the Dymel† to watch the motions of the gr^d army on the Hessian frontier, and the Prince opposed to Condé on the Rhine.

† A branch of the Weser.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — He opens this campaign, which was to establish his character as a consummate General, by an attack on the enemy in their strong post at Grœbestein, which led to a complete victory.—This was followed by the defeat of a detachment at Homburg, by the M^s of Granby and Ld Fred. Cavendish, by which the enemy's communication with Frankfort was cut off.

Col. Townshend fell h.

Generals Zastrow and Waldhausen defeat Prince Xavier of Saxony near Munden.
The grand army of the enemy having fallen back towards the Rhine to effect a junction with the Pr. of Condé, the hered. Prince follows and attacks him at Johannisberg, where he is defeated with the loss of 3000, and himself wounded.
Prince Ferdinand, having prevented the ill consequences which might have attended the loss of the day at Johannisberg with great address, pursues his object of gaining possession of Cassel, which he now invests.
During the movements, in consequence of the siege of Cassel, happens the obstinate but indecisive act^n of Bucker Muhl.
Cassel surrenders to the allies.

A fleet, com^d by Adm. Rodney, and 10,000 troops, under Gen. Monckton, reduce the island of Martinique, with St Vincents and St Lucie.
It being determined to commence the war with Spain by an attack upon her W. India settlements, a grand fleet and army, under Adm. Pococke and Lord Albemarle, are sent against the strong fortress of the Havannah in the island of Cuba.
The Havannah surrenders to the British fleet and army, which had, during the siege, behaved with signal bravery, and suffered every calamity that the heat of the climate and disease could bring upon them.

REVENUE, &c. — The sum total of the supplies for this year was 18,299,153£ Imports 8,870,234£——Exports 14,134,093£

WHEAT per Qr. 1l. 19s. Winton Bush.

The D. of Bridgwater having in 1761 carried a canal over the Irwell, it is now extended from his colliery at Worsley to Manchester.‡ This noble work was soon followed by others in different parts of Great Britain.—That from Dublin to the Shannon was opened 1759.

‡ This work was executed by Mr Brindley.

FRANCE — France, strengthened by the vast additional weight given it by the family compact, endeavours now by a joint memorial from the Courts of Versailles and Madrid to prevail upon Portugal to join them; but is disappointed of this object.

In consequence of a dispute between Broglio and Soubise the former is recalled, and d'Etrees associated with the latter in the com^d
The grand army is defeated by Pr. Ferdinand at Grœbestein.—A total overthrow was prevented by the gallantry of de Stainville.
The vict. of Johannisberg checks the allies, but does not prevent Pr. Ferdinand from effecting his design, the reduct. of Cassel.
The French govern^t, finding that G^t Britain was not intimidated, nor the success of her arms prevented by the formidable union of the House of Bourbon, repeats its overtures for peace and sends the D. de Nivernois, as its Negotiat^r to London.
De Ternay makes himself master of Newfoundland; but is forc'd to abandon his conquests by the arrival of Ld Colville.

SPAIN — In consequence of its confederacy with France, Spain becomes a party in the war with Great Britain.†
The Spanish govern^t having attempted in vain to prevail on Portugal to accede to the alliance against G^t Britain, sends two armies to invade the Portuguese frontier. One of which reduced Miranda and Braganza, and the province of Tralos Montes: the other entering the province of Beira reduces Almeida and possesses itself of the district of Castel Branco.
The progress of the Spanish armies is stopt by the arrival of the British auxiliaries in Portugal.

† Mila. hist of Gt. Britain

PORTUGAL — The King is strongly solicited to join the Bourbon alliance, but declares his resolut^n to adhere to his antient ally, the King of Great Britain.
The kingdom is relieved from imminent ruin by the arrival of the British forces under C^t de Lippe and Gen. Burgoyne.
The invasion of Alentejo is prevented by a coup de main by Burgoyne, in which Valentia d'Alcantara is taken.

GENERAL HIST. — E^t INDIA — Mir Cossim having raised the jealousy of the Eng^h Comp^y by his disposition to independency, and by subjecting the private traders to the duties paid by his own subjects, the Govr, Mr Vansittart, presents a remonstrance to him at Mongheer; and afterwards enters into a treaty, by which he submitted to certain new regulations.
The Spanish settlement of Manilla is reduced by a squadron under Adm. Cornish and a body of troops under Gen. Draper; and the success of this beneficial expedition is completed by the reduction of the Philippines and the capture of a Manilla galleon by the Panther man of war and the Argo frigate.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

* The Empreſs, being determined to ſupport the pretenſions of Erneſt Duke of Biron to the dutchy of Courland, orders a body of troops to march into that country.

The Empreſs viſits the manufactures lately eſtabliſhed at Moſcow, and encourages them by her patronage.

She permits foreigners of all religions, except Jews, to ſettle in her dominions and grants them lands and privileges.

POLAND —

* Auguſtus King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, having lately returned to Dreſden, from which he had been driven in the year 1756, dies in his 76th year. The danger to which his Saxon dominions had been expoſed, the loſs of his Queen, and the conteſt reſpecting Courland,* concurred to embitter his laſt years.

* The eldeſt ſon of the late King, who intended to offer himſelf a candidate for the crown, dies.

* See Poland 1764.

PRUSSIA —

* The King brings a war of ſeven years to a ſucceſsful iſſue by the treaty of Hubertſburg,† which again ſecured to him the poſſeſſion of Sileſia.—The population of this province is ſaid to have been reduced by the war from 1,300,000 to 1,150,000 perſons.

* He returns to Berlin; and is ſoon after honoured with the congratulations of the Turkiſh Sultan on his ſucceſſes.

He relieves the ſufferers by the war in Sileſia by ordering the magazines of corn, &c. to be diſtributed among them.

And orders 1200 houſes to be built at his expence in Pomerania.

† A palace near Dreſden

GERMANY AND GENEVA

* By the treaty of Hubertſburg the Empreſs Queen once more ſuffers the mortification of ceding the rich province of Sileſia to her rival; and the Elector of Saxony is reſtored to his dominions, which had during 7 years been ravaged by the Pruſſians.

* The Council of Geneva having condemned the Emilius of Rouſſeau, he reſigns the freedom of their city.

HOLLAND

* The Prince of Orange having entered into his 16th year, takes his ſeat in the Council of State.

The bankruptcy of the Houſe of Neufville occaſions a ſtoppage of many others and a general want of credit.

ROYAL FAM.

* Birth of Prince Frederick—afterwards Biſhop of Oſnaburg and Duke of York.

STATE APP.

G. Grenville, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer on the reſignations of E. Bute and Lord le Deſpenſer.

D. of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, E. Sandwich, Firſt Lord of Admiralty, and E. Shelburne Firſt Lord of Trade.

Duke of Marlborough, Lord Privy Seal, and E. Gower, Chamberlain of the Houſehold.

D. of Queenſbury, Juſtice General in Scotland.

* D. of Bedford, Preſid[t] of the Council, E. Sandwich, Secr[y] of State, E. Egmont, Firſt L[d] of Adm[y]; E. Hilſborough of Trade.

LAW APP.

* * Sir Fletcher Norton, Attorney General, and W. de Gray, Solicitor.

By the treaty of peace, now ſigned with France and Spain at Paris, the former ceded to G[t] Britain her pretenſions to Nova Scotia and Canada, together with the iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines, and the neutral iſlands of S[t] Vincents, Dominique and Tobago, and certain factories on the Senegal, and reſtored the iſland of Minorca.—The latter ceded Florida, and ſecured to her the right of cutting logwood in the Bay of Campeachy. By the ſame treaty the Britiſh dominions in America were declared to be defined, by a line drawn along the middle of the Miſſiſſippi to the river Iberville, and thence along the middle of that river, through the lakes Mauripas and Pontchartrain, to the ſea.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* Under the direction of the Lords of Trade, Eaſt and Weſt Florida are divided into townſhips; and grants of land are made to ſoldiers and ſeamen of merit—to a field officer 5000 acres, to a Captain 3000, to a ſubaltern 2000, to a non-commiſſioned officer 200, and to a private ſoldier or ſeaman 50.

* An act for laying an exciſe on cyder and perry is paſſed after a warm debate.

* Lord Bute reſigns the Seals from motives of prudence; but is ſuppoſed to have continued his influence in the cabinet.

* Act to prevent fraudulent votes at elections. "That no perſon ſhall vote for a borough who has not been a freeman 12 months."

* The meaſures of adminiſtration having been libelled in a paper called the North Briton, N° 45, the writer of it, John Wilkes, is apprehended by a general warrant from the Secretary of State, and committed to the Tower.

* M[r] Wilkes, on bringing his *habeas corpus*, is releaſed without bail by the Court of Common Pleas; the Judges being of opinion that the privilege of Parliament extended to the caſe for which he was committed.

* * The North Briton, N° 45, is pronounc'd to be a libel; and the Commons proceed in a complaint ag[st] the author.

* An expedition againſt Buonos Ayres, a Spaniſh ſettlement in the province of La Plata, undertaken laſt campaign, proves unſucceſsful.

MILITARY AND NAVAL - --

An aſſociation of Indian tribes, apprehenſive of extirpation from the Engliſh, invade the Britiſh frontiers.

* Captains Dalyell and Grant are defeated in an attempt to relieve Fort Detroit now attacked by the Indians.

* Col. Bouquet, ſent by Gen. Amherſt to the relief of Fort Pitt, defeats the Indians at Buſhy Run and effects his deſign.

Forts Detroit, Pitt and Niagara are relieved. But the Indians continue their ravages.

REVENUE, &c. - -

* Supplies for the year 1763, 14,199,375£ Imports 11,665,036£——Exports 16,160,181£

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 9s. Winton Buſh.

* Meſſ. Maſkelyne and Green are ſent by the Board of Longitude on a voyage to Barbadoes, to determine the reſpective merit of Harriſon's time-piece, Mayer's tables and Irvin's marine chair for the diſcovery of the longitude.

FRANCE —

* By the Peace of Paris, France ceded her dominions in America, which were of great value to G[t] Britain from local circumſtances, while it recovered others which were of intrinſic value to herſelf; Martinique in the Weſt and Pondicherry in the Eaſt Indies, &c.

* The rejoicings on account of the much deſired peace are damped by a violent conteſt between the King and Parliament of Paris; the latter abſolutely refuſing to regiſter the royal arret for the continuance of taxes laid during the war.

——— The Parliaments of Rouen, Toulouſe, Becançon and Grenoble ſupport that of Paris in its refuſal.

SPAIN — —

* By the treaty with Great Britain, Spain cedes Florida and recovers the Havannah.

* M. Wall reſigns his office of Secr[y] of State, and is ſucceeded by M. Grimaldi, the projector of the family compact.

ITALY — —

* A Convention is ſigned by the Kings of Spain, France and Sardinia, by which the latter is ſecured in his reverſionary title to Placentia on failure of heirs to Don Philip, the King of France in the mean time paying him an equivalent.

The Corſicans perſiſt in their oppoſition to Genoa, though the latter is ſupported by France.

* Under the com[d] of Gen. Paoli they repulſe the Genoeſe Gen. Matra in an attack on their camp at Furiani.

E[t] INDIA -

* The Governor and Council of Bengal diſavow M. Vanſittart's treaty with Mir Coſſim, deeming it detrimental to their intereſts.

* Mir Coſſim refuſing to alter the ſtipulations of the treaty, the Council, after warm debates, again proclaim Mir Jaffier, and renew their treaty with him.

* The Engliſh factory at Patna‡ poſſeſs themſelves of that fortreſs; but are ſoon diſpoſſeſſed and forced to abandon the city.

The Deputies ſent to treat with Mir Coſſim having been murdered on their return, the Britiſh forces inſtantly take the field under Major Adams, who poſſeſſes himſelf of Murſhudabad, and, purſuing his march, def. Mir Coſſim on the Nunas Nullas.

‡ On the Ganges, 300 ms. above Calcutta.

* After defeating the enemy in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, Major Adams takes the fortreſs of Mongheer.

* Major Adams concludes this campaign, the ſucceſs of which had been equal to the good conduct of the Commander and the bravery of his troops, with the reduction of Patna, the laſt fortreſs held by Mir Coſſim.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA –

- Mirowitz, a Lieutenant of the regiment of Smolenſko, forms a deſign for replacing John, ſon of Ann of Mechlenburg on the throne, who had been depoſed in the year 1741, and was now confined in the caſtle of Schluſſelburg.‡ ‡ See 1740.
- Prince John is killed by the guard while Mirowitz is attempting to effect his eſcape from priſon. ‡ Near Petersburg.
- Mirowitz ſuffers death in conſequence of a ſentence paſſed by the Senate.

- The Empreſs founds a ſchool of arts, for the education of 300 boys of good family in the ſciences neceſſary to qualify them for the ſervice of their country. And another for 150 young ladies, in imitation of that of St Cyr in France.

DENMARK

- Marriage of the Princeſs Wilhelmina Carolina to the hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel.
- The King, who had peopled an extenſive diſtrict of waſte land in Jutland with Germans, continues to give great encouragement to agriculture, and every branch of natural knowledge.
- He declares his ports in the iſlands of St Thomas and St John to be free to all Daniſh veſſels importing European goods.

The Daniſh woollen manufactory employs 1400 perſons—other woollen manufactures 4000—and the ſilk manufactures 938.

POLAND –

- The election to the crown is warmly conteſted by Pr. Poniatowſki, ſupported by the Primate, the family of Czartoriſki, and a Ruſſian army, and the infant Pr. of Saxony, ſupported by Auſtria and France, and the Prs. Radzivil & Branitzki.
- Prince Poniatowſki is elected King of Poland by the title of STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS.
- The Poliſh Diet annuls the election of Pr. Charles of Saxony† to the government of Courland, and declares the dutchy hereditary in the family of John Erneſt de Biron, who was now reſtored to that dignity by the influence of the Empreſs of Ruſſia. † In 1758.

PRUSSIA –

- Marriage of Prince Frederick William, heir apparent to Eliz.-Chriſtiana-Ulrica of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel.
- The K. repairs the ravages which the late war had made in his dominions by encouraging agriculture, and eſtabliſhing manufactures, particularly that of china at Berlin, which already rivalled that of Dreſden.

GERMANY

The Archduke Joſeph is crowned King of the Romans.

- The Emperor revives the Order of St Stephen.—It was originally founded by Coſmo di Medicis, 1561.

ROYAL FAM.

- Marriage of the Princeſs Auguſta, the King's ſiſter, to the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick.
- Prince Frederick is elected Biſhop of Oſnaburg on the death of Clement of Bavaria Elector of Cologne.

LAW APP.

- Sir Thomas Sewell, Maſter of the Rolls.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- Mr Wilkes, who had retired to France, December 24, not appearing on the laſt adjourned day of the complaint, and the evidence of his being the author of the North Briton, N° 45, being ſatisfactory, the Commons proceed to expel him.
- He is tried and convicted by the Court of King's Bench for publiſhing the North Briton, N° 45; and alſo for publiſhing the Eſſay on Woman.
- An act for granting certain duties on goods in the Britiſh colonies for the ſupport of their government. And an act to prevent the paper bills of credit iſſued in them from being made legal tender in payment of money. Theſe acts, which were deemed detrimental to the trade of America, were accompanied with others which were intended to encourage it. But the latter proved inſufficient to remove the ill impreſſion made by the former.† † See 1765.

MILITARY

- Sir W. Johnſon, who had rendered government ſignal ſervice by his good conduct in the Indian war, now effects a concluſion of it by his addreſs in bringing the Senecas and various other tribes to a treaty.

REVENUE, &c. – –

* The ſupplies granted for this year were 7,712,562£ ——The national debt at this time, according to Dr Sinclair, was 146,682,844£

In 1644 the revenue of the poſt office was 5000£; in 1688 it amounted to 76,318£; in 1744 to 198,226£, and in 1764 to 432,048£

- John Harriſon receives 1000£ from the Board of Longitude, the utility of his time-piece having been proved and acknowledged. The merit of Mr Irvin's chair for obſerving the occultation and emerſion of Jupiter's Satellites, and of Mayer's tables was alſo acknowledged.

Imports 10,364,307£
Exports 16,512,403£

WHEAT per Qr. 31.6s.9d Winton Buſh.

- Death of Madame de Pompadour, the King's miſtreſs, aged 42. This event was not attended with the expected change in the adminiſtration, her partiſans continuing their influence at Court.

FRANCE –

- Such was now the exhauſted ſtate of the treaſury that a declaration is made by M. Bertin on the part of the King to the E. India Company, "That he can render them no farther aid, and that they muſt provide for the payment of their debts, or diſſolve the Company."
- An edict is regiſtered for the expulſion of the order of the Jeſuits from France.‡—A Jeſuit of the name of la Valette, chief of the miſſionaries in Guadaloupe, who had carried on ſo extenſive a trade as to excite the jealouſy of the other merchants, became a bankrupt in conſequence of ſome ſeizures by the Engliſh. —The difficulty of bringing the general and order to reimburſe his creditors occaſioned the affair to be brought before the Parliament, and was eventually the cauſe of their expulſion. ‡ See Eccleſiaſtical hiſt.

ITALY – –

- The Republic of Genoa enters into a treaty with France; by which the latter engaged to ſend a body of troops to aſſiſt it in the reduction of the Corſicans.
- The Corſicans raiſe the ſiege of Fiorenſo and retire to the interior parts of the iſland. But they renew their reſolution entered into 1734, "Rather to die than ſubmit to the Genoeſe."

Several parts of Italy, particularly the kingdom of Naples and the ſtate of the church, are afflicted with a famine, which is followed by a dreadful mortality.—The miſery of the people was alleviated upon this occaſion by the benevolence of the Kings of Spain and Naples and the Pope.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ECCLESIASTICAL –

- The French government takes occaſion of the delinquency of the order of Jeſuits in a commercial affair to call upon them to ſhew the rules of their order. Which being found to contain maxims dangerous to the peace and welfare of ſociety, they are exiled the kingdom and their eſtates confiſcated.—And thus France was at laſt delivered from a fraternity which had excited the civil power to the moſt deteſtable acts of tyranny, and had rendered the country a perpetual ſcene of diſſention by their ridiculous cavils with the Janſeniſts.

Et INDIA –

- Mir Coſſim, who had fled for refuge to Sujah Doula the Nabob of Oude, who had great influence with the Mogul, intereſts them both to oppoſe the growing power of the Engliſh, which now threatened ruin to the Indian powers.
- Major Hector Monro, who had ſucceeded Major Adams in his command, purſuing his career of ſucceſs, penetrates into the enemy's country and defeats the allied army in a ſignal action at Buxard.
- Major Monro, having been foiled in his attack on Chunda Geer, encamps under the walls of Benares.

VOYAGES

- Commodore Byron is ſent out in the Dolphin man of war, attended by the Tamar frigate, at the expence of the Britiſh government, to make diſcoveries in the South Seas. He formed a ſettlement on Falkland's Iſlands Jan. 1765. Returned May, 1766.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

* An account is received by the Court, of diſcoveries lately made and factories eſtabliſhed by the trading companies of Kowina and Kamſkatka, on ſeveral iſlands in the Northern Seas. Upon which the Empreſs ſends geographers to proſecute the diſcoveries, and rewards the Companies by encouragements given to their commerce.

* The Empreſs ſettles 60,000 rubles per annum on the Society of Sciences at Peterſburg. And liberally promotes a ſociety lately eſtabliſhed for the advancement of agriculture by her bounty and patronage.

SWEDEN —

* A reward of 10,000 crⁿ is offered to any perſon who will diſcover the author of a late publication which was injurious to the K's perſon and govᵗ. Among other expreſſions wʰ were *deem'd* treaſonable was, 'A Miniſter is not oblig'd to obey the comᵈ of the K. or Senate if contrʸ to law.'

* The Swediſh peaſants petition the Diet for permiſſion to poſſeſs land and render it hereditary, a privilege hitherto confined to the Nobleſſe. This was rejected after warm debates.

POLAND —

* The Courts of Peterſburg and Berlin intercede in vain with the Diet in favour of the Diſſidents from the eſtabliſhed church.

* The King inſtitutes the Order of Saint Staniſlaus.

* The hereditary Prince of Courland does homage, for himſelf and his father, to the King for the dutchies of Courland and Semigallia.

PRUSSIA —

* The King grants his letters patent for eſtabliſhing a Bank and a Chamber of Inſurance at Berlin.

* He grants a charter to a Turkey Company and renews that granted to the Embden Company.

* He eſtabliſhes an academy for the education of the ſons of the Pruſſian Nobility.

GERMANY

* Marriage of the King of the Romans to the Princeſs Joſepha of Bavaria.

* The Archduke Leopold is married to the Infanta M. Louiſa of Spain.—The Emperor granted him the dutchy of Tuſcany as his eſtabliſhment.

* Death of FRANCIS Iˢᵗ, Emperor of Germany, aged 56, and acceſſion of his ſon JOSEPH IIᵈ, elected King of the Romans 1764. The late Emperor ſucceeded his father as Duke of Lorrain 1729.—Reſigned that dutchy to Staniſlaus King of Poland 1736; and became Grand Duke of Tuſcany 1738, by virtue of the treaty of Vienna.

HOLLAND

* Death of M. Louiſa, Princeſs Dowager of Orange. Daughter of Ch. Landgrave of Heſſe, wife of J. W. Friſo Prince of Orange, to whom ſhe was married 1709, g-mother of the preſent Stadtholder, and Governante of the United Provinces.

ROYAL FAM.

* Birth of Prince William Henry.

* Death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, the King's uncle, aged 44.

* Death of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William, the King's youngeſt brother, aged 16.

STATE APP.

* Vᵗ Weymouth, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Succeeded by the E. of Hertford, Auguſt 1.

* M. of Rockingham, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; M. Dowdeſwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, D. of Grafton and Henry S. Conway, Secretaries of State; E. Winchelſea, Preſident of Council; D. of Newcaſtle, Privy Seal; Ch. Townſhend, Paymaſter of the Forces; L. Barrington, Secretary at War; L. Edgecomble, Tr. of the Houſehold, and Vᵗ Howe, of the Navy.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The late act† reſpecting the trade of America is loudly complained of in the colonies, on account of the oppreſſion to which they were expoſed from thoſe who were appointed to execute it, and its interference with a very lucrative trade which had been carried on with the Spaniſh W. India ſettlements. † See 1764.

* An act is paſſed for laying a ſtamp duty in America. This act was founded on the juſt principle of making every part of the King's dominions contribute to the ſupport of that government by which it is protected. But it tended to eſtabliſh a power in the Britiſh legiſlature to tax the colonies without their conſent, which they had not yet acknowledged. And being paſſed at a time when their minds were ſoured by the late unpopular acts, when the ſpirit of independency which their anceſtors had carried from Gᵗ Britain was increaſed by proſperity, and when the danger which they had formerly been expoſed to from the French ſettlements was removed by the terms of the late peace, and they were become leſs dependent for ſecurity on the mother country, it produced the effect which was expected by thoſe who were well acquainted with their ſentiments, of kindling their diſſatisfaction into rage.

* Several of the colonies having already expreſſed a denial of the requiſition of the mother country reſpecting ſtamps, the firſt continental congreſs is now held to concert means of redreſs.

The American merchants enter into engagements with each other to diſcontinue their orders for goods till the ſtamp act ſhall be repealed.

* A ſociety of arts, manufactures and commerce is inſtituted at N. York; & markets opened for home-made goods.

* The Iſle of Man is purchaſed of the Duke of Athol by the Crown at the price of 70,000£

** In conſequence of a repreſentation of the diſtreſs of the ſilk weavers, various acts are paſſed to promote the Engliſh ſilk manufacture.

* General warrants, except in caſes of high treaſon, are declared illegal, by an opinion delivered by Lord Camden in the Court of Common Pleas.

REVENUE, &c. — —

* The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 7,763,090£

Imports 10,889,742£

* The Britiſh Society of Artiſts is incorporated by charter.

Exports 14,550,507£

* Witchel's marine table for finding the longitude by the lunar method is approv'd by the Bᵈ of Longitude and 1000£ granted him.

* Edward Francis, Chev. de Sᵗ George dies at Rome, where he had reſided near 50 years.

* Death of the Dauphin, aged 39.—The D. of Berry, his ſon, now became Dauphin.

FRANCE —

* The King demands 12,000,000 livres of the clergy as a free gift. A grant of 8,000,000 was made; but it was accompanied with a repreſentation of the burdens laid on them and of the infringement of their rights.

* The Pope's bull in favour of the Jeſuits is ſuppreſſed by the Parliament of Paris.

* Death of Don Philip, Duke of Parma, the King's brother, aged 44.

* Marriage of the Prince of Aſturias to the Princeſs Louiſa of Parma.

SPAIN — —

* A Society is eſtabliſhed at Corunna for the improvement of Agriculture.

* A formidable inſurrection of the ſlaves and others at Quito.——It is appeaſed by the interpoſition of the Biſhop, on condition of the ſlaves receiving their freedom, an exemption from tribute and the exile of all European foreigners.

ITALY — —

* The Pope by his decree confirms the inſtitution of the Jeſuits.

* He deprives all murderers of ſanctuary in churches, &c. whither they had been accuſtomed to fly for refuge.

TURKEY —

* The Vizier is beheaded for not exerting himſelf in ſuppreſſing the inſurrection of the Georgians, who revolted to relieve themſelves from the tribute of their fineſt women ſent to the Sultan's Seraglio.

Eᵗ INDIES

Sʳ Robert Fletcher, on whom the command devolved by the recall of Gen. Monro, marching from Benares forces the enemy to retire, and reduces the forts of Chandá Geer and Eliabad, the capital of the Gorrah country at the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges.

* Mir Jaffier Ali Cawn dies, and his ſon, Najiem Ali Cawn, is raiſed to the office of Nabob of Bengal by the Governor and Council.

* Sujah Doula ſtrengthens his army with a reinforcement from the Marattas with whom he formed an alliance.

* Gen. Carnac, Commander of the Britiſh forces, defeats the allies at Calpi; after which Sujah Doula voluntarily ſurrenders himſelf.

* Lᵈ Clive arrives as Commander in Chief and Governor of Bengal; inveſted, together with a ſelect committee,‡ with unlimited power.

* He joins the army at Eliabad; where he concludes a treaty with Sujah Doula and the Mogul, by which the former was reſtored upon advantageous terms, and the latter inveſted the Company with the Duanne† of Bengal. This appointment, which was the ſource of great wealth to the Company, was the means of horrid cruelties to the natives.

‡ Himſelf & 4 others.

† Receivership of the revenue.

Jan. — July — Dec.

RUSSIA —
- Count Repnin, the Empreſs's Ambaſſador at Warſaw, joins the Engliſh and Pruſſian Miniſters, M. Wroughton and M. Benoit, in meaſures for reinſtating the oppreſſed Diſſidents in the rights which were ſecured to them by the treaty of Oliva.

- Marriage of the Prince Royal to the Princeſs Sophia Magdelena of Denmark.

SWEDEN —
- The liberty of the preſs is eſtabliſhed by law.—This noble privilege was under the controul of that factious ariſtocracy of which the Swediſh government now conſiſted, and was made entirely ſubſervient to its views.
- A commotion is occaſioned by the refuſal of the claſs of peaſants to admit a repreſentative who was legally elected by the diſtrict of Weden.—Three of the ringleaders were taken, tried and hanged; and the commotion ceaſed.

- Death of FREDERICK V^th^, aged 42, and acceſſion of CHRISTIAN VIIth aged 17.

DENMARK
- Marriage of the Princeſs Louiſa to Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel.§ § See 1764.
- Marriage of the King to the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, youngeſt ſiſter of the King of Great Britain.
- Marriage of the Princeſs Sophia to the King of Sweden.

POLAND —
- Death of Staniſlaus, titular King of Poland.—He was elected King of Poland July 1704, under the auſpices of Charles XIIth of Sweden, but was forced to quit the throne upon the reverſe which took place in that monarch's fortune in 1709. He was re-elected Sep. 1733; and abdicated in 1736, when he was put in poſſeſſion of Lorrain and Bar by reſignation of the late Emperor Francis Stephen.
- The Government and Diet of Poland having, regardleſs of the treaty of Oliva, which ſecured certain rights to the Diſſidents of the Greek and Reformed Churches, ſuffered them to be oppreſſed and injured, the Powers who were guarantees of that treaty interpoſe in their behalf by memorials to the Diet.‡ ‡ England, Pruſſia, Ruſſia & Denmk.

PRUSSIA —
- This year the King eſtabliſhed a French adminiſtration in the Department of Finance.—This change, which gave great diſſatisfaction to his ſubjects, was imputed to the advice of Helvetius.
- The King is much aſſiſted in the improvements made in agriculture, &c. at this period by M. Berkendoff,† whoſe activity and abilities recommended him to the King's notice during the late war, and who was now more uſefully employed in draining the moraſſes, cultivating the waſte lands and rebuilding the towns in Pomerania and the New Marche.—He alſo uſed means to prevent the oppreſſion of the peaſants by their lords. † He had been page to Pr. Leopold of Deſſau.

GERMANY, &c. — —
- Marriage of Prince Albert of Saxony, to the Archdutcheſs M. Chriſtiana Joſepha.
- The republic of Geneva rejects the mediation of France in ſettling the diſtracted affairs of that ſtate.

HOLLAND
- The Prince Stadtholder, being now of the age of 18, takes the adminiſtration upon him.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM.
- Marriage of the Duke of Glouceſter to the Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole.
- Birth of Charlotte Auguſta Matilda, Princeſs Royal of England.
- The Princeſs Caroline Matilda, youngeſt ſiſter of his Majeſty, is married by proxy to the King of Denmark.

STATE APP.
- The Duke of Richmond, Secretary of State.
- The Duke of Grafton, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor; E. Northington, Preſident of the Council; E. Chatham, Privy Seal; E. Shelburne, Secretary of State; C. Townſhend, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord North and G. Cooke, joint Paymaſters, and E. of Briſtol, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Sr C^s^ Saunders, Firſt L^d^ of Admiralty (ſucc. by Sr E. Hawke in Dec.) and the D. of Ancaſter, Maſter of the Horſe.

LAW APP.
- Sr J^n^ Eardly Wilmot, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; W. de Gray, Attorney General, and Ed. Willes, Solicitor.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL
- In conſequence of petitions from the principal commercial towns in Great Britain, reſpecting the decreaſe in their trade, owing to the ſtamp duty in America, the act by which it was laid is now repealed. At the ſame time an act is paſſed to declare the right of the King and Parliament of Great Britain to make laws of ſufficient force to bind the colonies, and his Majeſty's ſubjects in them, in all caſes whatſoever.
- The above act, which chiefly intereſted the colonies, was followed by another which was very agreeable to the mother country, viz. the repeal of the cyder act.—Theſe popular acts and the means uſed by government and by public-ſpirited and benevolent individuals to relieve the diſtreſſes of the poor, occaſioned by the dearth of corn, &c. ſerved to render the proſpect, with which this year commenced, leſs gloomy.
- The affair of the Canada bills is finally adjuſted by the Courts of London and Verſailles.
- An act is paſſed, in compliance with the wiſhes of the W. India merchants, &c. for opening ſeveral free ports, under certain reſtrictions, in the Weſt Indies.
- A commercial treaty is ſigned with Ruſſia, which promiſed great advantage to both ſtates.

REVENUE, &c. — —
- The ſum total of ſupplies for 1766 was 8,273,280£ Imports 11,475,775£——Exports 14,024,964£
- An act is paſſed for carrying a canal from the Merſey through Staffordſhire. This work, which is called the Grand Trunk, communicates with others that are gradually extending an inland navigation thro' every part of the kingdom where a ſpirit of improv^t^ or enterpriſe prevails.

Inſurrections take place in Britanny in conſequence of the ſuſpenſion of their Parliament.

FRANCE —
- The Parliament of Britanny having lately been diſſolved for its firm oppoſition to the meaſures of the Court, and ſeveral others having ſince preſented ſpirited remonſtrances in its favour, the King comes to Paris and holds a bed of juſtice for the purpoſe of hearing them. He concludes his addreſs upon this occaſion by ſaying, "That he will not ſuffer an aſſociation to be formed in his kingdom which may grow into a confederacy of reſiſtance."
- A remonſtrance is now preſented to the King by the Parliament of Britanny reminding him of his coronation oath. The King in his anſwer tells them that his oath was to God alone.
- Gen. Lally is tried, condemned and executed for miſconduct in the E. Indies. This was imputed to the influence of ſome men in power who feared that their own conduct might be impeached.

- Death of the Queen Dowager, the King's mother, aged 73.

SPAIN — —
- The King, influenced by his own habits and the advice of his Premier, Squillaci, an Italian, attempts to introduce the French mode of Dreſs. But an inſurrection is occaſioned by the publication of the edict for that purpoſe, and Squillaci is forced to retire to Italy.
- The King, having baniſhed Squillaci and appointed Mouſquez his Miniſter of Finance, peace is reſtored.—A ſtrong inſtance of attachment to ancient habits. Theſe unhappy people had ſuffered themſelves to be deprived of their moſt valuable rights; and now raiſed a rebellion in defence of their ſlapt hats and long cloaks.

PORTUGAL
- The M. de Pombal, whoſe adminiſtration had been diſtinguiſhed by acts of public utility as well as his oppreſſive exerciſe of power, having felt the ill effect of the ruined ſtate of the army and navy and a defenceleſs frontier,† endeavours to remedy theſe evils. † See 1760.

TURKEY —
- About this time the Sultan introduces the art of printing at Conſtantinople.
- Prince Heraclius continues to aſſert the rights of the Georgians againſt the oppreſſion of the Porte.

GENERAL HISTORY.

VOYAGES -
- Cap. Wallis in the Dolphin, and Cap. Carteret in the Swallow ſloop, ſail, by order of the Britiſh government, to proſecute diſcoveries in the South Seas.—Cap. Wallis, who parted from the Swallow, April 1767, diſcovered the Otaheite Iſlands the enſuing July. The former returned in May, 1768. The latter in March, 1769.
- M. de Bougainville is ſent out by the French government with orders to ſurrender the Falkland or Malouine Iſles, (of which France had taken poſſeſſion in 1764) to Spain.‡ Having performed his commiſſion, he ſailed into the Pacific ocean, viſited the Otaheites, made various diſcoveries and returned in 1769. ‡ Claimed by Spain as belonging to her dominions in South America.

W^t^ INDIA -
- About this time a Society is formed on the Bermuda iſlands for the purpoſe of giving rewards to thoſe who ſhall make diſcovery or improvement in the arts, and to labourers who ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves by their honeſty and frugality; and for forming a collect^n^ of books on huſbandry,† &c. † Raynal, 307.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

The Empreſs, by her declaration to the King of Poland, demands that the Diſſidents ſhall be reſtored to their rights; and ſays that, in order to accompliſh this, ſhe finds herſelf obliged to order 30,000 men to enter Poland, who will not leave it till this object ſhall be attained.

The Ruſſian troops, which had inveſted the city of Warſaw ſince the meeting of the Diet, ſeize and carry away priſoners the Biſhops of Cracow and Kiovia and others who were hoſtile to the Empreſs's views.

The Empreſs orders a new code of laws to be digeſted; the perplexities and inconſiſtencies of the old laws having given occaſion to perpetual altercation.

POLAND —

The Diſſidents, finding that the interpoſition of the Proteſtant powers and of Ruſſia in their favour had not produced the deſired effect, enter into a confederacy at Sluck.

The Roman Catholics form confederacies throughout the kingdom.

The Diet meets; and, after much violent altercation, appoints a commiſſion to ſettle the affair of the Diſſidents.

The Commiſſioners determine, "that the Roman Catholic ſhall be conſidered as the predominant religion, and that the King ſhall be of it; but that the Diſſidents ſhall enjoy equal rights and immunities with the Roman Catholics.

PRUSSIA —

The friendſhip which had long ſubſiſted between the Courts of Berlin and the Hague is cemented by the marriage of the Princeſs Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina to the Prince of Orange.

GERMANY

Death of the Empreſs, Joſepha of Bavaria.

Death of the Archdutcheſs, M. El. Joſepha, who was contracted to the King of Naples.

HOLLAND

The alliance now formed with the Houſe of Brandenburg by the marriage of the Prince Stadtholder with the Princeſs Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, the King's niece, gives great ſatisfaction to the States.

ROYAL FAM.

Death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Birth of Prince Edward.

STATE APP.

V^t Townſhend ſucceeds the E. of Briſtol as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ford North ſucceeds C. Townſhend, deceaſed, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; E. Gower is appointed Preſident of the Council, and Th^s Townſhend, joint Paymaſter of the Forces.

LAW APP.

John Dunning, Solicitor General.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The Aſſembly of New York having, in oppoſition to an act of the laſt ſeſſion for providing the troops with neceſſaries, paſſed an act of Aſſembly, by which theſe proviſions are regulated in a mode of their own, an act is now paſſed by which the Governor, Council and Aſſembly of New York are prohibited from paſſing any act of Aſſembly till they have in every reſpect complied with the terms of the act of Parliament.

An act is paſſed impoſing duties on tea, paper, painters colours and glaſs imported into the colonies.

The inhabitants of Boſton, incenſed at the above duties, call a meeting and paſs various reſolutions for the encouragement of their own manufactures, and to diminiſh the trade of Great Britain.

Very warm conteſts having been occaſioned in the India Houſe by the diſcuſſion of the ſubject of increaſing the Company's dividend in conſequence of its late ſucceſſes† and its right of territorial acquiſitions, its affairs are brought before Parliament and ſubjected to the cogniſance of a committee of the Houſe of Commons. † See Settlements, 1766.

The grand queſtion reſpecting territorial acquiſitions is left undetermined; but a new arrangement is made by which the Company agreed, upon ſome advantages granted it, to pay government 400,000£ per annum for two years. A bill was alſo paſſed to reſtrain the raiſing the dividend to more than 10 per cent. till after the next meeting of Parliament.

REVENUE, &c. — —

* The ſum total of ſupplies for 1767 was 8,527,728£

* The quantity of linen ſtamped in Scotland this year was 13,224,557 yards, value 637,346£

N. B. In 1727 it was only 2,183,978 yards, value 103,312£—in 1747 it was 6,661,728 yards, value 262,866£

Imports 12,073,956£

Exports 13,844,511£

Death of the Dauphineſs, aged 35. She was daughter of Auguſtus King of Poland and M. Joſ. Ben. daughter of the Emperor Joſeph.

FRANCE —

An arret is publiſhed by the Parliament of Paris by which the Jeſuits who had been *indulged* with the liberty of ſtaying in the kingdom by the edict of 1764, are ordered to leave it in 15 days on pain of criminal proſecution.

The King ſends a reinforcement of troops to the aid of Genoa againſt the Corſicans.

SPAIN — —

The Jeſuits are baniſhed from Spain.—The King aſſigns no particular cauſe for his ſevere edict againſt this once powerful ſociety, but ſays in general terms that it proceeded from juſt and urgent cauſes which he reſerved in his own breaſt. It is imputed by ſome to their having inſtigated the late inſurrections; by others, on better grounds, to their conduct in Paraguay,* and to their intereſting themſelves deeply in trade, to the prejudice of other merchants, and to the example and influence of France.—Query: "Was not their immenſe wealth an object to an impoveriſhed ſtate?" * See Spain, 1769.

The Spaniſh Jeſuits are conveyed to Civita Vecchia; and, being refuſed admittance into the Papal dominions, are tranſported to Corſica, where they are ſuffered to reſide in the towns belonging to the Genoeſe.

The perſecution of the Jeſuits is extended to the Spaniſh colonies, and their property is confiſcated to the amount of above 16,000,000 ſterling.

ITALY — —

The Pope calls a congregation of Cardinals to conſider of the affair of the expulſion of the Jeſuits from Spain and the expediency of receiving them into the ſtate of the church; when it is determined in the negative.

The King of Naples follows the example of Spain in the expulſion of the Jeſuits; who are all now conducted to the frontiers of the Papal dominions.

General Paoli, the leader of the revolted Corſicans, makes himſelf maſter of the iſland of Capraja.—This extraordinary man, having gained an aſcendency over the Corſicans by his patriotic virtues, had not only introduced order into the civil departments and given greater effect to their military force, but had eſtabliſhed a new marine force which enabled him to diſtreſs the Genoeſe trade, and to perform this exploit.‡ ‡ See Italy, 1755.

TURK. &c.

The Dey of Algiers refuſes to pay tribute to the Porte, declaring that he had no occaſion for the protection of that ſtate.

A dangerous inſurrection takes place in the province of Montenero.

E^t INDIA —

Hyder Ali, who from an Indian Chieftain had by his intrepid ſpirit and political abilities poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of Canara and Myſore, rouſes the Niſam of the Decan, and other powers in the Peninſula of India, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Engliſh Company, which had by the late treaty with the Mogul acquired a power which rendered it formidable.

Gen. Smith is ſent with an army from Madraſs to oppoſe the progreſs of Hyder Ali who had invaded the Carnatic.

He defeats the army of Hyder Ali and his allies at Errour.

The Niſam of the Decan, leaving the alliance of Hyder Ali, joins that of the Company to whom he grants the Duanne of the Balagat Carnatic.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia — A body of Ruſſian troops purſuing a party of the Poliſh confederates to Balta in Leſſer Tartary, poſſeſs themſelves of the place, ſlaughter a great number of the inhabitants and pillage the town. This action, the unjuſtifiable part of which was imputed by the Ruſſians to the Haydamacks who were with the army, eventually afforded the Sultan a plea for declaring war againſt the Empreſs.§ § See Turkey 1769.

The Ruſſian Miniſter having been confined in the Caſtle of the Seven Towers upon his not giving a ſatisfactory anſwer to the Sultan's requiſition of the Empreſs's withdrawing her troops from Poland, ſhe prepares for war; happy to reſume the purſuit of the favourite object of the Ruſſ[n] Emperors, viz. the free paſſage of the Dardanelles.

Sweden — The repeated complaints of the people of the intolerable burden of taxes and the oppreſſions of the revenue officers induced the K. to require the Senate to call an extraordinary Diet for the purpoſe of redreſſing their grievances; and upon their refuſal he abdicated the crown.—The whole kingdom was a ſcene of diſorder; till the Senate, intimidated by the K's reſolute conduct, yeilded him the vict[y] and good order was reſtored.

Denmark — Birth of Frederick, Prince Royal of Denmark.

The King ſigns a treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, by which ſome differences reſpecting their territories in Holſtein are adjuſted.—A treaty is alſo concluded by the Courts of Peterſburg and Copenhagen with Hamburg, by which it is acknowledged to be a free city.

The Daniſh African trade is laid open and many regulations are made in the commercial ſyſtem.

Poland — The Grand Commiſſion, among other regulations, aſſigns to the King a yearly penſion of 1,500,000 florins.

The Commiſſion gives great offence to the Church of Rome by ſuppreſſing the juriſdiction of the Nunciature and ſubſtituting a ſynod, of which the Primate was to be Preſident, to determine eccleſiaſtical cauſes as the dernier reſort.

The Diet, (attended by a Ruſſian army to *enforce unanimity*) having confirmed the acts of the Commiſſion, is diſſolved.

Peace was ſcarcely reſtored, when new confederacies were formed, and the kingdom was again in arms to oppoſe that power which the Empreſs had aſſumed and by which ſhe had dictated the late regulations. In the conteſt which enſued, many battles were fought and many acts of outrage committed, but nothing deciſive was done.

Prussia — A diſpute having occurr'd between the King and his ſubjects of Neufchatel‡ reſpecting ſome acts of authority, he refers it to the Canton of Bern, as the head of the Helvetic Body, which decides in his favour; but the Neufchatelois refuſe to ſubmit to the decree. ‡ See 1707.

The Sieur Gaudot, the K's advocate who conducted the cauſe at Bern, is murdered in a fray on his return to Neufchatel.

The affair of the Neufchatelois is ſettled by 1400 men ſent to the aid of the magiſtrates.

Germany and Geneva — The alliance between the Houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon is ſtrengthened by the marriage of the A-dutcheſs Caroline to the King of Naples.

An Order is inſtituted in Saxony as the reward of military merit.—Its motto, "Virtuti in bello."

The civil war by which the Republic of Geneva had been diſtreſſed ſince the year 1765, is terminated by a plan of accommodation propoſed by the Great and Leſs Councils and acceded to by the General Council.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Royal Fam. — Death of the Princeſs Louiſa Ann, ſecond ſiſter of his Majeſty.

Birth of the Princeſs Auguſta Sophia.

State App. — V[t] Weymouth, Secretary for the North Department, and E. Hillſborough, for the Colonies.†—R. Rigby, Paymaſter of the Forces. † This office was now inſtituted.

V[t] Weymouth, Secretary for the Southern Department; E. Rochford, for the Northern, and E. Briſtol, Privy Seal.

Civil and Political — E. Hillſborough, Secretary for the Colonies, writes letters to the Governors of the ſeveral provinces, reſpecting the unjuſtifiable nature and dangerous tendency of the proceedings at Boſton, and calling upon their aſſemblies to diſcountenance them.

The diſpoſition of the populace of Boſton diſcovers itſelf in a tumult occaſioned by the ſeizure of a veſſel by the Board of Cuſtoms.

The Aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's Bay adopt the reſolutions of the Aſſembly of Boſton and ſend circular letters to the other provinces to repreſent the ill tendency of the late acts, and to propoſe means of oppoſing the effect of them.

The Aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's Bay refuſe to reſcind their late reſolution, as required by the Governor, and proceed to juſtify their conduct in a letter to E. Hillſborough.

A Convention of Commiſſioners aſſembles at Boſton.

The Convention having prepared a repreſentation of their conduct, to be tranſmitted to their agent in England, diſſolves itſelf. This occurrence was ſoon followed by the arrival of two regiments from Ireland under Gen. Gage. An event which had been ſome time apprehended and was one of the cauſes of public diſſatisfaction.

It having been enacted by a law of James I[st] "That a quiet enjoyment of any eſtate derived from the crown 60 years *before the paſſing of it* ſhall bar the crown from any right of ſuit for the recovery of it;" a motion is now made to amend this act by making 60 *years poſſeſſion in all future times* a bar againſt the claims of the crown. This motion, which was attended with a warm debate, was occaſioned by the reſumption of the foreſt of Inglewood, which had been enjoyed by the Dukes of Portland as appertaining to the honour of Penrith, granted to the firſt Duke by King William. See 1769.

The Parliament is diſſolved; and a new one meets, and *John Cuſt, Eſq.* is choſen Speaker.

John Wilkes is elected a Repreſentative for Middleſex, and great tumults‡ are occaſioned by his being deprived of the liberty of taking his ſeat, he having now ſurrendered himſelf in conſequence of the deciſion of the Court of King's Bench. ‡ Riot in St. George's Fields.

A partial change of miniſtry.

An act of the Iriſh legiſlature for limiting the duration of its Parliaments.

Revenue, &c. — The ſum total of ſupplies for 1768 was 8,335,746£ — Imports 11,878,661£

A Royal Academy of Arts is inſtituted in London. — Exports 15,117,982£

France — Death of the Queen, aged 65. She was the only daughter of Staniſlaus King of Poland, and was married to Lewis XVth in 1725.

The Premier,* piqued at the conduct of the Empreſs of Ruſſia in not joining the Auſtrian allies,† excites the neighbouring powers to oppoſe her. * Choiſeul. † See 1761.

The Parliament of Paris remonſtrates againſt the unlimited power of the Grand Council.

In conſequence of the Pope's refuſal to withdraw his brief reſpecting the D. of Parma,† the King ſeizes Avignon and the Venaiſſin. † See Italy.

By a treaty now ſigned with Genoa, the Republic cedes to his Majeſty its right to the Iſland of Corſica.*

Spain — A Commiſſion is appointed for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of the property of the Jeſuits, reforming the manners of the monaſtics and clergy, and reſtraining the authority of the eccleſiaſtical courts.

An ordinance is iſſued to prohibit the importation of painted linen, to promote the Spaniſh manufactures.

Italy — An ordinance is iſſued by the Duke of Parma forbidding his ſubjects to carry to Rome any cauſe that may ariſe in his dominions, and declaring all decrees, briefs, &c. that ſhall come from that Court null and void.—This was ſoon followed by a brief in which the Pope threatens the Duke with excommunication and claims the ſovereignty of his dutchy.

The Duke of Parma expels the Jeſuits and ſeizes their revenue; and his example is ſoon followed by the Knights of Malta.

The Courts of France, Spain, Venice and Vienna interpoſe in favour of the Duke of Parma.

The King of Naples ſeizes on Benevento, the D. of Modena claims the dutchy of Ferrara, and the King of France, Avignon.

The French ſtandard is hoiſted at Baſtia* but the Corſicans bravely defend their liberties and repulſe them in ſeveral actions. * See France.

General Hist.

Voyages — Cap. James Cook ſailed‡ this year, in the ſhip Endeavour, attended by M[r] Green, as aſtronomer, and M[r] Solander and Sir Jo[s] Banks, as naturaliſts, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus, (June 1769) and make diſcoveries in the South Seas.—The obſervation was made at Otaheite.—He afterwards diſcovered the Society Iſlands, made a ſurvey of N. Zealand and viſited N. Holland and New Guinea. Returned June 12, 1771. ‡ Auguſt 26

E[t] Indies — Mangalore, a port belonging to Hyder Ali, is reduced by a force ſent from Bombay.

While the Engliſh forces are engaged in Hyder Ali's dominions he ravages thoſe of their ally, the Nabob of Arcot.

Col. Wood, ſent with a ſtrong detachment from Madraſs, relieves the Carnatic by the deciſive victory of Mulwaggle.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

— Prince Gallitzin croſſes the Neiſter with the grand army and defeats a detachment of the Turkiſh forces of 30,000 men, under the walls of Choczim,† but is forced to repaſs that river; and Romanzow is foiled in an attack on the fortreſs of Oczakow.§

† On the W. banks of the Neiſter.

§ Capital of Budſiac Tartary.

· While the Gr[d] Vizier advances thro' Moldavia Pr. Gallitzin again croſſes the Neiſter and gains a ſecond victory near Choczim.

· Pr. Gallitzin repulſes the Vizier before Choczim but thinks it expedient to repaſs the Neiſter.

— He defeats the Turks with great ſlaughter in their attempts to croſs the Neiſter; and paſſing that river reduces Choczim. After which Prince Proſorowſki ravages Moldavia and Walachia, and reduces Jaſſy and Buchareſt.

* Gen. Romanzow ſucc[r] the victorious Gallitzin in his com[d] of the grand army, and is ſucc[d] by C[t] Panin‡ in the Ukraine.

‡ Brother of the Premier.

* The Empreſs inſtitutes a new Council for political and military affairs, of which ſhe is the Preſident.

SWEDEN —

. A Diet is aſſembled; and a great majority appearing on the ſide of the King, all the members of the Senate, except two, are accuſed of various offences and degraded from their ſeats.—The principal charge was oppoſing the convocation of the Diet.†

† See 1768.

POLAND —

The King applies to thoſe powers who are guarantees of the treaties of Carlowitz and Oliva for their friendly interpoſition in ſettling the affairs of his country, which ſtill continues a ſcene of civil war and devaſtation.—Nine Poliſh gentlemen, who now preſented themſelves at Warſaw with their arms cut off, by order of the Ruſſian General, were a ſpectacle that excited abhorrence againſt the inhuman perpetrator.

PRUSSIA —

· Marriage of the Prince Royal to the Princeſs Frederica Louiſa of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

. The King is honoured with a viſit from the Emperor at Neiſſe, and concerts with him the means of oppoſing the ambitious deſigns of the neighbouring ſtates.

GERMANY

· The Emperor viſits Rome at the time of the election of Clement XIVth; after which he goes to Milan and reforms the abuſes of admin. in that ſtate.

· Marriage of the Archdutcheſs Amelia to the Infant Duke of Parma.

· The Emp[r] enters into treaty with the K. of Pruſſia for the neutrality of Germany in caſe of war bet. France and England.

* The Empreſs Q. excites the jealouſy of the States of Holland by declaring Oſtend a free port, and by her attention to the trade of the Netherlands.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

. A petition is preſented to Parliament from a majority of the members of the Council of Maſſachuſet's Bay; the deſign of which was, to obtain a repeal of the late revenue acts relating to America.

· Various reſolutions are paſſed, declaring that the acts of the Houſe of repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay calling in queſtion the authority of the Supreme Legiſlature to make laws to bind the colonies in all caſes were illegal, and their circular letters unwarrantable; and that the proceedings of the Town Meeting at Boſton on the 12th of September, and its appointment of a Convention to be held on the 22[d] of September, were ſubverſive of government. And an addreſs of the ſame import is paſſed, after a powerful oppoſition by the united force of the Rockingham and Grenville parties.

. The matter of M[r] Wilkes's petition having been examined, his complaint is declared frivolous, and his aſperſions thrown on the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench groundleſs. And this declaration is followed by expulſion.

· A new writ having been iſſued for Middleſex, M[r] Wilkes is re-elected, no candidate having ſtood the pole againſt him.

· M[r] Wilkes's election is declared void on the grounds of his ineligibility.

· He is again elected by a majority of 1143 to 296 againſt M[r] Luttrel.

. A reſolution is paſſed, "that M[r] Luttrel ought to have been returned on the grounds of M[r] Wilkes's diſqualification," and the Clerk of the Crown is ordered to amend the return.

· A petition having been preſented againſt the deciſion, the reſolut[n] is confirm'd on the grounds of diſqualification implied by expulſion.

. E. Halifax, as Secretary of State,‡ is ſentenced by the Court of Common Pleas to pay M[r] Wilkes 4000£ damages for the ſeizure of his papers.

‡ 1763.

. By virtue of an act of Parliament a new agreement is made with the E. India Company, by which it is ſtipulated that it ſhall pay 400,000£ annually to government for five years; and that it ſhall be empowered to raiſe its dividend to 12½ per cent.

. A limitation act.*—The act of James I[st] having become ineffectual by efflux of time, an act is now paſſed which determines that the date of limitation "ſhall commence and be reckoned backward from the time of bringing any ſuit."‡

* See 1768.

‡ Blackſtone, 3. 307.

* The Eaſt India Company, finding it neceſſary to uſe ſome means to check the miſconduct of their agents in India, appoint Meſſ. Vanſittart, Scrafton and Ford, Commiſſioners for that purpoſe, who are ſent out with a naval force under S[r] John Lindſey; after a long altercation with government reſpecting the power with which the latter was to be inveſted.§

§ See Settlements, 1770.

REVENUE, &c. — —

* The ſum total of ſupplies for 1769 was 6,909,003£

· A Philoſophical Society is inſtituted in America.

Imports 11,908,560£

Exports 13,438,236£

. After having refuſed compliance with the numerous petitions and remonſtrances in favour of the Parliament of Britanny, the King now voluntarily reſtores it.

* About this time the Duke d'Aiguillon, Governor of Britanny, procures a ſentence of death to be paſſed againſt M. de Chalotais, Attorney General of that province, who had incurred his reſentment by his upright conduct in ſupport of the rights of its Parliament.

FRANCE —

* The D. de Choiſeul concludes a new ſubſidy-treaty with Sweden, at which Court he preſerves a great influence.

* While the Premier is ſtrengthening the ſtate by foreign alliances and increaſing its grandeur by the acquiſition of dominions, the national trade is threatened with ruin. The E. India Company this year became bankrupt, and the King by his arret laid the trade open to his ſubjects. The diſtreſs occaſioned by this event and other failures throughout the kingdom was increaſed by the reduct[n] of intereſt on the public debts. An expedit[t] w[h] the Min[r] found neceſſary to ſupply y[e] exigencies of y[e] ſtate.

Choiſeul. 1761. Italy.

SPAIN — —

oooooooooooo ooooooo The King ſtrengthens his navy.

oooo The Governor of Port Solidad maintains the King's right to Falkland's Iſland againſt the claim of Great Britain.

PORTUGAL

* Mazagan, the laſt fortreſs held by Portugal on the Coaſt of Morocco, falls into the hands of the Emperor of that ſtate, a Prince who had been imboldened by a conſcioufneſs of his abilities and national ſtrength to aſſert his independency of the Turkiſh Emperor, and who is now led by the ſame principle to avail himſelf of the weakneſs of the crown of Portugal.

· The Pope (Clement XIIIth) at the age of 76 falls a ſacrifice to the diſquietude occaſioned by his diſpute with the Duke of Parma.*

· Election of Cardinal Ganganelli, aged 64, by the name of CLEMENT XIVth

* See 1767.

ITALY — —

* The Pope ſteadily refuſes to cede his right to the dominions ſeized by the Kings of France and Naples, or to aboliſh the order of Jeſuits; but withdraws the brief iſſued by his predeceſſor againſt the Duke of Parma.

. The Corſicans perſevere in the defence of their freedom till overpowered by a reinforcement brought by the C[t] de Vaux; when Paoli, with the ſmall remains of his army, cut his way through the ſurrounding forces and eſcaped to Leghorn.

France. Ruſſia

oooooo Kerim Guerai, Khan of the Tartars, makes great devaſtation in New Servia. He died on his return, and Guelet Guerai§ was appointed Khan.

§ His nephew

TURKEY — —

* The Grand Seignior, who profeſſed to have made war with Ruſſia to deliver Poland from the oppreſſion of that power, now threatens with his ſevereſt enmity all thoſe Poles who do not aſſiſt him in his patriotic views.

· The Vizier is depoſed in conſeq. of his ill ſucceſs,* and Moldovani Ali Pacha, a man of enterpriſing ſpirit, ſucceeds him.

* See Ruſſia.

oooooooo Hyder Ali, paſſing the Britiſh army in the Carnatic, advances within a few miles of Madraſs.

EAST INDIA —

. A treaty of peace and alliance, offenſive and defenſive, is concluded by the Governor of Madraſs with Hyder Ali, by which they each agreed to reſtore their conqueſts, and ſtipulated the number of troops to be ſupplied in caſe either was attacked.

* Renewal of the treaty with Sujah Doula, by which he is reſtrained from increaſing his forces beyond a number ſpecified.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA

Romanzow penetrates into Moldavia, while Panin and Prosorowski are employed in Bessarabia, and Berg in Crim Tartary.

He defeats an army under the Khan of the Crimea on the Larga.

Advancing along the Pruth towards its confluence with the Danube, he gives battle to the Grand Vizier, who had marched to the relief of the Khan, and gaining a decisive victory‡ forces him to repass that river.

While Count Panin reduces Bender, Gen. Prosorowski ravages the country of the Budziac Tartars, and at last concludes a treaty of alliance with them.

The fleet under Ad[l] Orlow and Spiritoff sails from Minorca, where it had winter'd, and reduces the fortresses of Navarino, Coron & Patras.*

Orlow being reinforced by Ad[l] Elphinston attacks the Turks in the Channel of Scio and forces them to retire to the Bay of Cisme.

Commodore Greig sets fire to and destroys the whole Turkish fleet except one man of war in the harbour of Cisme.

‡ At Kla...

* Afterwards recovered by the Turks.

DENMARK

A sudden change is made in the Danish ministry; C[t] Holke, the King's favourite, with C[ts] Reventlau and Kozencrantz being dismissed.

An unsuccessful expedition against Algiers.

POLAND

The misery of this unhappy state, which had so long been the victim of civil war and foreign oppression, is now increased by the pestilence which desolated several of its provinces.

PRUSSIA

The Dantzickers having forbidden the Prussians to levy men in their city, and the postmaster refusing to pass some goods w[h] came from the Prussian resident without examination, the K. takes the opportunity of levying 75,000 ducats on them.

GERMANY

A dispute betw. the El[r] Palatine and the Dutch, relative to the navigation of the Rhine, is adjusted by the Courts of Vienna and Berlin.

The Court of Vienna is alarmed at the rapid progress of the Russian arms in Moldavia and Walachia.

The Emperor, attended by Pr. Kaunitz, has a second interview with the King of Prussia at Neustadt; where they concert measures for effecting a peace in the North, which are forwarded by Pr. Henry of Prussia, now at Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM.

Birth of the Princess Elizabeth.

STATE APP.

Charles Yorke, Chancellor.

S. S. Smith, H. Bathurst, and R. Aston, Commissioners of the Great Seal, on the death of Ch. Yorke.

Lord North, First Lord of the Treasury, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, and E. Halifax, Privy Seal.

E. Rochford, Secretary of State for the Southern Departm[t] v. E. Weymouth, and E. Sandwich, for the North[n]

LAW APP.

Edward Thurlow, Solicitor General, on the resignation of John Dunning.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The diversity of opinion upon the subject of the Middlesex election appears in the petitions and addresses now presented by the great cities, towns and counties; the former treating the exclusion of M[r] Wilkes as a violation of the rights of election, the latter treating his re-election as an insult shewn to the Parliament. (*Sir Fl. Norton is elected Speaker.*)

A change of ministry.

The affair of M[r] Wilkes's election is debated with great warmth in both Houses. A motion is made in a grand committee "that Parl[t] in the exercise of its jurisdiction ought to judge of elections by the law of the land and the practice of Parliament." This was carried; but with this amendment, "that the judgment of the House in the case of J. Wilkes was agreeable to the law and authorized by the practice of Parliament."

Repeal of part of the act which imposed a duty on certain articles imported into the colonies, leaving only the duty on tea as a test of the right of the British legislature.

A petition and remonstrance is presented to the throne by the city of London, praying the dissolution of Parliament and the removal of evil Ministers.—This was followed by an address from Parliament, upon the perversion of the right of petitioning the throne.

Act for regulating the proceedings of the House of Commons on controverted elections, called, from its author, the Grenville act; the object of which was to promote dispatch and prevent the ill effects of partiality or inattention.

Acts to encourage the growth of hemp and flax, and for granting a bounty on Irish and British linens.

Act for registering the price of corn.

REVENUE, &c.

The sum total of the supplies for this year was 7,455,042£ — Imports 12,216,937£

The Dock-yard at Portsmouth is fired.—Damage 149,880£ — Exports 14,266,653£

About this time Black Friars Bridge in London was completed.—It cost 152,840£

GENERAL HIST.

FRANCE

Marriage of the Dauphin to the Archdutchess M. Antoinetta of Austria.

The D. de Choiseul (acc. to the K. of Prussia's Mem.) fomented the dispute betw. G[t] Britain and Spain with a view of renewing the war with the latter.† — † See Spain, 1769, 1770.

He avails himself of the information given him by the Parliament of Britanny respecting the iniquitous proceedings of the D. d'Aiguillon against M. de Chalotais, and saves his life by his interposition, when the scaffold was erected for his execution.‡ — ‡ See 1769.

A prosecution is commenced by the Attorney General of the Parliament of Paris, assisted by the Attorney General of that of Britanny, against the D. d'Aiguillon for his illegal proceedings against M. de Chalotais.

The King, finding that the heavy charges against the D. d'Aiguillon, his favourite, were likely to be proved, holds a bed of justice in order to stop the process.

The Parliament of Paris publishes an arret, forbidding the Duke to take his seat or exercise the functions of the peerage till his character should be cleared by a legal trial. This was followed by a royal arret annulling that of the Parliament.

Strong remonstrances are made to the throne by the Princes of the blood, the Parliament of Paris, and other Parliaments.

The King holds a bed of justice, reproaches the members in severe terms, and causes their decrees to be erased.

The Parliament of Paris issues an arret declaring their intentions to persevere in carrying truth to the foot of the throne.

Madame du Barre is about this time introduced to the King by the D. d'Aiguillon as a means of supplanting the D. de Choiseul.† — † See 1771

SPAIN

The British Commanders on Falkland Island being overpowered by the forces sent against them by the Spanish Governor, are forced to submit to a capitulation.

ITALY

The Republic of Venice and other Italian states, and the Knights of Malta refuse to interest themselves in the war between Russia and the Porte.

The King of Sardinia, who had promoted the trade of his dominions by declaring Nice and Villa-Franca free ports, by improving the communication with those ports and ordering canals to be dug, now publishes a new code of laws to facilitate the administration of justice.

TURKEY

The Grand Vizier, taking advantage of the absence of the Russian troops during the winter, recovers Walachia and the lower part of Moldavia, and thus opens a communication with Bessarabia and the Tartars.

The campaign in Moldavia and the Ukraine is signalized by a series of disastrous events on the side of the Turks.* — * See Russia

The destruction of the Turkish fleet at Cisme gives the Russians an ascendency in the Archipelago, but they are prevented from effecting their great object, the passage of the Dardanelles, by the attent[n] paid to batteries, castles, &c.

The distresses of the Turkish government are increased by the revolt and usurpation of Ali Bey in Egypt; whose enterprising genius leads him to raise himself to the throne of the antient Sultans of that country.

E[t] INDIA

The province of Bengal, the Duanne of which had been assign'd to the Company by the Mogul, is at this time reduc'd to extreme distress by the heavy duties laid in consequence of that investment, and the dreadful famine occasioned by the monopoly of rice,† &c. &c. — † History of India, p.18..

Arrival of Sir John Lindsey at Madrass.—The Aurora, which carried the Supervisors, was lost in the Indian Seas.

A dispute between him and the Presidency taking place respecting his powers‡ as Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, they decline attending him to the Nabob of Arcot. He however has a conference with that Prince and gives and receives assurances of amity. — ‡ Civil hist. 1769.

Jan. July Dec.

A defenſive plan of operations is adopted on the ſide of Walachia in order to bring a greater force againſt the Crimea.

RUSSIA — Prince Dolgorucki, who had ſucceeded Count Panin in his command,† reduces the important fortreſs of Precop at the entrance of the peninſula, garriſoned with 50,000 men under the Khan Selim Gueray, and overruns the Crimea.

† Romanſow commanded in chief.

Gen. Eſſen ſucceeds Pr. Repnin in the command of his detachment and is ſoon after defeated by the Turkiſh General Mouſſon Oglow; but takes a ſevere revenge by a victory over him near Buchareſt.—This event was followed by ſeveral other advantages gained on the ſide of Bulgaria.

The war in the Mediterranean is attended with no ſignal event; but is deſtructive to the trade of the Levant.

SWEDEN — Death of Frederick I^st, aged 60, and acceſſion of his ſon, GUSTAVUS III^d

The K. returns from Paris where he was at the time of his father's death. He was employed in negotiating a new ſubſidy-treaty with the C^t of Verſailles, and forming an arrangement for the payment of an arrear of 6,000,000 livres due upon the old treaty.

POLAND — Poland ſtill continues to exhibit a complicated ſcene of miſery. Every meaſure of government is dictated by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador.—the Catholic confederates, more and more incenſed at this national diſgrace, grow more reſolute; and the country, whoſe luxuriant ſoil might, with proper cultivation, afford plentiful ſupplies of grain to other nations, is ſcarcely able to ſupport the mutinous bodies of its own people and the foreign troops which infeſt it.—See Pruſſia.

An event now occurs which ſhews the total want of a regular police, and the extreme depravity to which the human mind, inured to acts of cruelty, is capable of ſinking. The confederates, deeming their ſovereign a partiſan of the Empreſs of Ruſſia who had raiſed him to the throne, arreſt him in the ſtreets of Warſaw by night, and forcing him from his coach drag him between two horſemen to Willanow, ſix miles from the city. When all the villains, actuated by fear or remorſe, eſcaped, except the ringleader, Koczinſki, who made his peace with the King, and attended him back to Warſaw.

PRUSSIA — The King, finding the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Empreſs Queen bent on extending their frontiers, propoſes, as a means of accommodating them, of reſtoring peace, and increaſing his own power, the ſcheme of rifling the unfortunate and defenceleſs King of Poland of the moſt valuable parts of his dominions. Which meets with ſome oppoſition, becauſe each had formed plans of aggrandizement which were deemed more advantageous.

GERMANY Marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand with the Princeſs Beatrix d'Eſte, heireſs of the Duke of Modena.

The Empreſs Queen, apprehenſive of danger from the progreſs of the Ruſſian arms towards Hungary, forms a ſecret treaty of alliance with the Porte, and ſends an army to ſeize on the lordſhip of Zips in Poland, to which ſhe pretended a right.*

* Pruſſian memoirs, 1. 45.

She, with ſome reluctance, gives up the plan of extending her dominions by means of the Turkiſh alliance, and coaleſces with the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs in their plan of dividing Poland.

ROYAL FAM. Birth of Prince Erneſt Auguſtus.

Marriage of the Duke of Cumberland to Ann, daughter of E. Carhampton, widow of Charles Horton, Eſq.

STATE APP. E. Suffolk, Lord Privy Seal; E. Sandwich, Firſt Lord of Admiralty; E. Halifax, Secretary of State, and Lord Apſley, Lord Chancellor.

E. Suffolk ſucceeds E. Halifax, deceaſed, as Secr. of State for the Northern Department; and the D. of Grafton, Privy Seal.

LAW APP. Sir W. de Gray, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas: Edw. Thurlow, Attorney General, and Al. Wedderburne, Solicitor.

A declaration is ſigned by Prince Mazerano, the Spaniſh Miniſter, by which Port Egmont on Falklands is ceded to Great Britain, the iſlands remaining in the hands of the Spaniſh Monarch.

Port Egmont is ſurrendered to Great Britain.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL A complaint having been laid before the Houſe of Commons by one of its members againſt certain printers for printing the ſpeeches made in that aſſembly and miſrepreſenting the ſubſtance of them, a motion is made for proceeding againſt them.

The Lord Mayor having committed a meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons to priſon for apprehending a printer by virtue of the Speaker's warrant, without being backed by a city magiſtrate, is ſummoned before the Houſe.—After very warm debates, in which the rights of the city and the privileges of the Houſe are ſupported by their reſpective advocates, the Mayor is committed to the Tower for a breach of privilege in apprehending the meſſenger of the Houſe under pretence of an affault.

REVENUE, &c. — The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 7,158,779£

The value of the linen and linen yarn exported from Ireland this year was 1,895,000£

In 1701 it was only 43,000£: in 1721, 214,000£: in 1741, 509,000£: in 1761, 1,241,000£

Imports 12,821,995£ Exports 17,161,146£

WHEAT per Qr. al. 7s. 2d. Winchester buſhel.

Marriage of the Count de Provence to the Princeſs M. Joſ. Louiſa of Savoy.

Madame du Barre acquires an aſcendency over her royal paramour and undermines the D. de Choiſeul.

The Duke de Choiſeul, who had been repreſented to the King as having endeavoured to involve the Houſe of Bourbon in the war with Great Britain, is diſmiſſed by his Sovereign with expreſſions of diſpleaſure, and his rival, the Duke d'Aiguillon, the patron of Madame du Barre, is ſoon after appointed Premier.

FRANCE — On the diſmiſſion of Choiſeul the proceedings againſt the Parliament of Paris are reſumed.—By the mouth of their Preſident they deſire the King to withdraw his edict and ſuffer the law to take its courſe againſt the Duke d'Aiguillon or accept their employments.

The houſes of the members are beſet by a party of muſquetaires; and on their refuſing to ſubmit to the King's will they are exiled, and a new Parliament is inſtituted.

In order to curb the power of the Parliament of Paris, which extended from Lyons to Arras, a ſcheme propoſed by the Chancellor Maupeou, the chief adviſer of the King's arbitrary meaſures, for dividing it into ſix diſtricts, is now carried into execution.

The King by his edict confirms the new tribunals and alſo a new code of laws drawn up by Maupeou, in defiance of the oppoſition made by the Peers, Princes of the blood and Parliament of Rouen.

TURKEY — The reduction of Precop by Ruſſia is a diſaſter of a very mortifying nature to the Sultan, as it gave his enemy the command of the Morea, the independency of which had long been the ſubject of conteſt with that power.

Mouſſon Oglow, who had the command of a detachment in Walachia, defeats the Ruſſians.

He ſuffers a ſignal defeat near Buchareſt and the Ruſſians extend their conqueſts into Bulgaria.

Negotiations for peace are carried on by the mediation of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin; but the demands of Ruſſia were ſuch as even the preſent calamitous ſtate of the Turkiſh empire would not induce the Sultan to accede to, viz. the ceſſion of the Crimea, of Budziac and Little Tartary with Moldavia and Walachia, and the navigation of the Don, the Nieper and the Danube.

Ali Bey becomes more formidable to the Porte from the ſupport given him by the Cheik Daher & oth^r Aſiatic powers.† † See 1770.

E^t INDIA — The Preſidency of Madraſs have warm altercations with Sir John Lindſey on the ſubject of his interference with their political affairs, which rendered the Company leſs reſpectable in the eyes of the Indian powers.

The Nabob of the Carnatic having involved himſelf in a war with the Rajah of Tanjour, the Preſidency of Madraſs is induced by motives of policy to aid him with a body of troops under Gen. Smith.

Hyder Ali, being at war with the Marattas, makes application in 1770 and 1771 to the Company for the troops ſtipulated by the treaty of 1769.—Provoked by their refuſal he became afterwards their inveterate enemy.† † See 1779.

[1772]

Jan. — July — Dec.

RUSSIA –

- The negotiations† for peace which had been carried on without effect by the mediation of the Emperor and King of Pruſſia are now reſumed by the Grand Vizier and Gen. Romanzow and an armiſtice ſigned at Giurgewo.
- The treaties of peace open'd at Foczani* and Bucharest are render'd ineffectual by the great demands of the Empreſs.
- In conſequence of the treaty with the Courts of Berlin and Vienna for the partition of Poland, the Empreſs takes poſſeſſion of all Poliſh Livonia, with the palatinates of Witepſk, Mſciſlaw and part of thoſe of Poloczk and Minſk.

† Turkey, 1771.

* Count Orlow was the Ruſſian Mia.

SWEDEN –

- Coronation of King ADOLPHUS III[d]† In order to prepare the way for the accompliſhment of his grand deſign of effecting a change in the govern[t] of his kingdom he not only ſigns the uſual capitulations, by which the rights of the various orders of his ſubjects were ſecured, but threatens with his diſpleaſure whoever ſhould propoſe an infringement of them or the extenſion of the regal power.
- An inſurrection is made in Schonen by one of the royal partiſans to oppoſe the uſurped authority of the Senate.
- The Senators, apprized of the real object of the revolt in Schonen by the arrival of Gen. Rudbeck from that province, give orders for ſubduing it, without conſulting the King; and form a deſign of ſeizing his perſon.
- The King who had ſecured the troops that were at Stockholm in his intereſts, counterplots the Senators; and attending the Senate Houſe agreeably to their ſummons, when the deſign of ſeizing his perſon was propoſed, he gives the ſignal to his guards, and arreſting the Senators commits them to priſon.
- He ſecures the abſolute power which he had aſſumed by a new conſtitution. By this the appointment of the Senate was veſted in the crown.—The States are to be aſſembled by the King—they are to deliberate only on ſuch ſubjects as are propoſed by him—they are to lay taxes, except in emergency, when they are to be levied by the King. He is to have the comm[d] of the army, navy and finances.—And thus the tyranny of a few perſons was exchanged for the tyranny of one.

† The K. inſtituted the Order of Waſa on his account.

DENMARK

- A plot is formed by the Queen Dowager and a party of the Nobles for depriving C[ts] Struenſee and Brandt of the power which they had engroſſed to the excluſion of C[ts] Bernſtorff and Rantſau and other old Miniſters.—They are tried, condemned and executed for treaſonable deſigns againſt the K's power.—The Q. in conſequence retired to Zell; and the Q. Dow[r] and her partiſans govern'd the ſtate.

POLAND –

- The plan of partition having been agreed upon, and the parties having found ſome antiquated claims as a ſalvo for their conſciences and a pretext in the eyes of the world, a treaty for that purpoſe is ſigned by them.
- The partitioning powers, having each ſeized the part allotted, juſtify their acts by manifeſtos ſetting forth their ancient claims to them. Theſe are anſwered by a counter declaration from the State of Poland. But not having force to oppoſe their united powers, nor allies, who were intereſted in maintaining its juſt cauſe, it is at laſt forced to ſubmit to the diſmemberment determined among them.†

† See 1773.

PRUSSIA –

- The King takes poſſeſſion of part of Great Poland and all the territories of Pruſſia and Pomerania which had been poſſeſſed by the Ks. of Poland under the name of Poliſh Pruſſia, as having appertained to the Dukes of Pomerania and Stettin, except the free cities of Dantzick and Thorn, which he diſtreſſed by heavy tributes, &c. which crippled their trade.

GERMANY

- The Empreſs Queen ſeizes on the royal ſalt-mines of Wielickza and Bochinia, which were the principal ſource of the King's private revenue, and poſſeſſes herſelf alſo of the province of Sandomir and part of the palatinate of Cracovia and Podolia,* by virtue of an antient claim as Queen of Hungary.

* 300 miles by 200.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM.

- Death of Auguſta Princeſs Dowager of Wales, daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe Gotha, aged 53.

STATE APP.

- E. Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards Firſt Lord of Trade.
- E. Harcourt ſucceeds E. Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant.

LAW APP.

- Sir S. Stafford Smythe, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- A bill is brought in, but paſſed in the negative, to quiet the poſſeſſions of the ſubject againſt the dormant claims of the church.
- Upon the grounds of a petition offered to be preſented by a number of clergymen and others for relief from ſubſcription to the 39 Articles of Faith, a motion is made for a bill for that purpoſe, which is carried in the negative by a great majority.†
- An act is paſſed for prohibiting any deſcendant of the body of George II[d] (other than the iſſue of Princeſſes married into foreign families) from marrying without the King's conſent ſignified under the Great Seal.

† A ſecond attempt in 1773 proved unſucceſsful

- Upon a repreſentation of the maleadminiſtration of the affairs of the E. India Company an act is paſſed for the appointment of a ſelect committee of 31 members to inquire into the ſtate of the affairs of that Company in India.
- A Committee of Secrecy, conſiſting of 13 members of the Houſe of Commons, is appointed for India affairs.

MILITARY

- Various inſurrections having taken place among the Caribs of S[t] Vincents, (excited by ill treatment from the commiſſioners of ſale at the concluſion of the laſt war, who had deprived them of their lands without giving them an equivalent) two regiments are now ſent from America to aid the forces already in that iſland in ſubduing them.

REVENUE, &c.

- The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 7,186,253£
- Negroes are adjudged free, when in England, by a deciſion of the Court of King's Bench.

Imports 14,508,715£
Exports 18,732,379£

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 10s. 8d. Winchester buſhel.

FRANCE –

- The reconciliation which had taken place between the King and the Princes of the blood had been a means of appeaſing the civil diſſentions; but the kingdom was ſtill in an unproſperous ſtate. The King, who had loſt the appellation of *bien aime* by his proceedings againſt the Parliaments, now incurred the contempt of his people by the inſolent ſtate which he ſuffered his miſtreſs to aſſume.—His Miniſters were ſo deteſted that every meaſure became unpopular—the provinces were diſtreſſed by a dearth of corn.—The finances of the ſtate were ſo deranged as to make it difficult to perform its engagements with foreign powers; and the national trade languiſhed for want of public credit.

SPAIN – –

- The Viceroy of Peru takes poſſeſſion of the iſland of Chiloe on the coaſt of Chili in the name of his Sovereign.
- The Spaniſh Viceroy is alarmed by a formidable inſurrection of the Chileſe; who forming a body of 10,000 men attack the city of Baldivia, and having deſtroyed its ſuburbs and maſſacred the white inhabitants ſet the ſlaves at liberty.

ITALY – –

- Marriage of the Chevalier de S[t] George to a Princeſs of the Houſe of Stolberg.

TURK. &c.

- Mouſſon Oglow, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late campaign, is appointed Vizier.
- The military operations againſt Ruſſia are ſtopt by an armiſtice and a ſubſequent treaty with that power.
- The train of diſaſtrous events, which had rendered the ſtate of the Turkiſh empire almoſt deſperate, is broken by a ſecond revolution in Egypt. Where Mahommed Bey,‡ whom Ali Bey had inveſted with a command, had revolted againſt him, and now gained a ſignal victory over him, and forced him to fly for refuge to his friend the Cheik Daher.

‡ or Aboudaab.

GENERAL HISTORY.

VOYAGES

- Cap. Cook ſailed, July 1772, upon a voyage of diſcovery in the South Seas.—Having touched at the Otaheite and Friendly Iſles, he proceeded to lat. 71, long. 106, where he was ſtopped by a barrier of ice.—In traverſing the moſt Southern regions he diſcovered Palliſer Iſles and New Caledonia.—He afterwards ſurveyed the coaſt of Terra del Fuego and diſcovered ſeveral lands which he named the Southern Thule—returned July 1775. This voyage decided the queſtion of a Southern continent in the negative.

E[t] INDIA –

- M[r] Haſtings is called from the Council of Madraſs to the Government of Bengal; the affairs of which were in a very diſtracted ſtate.
- He enters upon his appointment with a reform in the ſeveral departments of the revenue.
- Sujah Doula,‡ Nabob of Oude, having involved himſelf in a war with the Rohillas and Marattas, applies to the Company for their aid, which the relative ſituation of his country and Bengal diſpoſes them to grant.

‡ or Sujah-al Doula.

· Marr. of the Grand Duke to the Princeſs Wilhelmina of Heſſe Darmſtadt,‡ who took the name of Natalia Alexiowna. ‡ Siſter of the Princeſs of Pruſſia.

The Empreſs's demands not being complied with, the negotiators leave Bucharest.

— The Ruſſians under Gen. Weiſſman and Potemkin are repulſed in an attack on Siliſtria by a detachm[t] ffom the Vizier's army.

RUSSIA — · After gaining ſome advantages over the enemy, they are defeated in their attack on Varna, a city on the Black Sea.

..... The Empreſs ſends a reinforcement to Orlow's fleet, and pays an unremitted attention to her navy.† † Her improvements were condoſied by Ad. Knowles.

The ſilver mines diſcovered in Siberia give the Empreſs ſome hopes of repairing the loſs of treaſure incurred by the war. But the emigration of an immenſe number of Calmuc Tartars from the country near Aſtracan was almoſt an irreparable loſs, at a time when the provinces were drained by the war and the Empreſs was uſing every means to people the many deſolate tracts in her dominions.

SWEDEN — The King makes his ſubjects ſome compenſation for the loſs of their rights by his attention to the advancement of their manufactures and commerce. In this he was aſſiſted by C[t] Kopken, a man of abilities and integrity, whom he recalled from retirem[t] and placed at the head of the Senate.

DENMARK · The K. gains the *excluſive* ſovereignty of the dutchies of Sleſwic and Holſtein, by treaty with Ruſſia, in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt.—The ſituation of theſe territories added to their intrinſic value, as they gave the Daniſh Monarch the ſole poſſeſſ[n] of the Cimbric Cherſoneſe.—A tr[y] of alliance alſo was now form'd w[h] Ruſſia.

· Pr. Czartoriſki, Great Chancellor of Lithuania, with the Primate, the Chancellor of Poland, the Grand Marſhal and ſeveral of the Nobles, repair to Cracow and diſclaim all connection with the enſuing Diet at Warſaw. But, having applied in vain to the powers who were guarantees of the treaty of Oliva for aid againſt their oppreſſors, they are obliged to bear the loſs of their property and rights with ſilent indignation.

· The Diet meets at Warſaw, the foreign troops at the ſame time ſurrounding the city.

POLAND — · After giving its ſanction to the arbitrary meaſures of the partitioning powers, the Diet, at the appointed time delegates its power to commiſſioners and retires.

· The delegates from the Diet having conſented to the ſeveral treaties of ceſſion to be entered into by Poland, and of mutual renunciation to be made by the partitioning powers, the King gives them the ſanction of his ſignature.

PRUSSIA — * The King introduces the ſame military arrangement in his new provinces that is eſtabliſhed in other parts of his dominions. By taking the number of the inhabitants, their occupations, poſſeſſions, ages, &c. he facilitates the buſineſs of raiſing troops; and by the ſyſtem of alternate ſervice he increaſes the number of men who may on emergency be brought into the field.

..... He by his exactions diſtreſſes the rich commercial towns of Dantzick and Thorn, whoſe rights had been reſerved in the late treaty.

GERMANY * The Emperor claims the inveſtiture of all biſhoprics in his hereditary dominions, and proceeds to the exerciſe of his right.

..... He propoſes to the Lords a means of alleviating the evils of the peaſants by diminiſhing their *ſtatute*‡ labour. ‡ Labour done f. their Lords.

· Birth of Prince Frederick Auguſtus. ROYAL FAM.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL * Upon a repreſentation from the Committee of Secrecy† that the India Company, tho' diſtreſſed in money matters, was preparing to ſend out an expenſive commiſſion of ſuperviſion, a bill is paſſed to reſtrain them from doing it for a limited time. † See 1772.

· A bill is paſſed for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, as well in India as in Europe.

* In order to make the Company ſome compenſation for their loſs by the reſolution of non-importation made by the colonies, they are now permitted to export tea to America free of any duty payable by the Company.

· Three ſhips laden with tea arriving at Boſton, and refuſing, upon being required by the citizens, to withdraw with their cargoes, certain perſons in diſguiſe board the veſſels and throw the tea into the ſea.

· A bill is paſſed to increaſe the half-pay of navy officers.

* A plate glaſs manufactory having been eſtabliſhed by the exertions of a number of reſpectable perſons in Lancaſhire, an act is now paſſed to incorporate them and to promote their deſign.

MILITARY · A treaty of peace is ſigned between Major Gen. Dalrymple and the Caribbs of S[t] Vincent.—By this they acknowledged the King's ſovereignty and ſubmitted to the government of the iſland. They alſo ceded a large tract of valuable land to the crown on condition of having the remainder ſecured to them in perpetuity.

REVENUE, &c. — * The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 6,980,210£ Imports 12,522,643£ WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 11s. Winton Buſh.

· The ſum of 8250£ is voted by the Committee of Supply to be granted to M[r] Harriſon for his time-piece. Exports 16,654,052£

· Marriage of the Count d'Artois, the King's youngeſt brother, to M. Thereſa, daughter of the King of Sardinia.

FRANCE — The ſpirit of improvement in agriculture, which prevails in ſome degree in moſt of the European ſtates, now diſcovers itſelf in France; and may poſſibly be a means of preventing in future that exceſſive dearth by which the kingdom is now diſtreſſed.—Societies for its encouragement are formed in different provinces; which, by removing prejudices, will probably contribute to its progreſs.†—In the diſtrict of Bourdeaux 400,000 acres of waſte land have been encloſed and cultivated with ſucceſs. † See 1774.

* The inſurrections in Brazil, by which government had been much diſtreſſed, are quelled.

PORTUGAL * The King publiſhes an edict which does honour to his heart; declaring the children which ſhall be born of Negro women in Portugal to be free, and alſo that they ſhall be capable of offices, &c.

· Death of Charles Emanuel, King of Sardinia, aged 71, and acceſſion of VICTOR AMADEUS II[d], aged 46.

· The Pope is obliged to yield to the united power of the Houſe of Bourbon and to iſſue a bull for the ſuppreſſion of the order of Jeſuits. In conſequence of which he is reinſtated in Avignon, and the dutchy of Benevento.‡ ‡ See Eccleſiaſtical hiſt.

ITALY — ..... L. Ricci,* General of the Jeſuits, and ſeveral of his brethren are impriſoned while a ſtrict ſearch is made for their effects. * Biography.

..... Formidable inſurrections are occaſioned in Sicily by the diſtreſſes cauſed by monopolies and the heavy duties laid on corn exported—from a country whoſe produce is ſaid to be four times it own conſumption ! !

* Mouſſon Oglow, who had eſtabliſhed his repute as a General by his conduct during the war, ſenſible of his enemy's ſuperior force, determines to avoid a general action and to harraſs him by detachments. For this purpoſe he choſe a ſtrong ſtation on the declivity of the Balkan Mountains† that overlook Bulgaria, which was the ſcene of action. † Called by the ancients, Mt. Hœmus.

TURKEY — ..... The Turks repulſe the enemy in their attacks on Siliſtria and Varna.—The celeb. Haſſein Bey diſtinguiſhed himſ. here.

· Ali Bey, being reinforced by the Cheik Daher, marches towards Cairo. But he is encountered on his route by a much ſuperior force, under Aboudaab; and being entirely overthrown is carried priſoner to Cairo, where he was beheaded, or died of his wounds.

ECCLESIASTICAL — The Jeſuits had been exiled from Portugal, France, Spain and Naples. But theſe powers did not think themſelves ſecure from the effects of their intriguing diſpoſition as long as the order exiſted. They therefore made the total ſuppreſſion of it the expreſs condition of the reſtitution of the Papal territories; and at laſt effected their purpoſe.—No particular crimes appear to have been laid to their charge. Their adverſaries juſtified their conduct by a general proof that their tenets were immoral, and the nature of their fraternity and the practices of it deſtructive of the peace of ſociety.

E[t] INDIA — ..... The Preſidency of Madraſs engages in a ſecond expedition with the Nabob of Arcot againſt the Rajah of Tanjour, and the allied army gaining poſſeſſion of his capital, take the Rajah priſoner and depoſe him.

· It is determined in the Select Committee to ſend a force to the aid of Sujah Doula* againſt the Rohillas. * or Sujah-ul Doula, Nabob of Oude.

[1774]

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

RUSSIA —

- The operations on the Danube being renew'd, Soltikoff who acted under Romanzow, crosses that river and def[t] the Bashâ of Ruswick.
- During the above action a detachment under Gen[s] Kamenski and Suarow crosses the Danube in another part; and defeating an army of 40,000 men commanded by the Reis Effendi, chases them from the field of battle.
- A treaty of peace is signed at Kainargi by which all the district between the Bog and the Dniper, with Kinburn, Kerchi and Jenickala are ceded to Russia, a free navigation of the Dardanelles and of the Turkish Seas and the independency of the Crimea are agreed to, and some stipulations made in favour of the Moldavians and Walachians.

- The Russian government is alarmed by the progress of an impostor, whose name was Pugatscheff, but who assumed the title of Peter III[d], declaring that he had escaped from prison.‡—Availing himself of the disaffection which prevailed in the province of Casan, occasioned by the burden of taxes and their passion for liberty, he raised such a force as demanded the attention of the state. ‡ Russia, 1762.
- The Rebels are repeatedly defeated and Pugatscheff is at last taken prisoner—he was executed in 1775.* * See Biogra.

POLAND --

- The grand object of a new system of administration to be conducted by a permanent council, which had been peremptorily insisted on by the foreign Ministers and warmly opposed by the delegates, is at last obtained. It is composed of 40 members, and is to include the King, the Senate, and others chosen from the equestrian order. It is divided into 4 departments, to take cognizance of the several branches of the business of state.—The delegates also settled on the crown an income of 5,000,000 P[h] flor[s], § and settled the standing army at 30,000 m: and thus an aristocracy under foreign infl. was estab. § Abt. 300,000
- Commissaries are appointed by the delegates and the partitioning powers to settle the boundaries of their respective dominions; but the interference of their interests occasions warm contests and much delay.

ROYAL FAM.

- Birth of Prince Adolphus Frederick.

STATE APP.

- Sir W. Meredith, Comptroller of the Household; and Lord Cathcart, H Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church in Scotland.

LAW APP.

- Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of Judicature, instituted at Bengal.

- The Boston port bill.—On information of the commotions at Boston and opposition of its inhabitants to the authority of government,† a bill is passed "for the removal of the officers of the Custom House from that city and to discontinue the landing and discharging or lading any merchandise within its harbour." † See 1773.
- A bill is passed after a very strong opposition, "for the better regulating government in the province of Massachuset's Bay."—The object of this bill was to alter its constitution as it stood by the charter granted by King William; and to vest the appointment of magistrates in the crown.
- In order to render the above acts effectual, a third bill is passed "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots in the province of Massachuset's Bay."—This act provided that if any person was indicted for any capital offence, and it should appear to the Governor that the fact was committed in the exercise or aid of magistracy, and that a fair trial could not be had in the province, he should send the person so indicted to any other province, or to Great Britain, to be tried.
- A bill is passed for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec.
- A new Parliament meets. (*Sir Fl. Norton is rechosen*† Speaker.) † Chosen on the resignation of Mr. Onslow, 1770.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- Arrival of Gen. Gage at Boston as Governor of Massachuset's Bay. This event was preceded by the arrival of a vessel with the Boston port bill; copies of which being dispersed through the provinces the whole Continent was instantly in a flame.
- The House of Representatives in Massachuset's Bay pass a resolution expressing the expediency of a general congress.
- The Gov[r] dissolves the Prov[l] assembly. But in the mean time it had passed a resolution recommending the non-consumption of tea, &c.
- While the more moderate determine to await the resolutions of a gen[l] congress, the more violent opposers of the measures of government enter into a solemn league to stop all intercourse with Great Britain till the Boston port act, &c. should be repealed.
- The Governor publishes a proclamation against the solemn league, styling it an unlawful and traiterous combination.
- New counsellors are app. by the crown, but are prevented from acting by the refusal of the people to attend on juries, &c.
- Some commotions having happened since the app[t] of the new council, the Gov[r] proceeds to fortify Boston Neck and to use other means of security, which gave great offence to the people and occasioned a remonstrance against his conduct.
- *A general congress* of the delegates of the several provinces is opened at Philadelphia.‡ ‡ Sep. 5.
- It publishes a resolution approving of the opposition made by the province of Massachuset's Bay.
- It publishes a declaration asserting the rights of the colonies, and signs an association of non-importation.
- After subscribing a petition to the K, a memorial to the people of G[t] Britain, & an address to the colonies, dissolves itself.

REVENUE, &c. --

- The sum total of supplies for this year was 6,159,661£ — Imports 14,548,902£ — WHEAT Qr. al. im. Winton
- Literary property is determined not to be perpetual.—See 1775. — Exports 17,607,447£

FRANCE —

- Death of Lewis XVth, aged 63, and accession of his grand-son, LEWIS XVIth, aged 19.
- The Duke of Orleans,‡ refusing to attend the ceremony of the King's funeral with the new Parliament, is disgraced. ‡ Father of the pres
- He is reinstated in the King's favour. And this event is soon followed by the recall of the old Parliament.
- But tho' the King chose to gratify his people by this compliance with their wishes, yet it was attended with an ordinance which laid it under great restraints in the exercise of its authority.
- The Duke d'Aiguillon is dismissed and Counts Maurepas§ and S[t] Germain are reinstated at Court. § Biogra
- M. Turgot‡ is app. Minister of Finance, and immediately enters upon his plan of reform.—In order to increase the produce of the land and the farmer's profit he gave freedom to the commerce of grain within the kingdom.—He abolished the unjust rule observed in collecting the taille,‡ of making the four persons whose proportion of the tax is greatest answer for any deficiency.—And, to relieve the poor, he abolished the corvees for the roads and militia, which compelled the peasants to give their labour without an adequate return—in the room of these he substituted a contribution. ‡ See Bio ‡ A tax the farm labour

SPAIN — —

- The King deprives the Court of Inquisition of great part of that power which rendered it terrible.
- The Emperor of Morocco informs the King that he had determined, in concert with the Dey of Algiers, to expel the Christians from Africa.

TURKEY —

- MUSTAPHA III[d] dies, and is succeeded by his brother, Achmet IVth
- The Turks are signally defeated with the loss of a very valuable train of artillery cast under the direction of Baron de Tott.
- The Turkish forces were so disheartened by a continued train of ill success and their late signal overthrow that even the example and efforts of those great Generals, Mousson Oglow and Hassein Bey, were not sufficient to reanimate them. The Sultan therefore thought it expedient to effect a peace upon the terms demanded by the Empress, and to wait some future opportunity to recover his ancient grandeur, rather than risk a farther loss of his dominions.* * See R

ITALY — —

- Death of Pope Ganganelli, aged 68.
- The troubles in Sicily are appeased in a manner which is satisfactory to the people.

GENERAL HISTORY.

E[t] INDIES

- The forces of the Nabob and Company under Col. Champion, gain a signal victy over the Rohillas com[d] by the brave Hafez Rhamut, who fell.
- The Rohilla country is ravaged with wanton cruelty by the Nabob's troops.
- Fizulla Cawn, the Rohilla Chief, being reduced to extreme distress, is forced to submit to a treaty with the Nabob of Oude, by which he was obliged to deliver half of his treasures to him and become his tributary.
- By virtue of the regulating act§ a new Supreme Council is now formed, consisting of Gen. Clavering, Col. Monson and M[r] Francis, who came now from England, and Gov[r] Hastings and M[r] Barwell who were before at Bengal.—A Supreme Court of Judicature was also instituted. § See Ea 1773

E[t] IN

RUSSIA --
* The Empress, to convince her subjects that she laid no burdens on them which were not necessary for the purposes of her government, abolishes the taxes imposed during the war, and others which were found to be detrimental to trade.
* Having brought the war with the Porte to a glorious conclusion, she proceeds now to the most agreeable task of conferring honours and rewards on the Commanders who had distinguished themselves by their conduct. Of these Gen. Romanzow, C[t] Orlow, Pr. Dolgorucki, Gen[l] Panin and Pr. Potemkin, C[ts] Soltikoff and Czernichew and Adm. Greig were the chief. It was probably upon this occasion that she instituted the Order of *St. George* as the reward of military merit.* * Clark's Knighthd. 2, 245.

DENMARK
* Death of the Queen (Caroline Matilda) at Zell, aged 24.
* The Danish government declares the trade to the East Indies to be free upon paying eight per cent.

POLAND --
* A commercial treaty is concluded with Prussia.
* The Empress, who still preserved her ascendency at the Court of Warsaw, procures the Diffidents the public exercise of their religion, and uses her influence with government to make some civil regulations in their favour.

PRUSSIA --
The King builds villages, establishes manufactures, encourages agriculture, and uses every means that is compatible with despotic government to promote the welfare of his new dominions; but cruelly oppresses the free city of Dantzic for its opposition to his will.

GERMANY
The Court of Vienna is alarmed by a formidable revolt of the peasants of Moravia and Bohemia.—Above 60,000 of these unhappy people, excited by extreme distress, assemble in various parts and demand the abolition of the corvées, by which they were bound to devote so much time to the service of their lords that they were utterly deprived of the means of subsistence.
* A high commission is appointed, in which C[t] Colourath Chancellor of Bohemia presided, to take cognizance of the grievances of the peasants.
* A patent is founded upon the representation of the high commission, which restored tranquillity.—By this the corvées were so regulated as to leave the peasants a sufficient time to attend to their own concerns.

HOLLAND
* The States issue letters of reprisal against the Emperor of Morocco who had commenced hostilities with them.
* They refuse to aid Great Britain against her colonies, and afterwards avail themselves of her distresses to extend their trade.

STATE APP.
* V[t] Weymouth, Secretary for the S[n] Department, and L[d] G. S. Germain, Secr[y] for the Colonies, v. E. Dartmouth.
* H. Dundas, Lord Advocate for Scotland.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL
** E. Chatham's motion for recalling the troops, and bill for settling the troubles in America and asserting the supreme authority of G[t] Britain—rejected.
* An act to restrain the trade of Massachuset's Bay, &c.—followed by an act to restrain the trade of the Southern colonies.
* Lord North's *conciliatory bill*.—"That when the Governor, &c. of his Majesty's colonies shall propose to make provision according to their respective circumstances, such proportion to be raised by the general court and disposable by Parl[t], it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approv'd of by the King in Parliament, to forbear in respect of such colony to levy any duties, &c. except for the regulation of commerce.‡" ‡ The produce to be carried to the account of the colonies.
* M[r] Burke's conciliatory proposition "to tax the colonies by *grant* and not by *imposition*" proves unsuccessful.
* Petitions from the sugar colonies, from London and other cities; and lastly, one from the congress presented by M[r] Penn.
* A *prohibitory act*, totally interdicting all trade or intercourse with the 13 united colonies.† † Nov. 20.
* The gen. Congress, now re-assembled,† under the denomination of 'United States,' resolve to raise an army and establish a paper currency. † at Philadel.
* The States resolve that the compact between the crown and the people of Massachuset's Bay is dissolved.* * June 8.
* Gen. Gage by a proclamation offers pardon to such as shall lay down their arms, and declares those rebels who refuse to do it.

MILITARY AND NAVAL - -
* A detachment under Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn, sent to destroy the stores at Concord, skirmish with the inhabitants at Lexington.
* The detachment is harrassed on its return to Boston; but receives a seasonable reinforcement under Lord Percy.
* A strong body of New England men, under Ward and Prescot, with the Connecticut men, under Col. Putman, invest Boston.
* Gen[s] Howe, Burgoyne and Clinton arrive at Boston with a strong reinforcement from England.
* The Provincials attempting to throw up works at Bunker's Hill, which commanded Charles Town,‡ are attacked by a force sent against them under Gen[l] Howe and Pigot, and driven from them after a well-fought action.† ‡ opposite to Boston. † Warren fell here.
* Gen. Washington is invested with the command in chief of the Provincials, with Ward, Lee, Schuyler, Arnold, Putman and Gates.
* A force under Ethan Allen takes Ticonderoga and Crown Point by surprise.
——— Col. Montgomery marching a body of troops from New York reduces the forts of S[t] Johns and Montreal.
—— Montgomery, being joined by a force under Arnold, determines to attempt the reduction of Quebec before Gov[r] Carleton could be reinforced from Boston; but falls in the attack.
* L[d] Dunmore, Gov[r] of Virginia, thinking it unsafe to continue at Norfolk on acc[t] of the commotions, retires on board a ship of war.
* Being annoyed from a suburb of Norfolk he orders it to be fired, and the whole town is consumed.

REVENUE, &c. -- --
* The sum total of supplies for this year was 5,556,453£
* The national debt, according to D[r] Price, was now 135,943,051£
Imports 14,816,955£
Exports 16,946,523£
WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 8s. 4d. Winton Bush.
* An act to enable the British Universities and Colleges of Westminster, Eton and Winton to hold in perpetuity their copy-right in books.

FRANCE --
M. Turgot promotes manufactures by releasing them from innumerable restrictions with which they had been fettered by less enlightened Ministers.—He adds 1,000,000 livres to the revenue by promoting the manufacture of salt petre—appropriates a fund for promoting the digging of canals and rendering rivers navigable—and revives public credit by a punctual discharge of the engagements of state and paying part of its arrears.—In the mean time his enemies attempt in vain to counteract his plans by industriously attributing to them the present dearth of corn.‡ ‡ See 1774.
* The musquetaires and other parade regiments are reduced by advice of the Count de S[t] Germain, now War Minister.

SPAIN - --
* The Emperor of Morocco raises the siege of Melille, which he had laid in the autumn of 1774.†—A fruitless treaty ensues. † See 1774.
* A powerful fleet and army are sent against Algiers under the command of Don Pedro Castejon and Count o'Reilly.
The Spaniards are repulsed before Algiers.—The Commanders and troops incurred great disgrace by their behav[r] here.

ITALY - -
* Election of Cardinal John Angelo Braschi by the appellation of Pius VIth
* Marriage of the Prince of Piedmont to the Princess M. Adelaide Clotilda of France.
* The Archduke of Tuscany publishes an ordinance to regulate the age and manner of admittance to the religious orders.
* The Emperor abolishes the Inquisition in Milan, and applies its effects to the establishment of an orphan house.

TURKEY -
* The brave old Chiek Daher is attacked by Aboudaab, and is defeated, taken prisoner and beheaded.§ § See Biogra.
The Persians besiege Bassora.
* The spirit of improvement prevalent in Turkey appears in a military academy now established under the inspection of Baron de Tott.

E[t] INDIES
* The war with the Rajah of Tanjour and the subsequent events having been laid before the Court of Directors in London, and these proceedings being deemed inconsistent with justice and the true interest of the Company, they had determined to restore him.—Lord Pigot now arrives, as Gov[r] of Madrass with powers for that purpose.
* Death of Sujah Doula, Nabob of Oude, and accession of his son, Asuph ul Doula.
Ragonaut Row, a Maratta refugee, who, having usurped the Paiswaship‡ and procured the death of his nephew, had been driven from that country by the partisans of the infant son of that Chief, and had fled for refuge to the Presidency of Bombay, is provided with a body of troops which gave him an advantage over his enemy and enabled him to reduce Baroach and the Isle of Salsette. ‡ Prime Min.
A warm contest is supported between Mess. Clavering, Monson and Francis, who were advocates for peace, as being agreeable to the line of policy enjoined by the Company, and Mess. Hastings and Barwell, who insisted on the expediency of war.
* Col. Upton is sent to Poonah (the Maratta capital) to negotiate a treaty of peace.

Jan. — July — Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Royal Fam. — * Death of the Grand Dutcheſs, and marriage of the Grand Duke to the Princeſs Sophia of Wirtemberg.

Russia — The Empreſs avails herſelf of the intermiſſion of war to ſtrengthen her navy.
* She purſues the grand deſign of forming a communication by navigable rivers and canals between the Caſpian and Baltic Seas—invites inhabitants to the Banks of the Wolga by religious toleration and civil advantages—and uſes every means to render the communication with China more practicable, to facilitate the commercial intercourſe with that country.

Denmark — * The King aboliſhes the Guinea Company and takes its affairs into his own hands for the benefit of his ſubjects in general.

Prussia — * The King about this time reſumed his meaſures for expediting law-ſuits. But the effects of his regulations prove that it is eaſy in an abſolute government to cauſe diſpatch, but difficult to render it compatible with an equal adminiſtration of juſtice.

Germany — * * * This period of the Emperor's life is diſtinguiſhed by various acts which appear to have been dictated by a liberal and enlarged mind. He aboliſhed torture, granted religious toleration, and pointed out by his own example a mode of alleviating the burdens of the poor Bohemian peaſants by ſuffering them to commute for the taſk-work due from them by the corveés.

Royal Fam. — * Birth of the Princeſs Mary.

State App. — * E. of March ſucceeds E. Cathcart, deceaſed, as High Commiſſioner to the Aſſembly in Scotland.
* E. Buckinghamſhire ſucceeds E. Harcourt as Lord Lieutenant.

* A treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe and Duke of Brunſwick for 17,000 men to be ſent to the army in America.
* The D. of Grafton's motion to enable the Com^{ds} in Ch^{f} to grant a ſuſpenſion of arms upon receiving a petition from the provinces—rejected.
* A bill for the eſtabliſhment of a militia in Scotland is thrown out by the oppoſition.
* Sixteen additional ſhips of the line are put in commiſſion and 45,000 ſeamen voted.

Civil and Political
* V^{t} Howe and Major General W. Howe are appointed commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's colonies.
* The 13 Britiſh colonies in America declare themſelves *independent*, renouncing allegiance to the Britiſh crown.§ — § July 4.
* The Commiſſioners ſignify the powers‡ with which they were inveſted to the delegates in Congreſs. In conſeq. of w^{h} Dr Franklin and Meſſ. Adams and Rutledge are deputed to receive their propoſitions. But it appearing from their repreſentation that they had not ſuch powers as were deemed requiſite for an effectual treaty the negotiation is dropt. — ‡ Soon after the retreat from Long Iſland.
* The delegates ſign a treaty of *perpetual compact and union*.—A ſupplement to the declaration of independency.† — † Oct. 4.

Military and Naval
— As ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit, Gen. Waſhington prepares to attack the royal army in Boſton.
* Gen. Howe, who was app. Com^{dr} in Chief, after experiencing great diſtreſs from want of proviſions, on finding that he was ſo confined by the enemy that he could not act but with manifeſt diſadvantage, abandons Boſton and embarks for Halifax.
* General Waſhington takes poſſeſſion of Boſton.
* Gen. Howe, deeming New York the moſt advantageous ſtation for the grand army, embarks on an expedition to make himſelf maſter of it, attended by Lord Percy, Gen. Grant, &c.
* Ld Howe arriving with the grand fleet and ſignifying his power as Commiſſioner to Gen. Waſhington, a fruitleſs negot^{n} takes place.
* Gen. Howe, being joined by the forces under Sir P. Parker and Gen. Clinton from S^{h} Carolina and by the 1st diviſion of Heſſians,† makes a deſcent on Long Iſland; and attacking the forces under Gen. Putman gains a complete victory. — † under Heiſter.
* Gen. Waſhington who arrived on the iſland during the action, ſaves the remains of Putman's army from imminent danger by his addreſs in paſſing them over to New York the enſuing night.
— After a fruitleſs negotiation, Gen. Howe, who was now joined by the 2^{d} diviſion of Heſſians,‡ takes poſſeſſion of New York and attempts to bring Waſhington to an action on the White Plains. And being diſappointed of his object by the prudence of that General, overruns York and Rhode Iſland and the Jerſies. — ‡ under Knyphauſen and Rall.
* At a time when Philadelphia was threatened by the royal army, now in cantonments from the Rariton to the Delaware, Gen. Waſhington relieves the city and revives his troops by the ſurpriſe of Rall at Trenton.

* Gen. Carlton, being relieved by the Iſis man of war, makes a ſally, routs the Provincials and forces them to raiſe the ſiege of Quebec.
— Being reinforced by the troops under Burgoyne, Frazer, Philips, Neſbit and the Brunſwick Gen. Reideſel, he forces the Provincials to retreat by Sorel River, to St Johns, Chamblee, and laſtly to Crown Point.—Thus ended the war in Canada.

* An expedition is undertaken by the fleet under Sr P. Parker and troops under Clinton, Ld Cornwallis and Vaughan agst Charles Town.
— The Admiral bombards the town with great fury. But the troops being prevented from co-operating he is foiled in his attack.

Revenue, &c.
* The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 9,097,577£
* Mr Hartley's method of preventing houſes from being fired, by lining the floors with iron plates, is proved.
Imports 12,449,189£
Exports 15,685,107£
WHEAT per Qr. 11, 18s. 6d. Winton bulk.

France — * M. Turgot projects a more ſimple ſyſtem of taxation, to be executed by means of municipal aſſemblies. But his enemies accompliſh his diſmiſſion.—His ſucceſſor was M. Necker; on whoſe abilities they relied to relieve the ſtate by expedients more conſiſtent with their intereſts.
* A bank is eſtabliſhed under the name of Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, with a capital of 500,000£—to diſcount at 4 per cent.† — † See 1783.

France makes advantage of the revolt in America by ſuffering the Provincial privateers to diſpoſe of their cargoes in her ports.

Spain — * A rupture is threatened between the crowns of Spain and Portugal; but is prevented by an accommodation.
* The ſpirit of improvement, which had taken place in a ſmall degree in this kingdom, appears now in an inſtitution under the patronage of the King and the Nobleſſe, under the title of "Friends to their country," for the encouragement of arts, commerce, agriculture, &c.

Portugal — * The King diſcovers his firm attachment to his ally, the King of Great Britain, by an edict forbidding his ſubjects to have any intercourſe with the revolted colonies of America, or to admit any of their ſhips into his ports.

Turk. &c. — * The once great and commercial city of Baſſora ſurrenders to the Perſians.
The Perſians are defeated in their attempt to poſſeſs themſelves of the city of Bagdad.
The Sultan, having ſeverely felt the effects of the ambition of the Empreſs of Ruſſia in the loſs of provinces and indignities ſuffered by the Porte, prepares to ſtop its progreſs by augmenting his navy and ſtrengthening his forts on the Danube and Neiſter.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Voyages — Cap. Cook ſailed this year‡ on his third voyage, the chief object of which was the diſcovery of a Northweſt Paſſage.—He diſcovered two iſles, which he called Prince Edwards, lat. 46. long. 38 and 37.—he viſited New Holland and New Zealand, and the Friendly and Society Iſles. And paſſing to the Weſt coaſt of America he traced it till he came to a ſtrait which divides it from Aſia.—He ſailed to 70 lat. where he was ſtopped by a barrier of ice.—Having aſcertained the non-exiſtence of a practicable Northweſt paſſage, he ſailed to the Sandwich Iſles, where he was killed, February 1779, by the Savages of O-why-ee. — ‡ In Autumn

E^{t} Indies — * Lord Pigot, in conformity with the inſtructions given him by the Directors, reſtores the Rajah of Tanjour.
Having offended the majority of the Council by his conduct reſpecting the Rajah of Tanjour and incenſed them by ſuſpending two of its members and laying Col. Fletcher under an arreſt, he is now ſeized by violence, and deprived of his appointment by vote of the Council as having acted inconſiſtently with the regulating act.† (See Civil Hiſt. 1777.) — † Died Oct. 1777.
* A majority in the Supreme Council adhering to their pacific ſyſtem in oppoſition to the wiſhes of the Preſidency of Bombay, Col. Upton now ſigns the treaty of Poonah with the Maratta ſtate, by which the Company gained the city of Baroach and Iſle of Salſette.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia — Repeated diſputes between the Courts of Peterſburg and Conſtantinople reſpecting the free paſſage of the Dardanelles* threaten a renewal of war, and their animoſity is increaſed by a conteſt occaſion'd by the election of a Khan of the Crimea. * Stipulated by the late treaty.

Denmark — The Canal of Kiel, intended to form a communication between the Baltic and German Seas by a junction of the Gulph of Kiel and the River Eyder that falls into the latter near the mouth of the Elbe, was undertaken at this time.† † Cox's N. Tour, Vol. 2.

Poland — The King eſtabliſhes various manufactures at Grodno in Lithuania.

Prussia — The King encourages military merit by erecting ſtatues in memory of thoſe faithful and gallant officers, Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeldt, Lehwald, Kleiſt and others who fell in his ſervice during the laſt war.

Germany — On the extinction of the male Guilielmine* line of Bavaria by the death of D. Maximimilian at this time the El[r] Palatine claims his electoral dignity and dominions at large as deſcendant from their common anceſtor Otto C[t] Palatine. In oppoſition to whom the Em[r] claims Lower Bavaria by virtue of a grant of the Em[r] Sigiſmund to his ſon-in-law Albert of Auſt[a] on the death of John D. of L. Bavaria, his mother's brother without male iſſue 1425; which grant was reſcinded 1428, it being objected to by the Germanic Body on account of the duchy's being a male fief. A reverſion of L. Bavaria had alſo been granted to the houſe of Auſtria by the Emp[r] Matthias; but this act was alſo revoked. The Emp[r]'s claim interfered alſo with the rights of the El[r] of Saxony, the D. of Mecklenburg and others who had claims on the allodial eſtate of the late Elector. * Called by ſome the Ludovician.

Holland — A memorial is preſented by S[r] J. Yorke, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Hague, on the illicit trade carried on by the merchants of St. Euſtatia with the American Provinces. Which is anſwer'd by an aſſurance of the friendly diſpoſition of the ſtates and their endeavours to prevent it.* * Anderſon, 4. 204.

Royal Fam. — Birth of the Princeſs Sophia.

State Appts. — E. Carliſle is appointed Treaſ. of the houſhold, & W. Ellis Treaſ. of the navy; L[d] Onſlow Comptrol[r] of the houſh[d]

Law Appts. — Sir John Skynner is appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Civil & Political His. — An act is paſs'd after a warm conteſt to enable the K. to detain perſons charged with or ſuſpected of h. treaſon committed in America or on the H. Seas.

E. Chatham's motion 'for effecting a peace with the colonies by the removal of their accumulated grievances' is rejected.

A reſolution of the Court of Directors of the E. India Company for reſtoring Lord Pigot to his office.*

A reſolution of the Court of Directors for recalling him, together with his friends and enemies, in the council to juſtify their conduct. * See 1778, Hiſt. of Settlements.

Gov[r] Johnſtone's motion in the Houſe of Commons for an approbation of Lord Pigot's conduct is carried in the negative.

Military & Naval Hist. — On intelligence of the ſurpriſe of Rall's brigade at Trenton, Lord Cornwallis returns to the defence of the Jerſies, but is unable to prevent the enemy from overruning great part of thoſe provinces.* * See 1776.

G[r] Tryon with a body of loyaliſts deſtroys the magaz[ns] at Danbury. And in return G[l] Meigs deſtr[s] the Brit. magaz[ns] at Sagg Harbour.

Gen[l] Waſhington, who had avail'd himſelf of the ſlow movements of the Brit[h] General and the confidence which his late ſucceſſes had inſpir'd to reinforce his army, advances towards the royal army at Prince's Town, but cautiouſly avoids a pitched battle.

Gen. Preſcot, who was ſtation'd in Rhode Iſland to oppoſe Gen. Arnold, is taken priſoner by ſurpriſe.

Gen[l] Howe, finding his attempts to bring Gen[l] Waſhington to an action in the Jerſies ineffectual leaves Gen[l] Clinton with 18 battalions to defend N. York and embarks with 36 bat. on an expedition againſt Philadelphia by the way of the Cheſapeak.

The army landing at the Elk River and advancing in two columns towards Philadelphia, the firſt under Gen[l] Knyphauſen forces a paſſage at Chad's Ford; and the ſecond under Lord Cornwallis defeats Sullivan at the Brandywine. * About 18 miles from Philadelp.

G[l] Grey defeats G[l] Wayne by a coup de main. And 6 days after the army paſſing the Skuylkill takes poſſ[n] of Philadelphia. † Ab. 6 m. from Philadelphia.

Waſhington advancing from Skippach Creek* to attack the royal army at German Town† is repuls'd after a ſevere action.

Lord Howe, who had cover'd the expedition with the fleet under his command, now co-operates with the troops under Co[l] Donop* in removing the obſtructions to the paſſage of the Delaware. * He fell in action at Red Bank.

G[l] Burgoyne embarks with 7173 troops, com[d] under himſelf by Philips, Frazer, Reideſel, &c. on an exped[n] for the purpoſe of forming a communic[n] between Canada and N. York; C[l] S[t] Leger with a detatchm[t] co-operating with him on the Mohawk River.

Reduction of Ticonderoga and conſequent victory of Skeneſborough and retreat of the Americans to Saratoga.

Gen[l] Burgoyne's career of ſucceſs is ſtop'd by the defeat of Co[l]s Baum and Breyman in an attempt to ſeize the enemy's magazines at Bennington. Which is ſoon follow'd by the defeat of Co[l] S[t] Leger at Fort Stanwix.

Burgoyne attacks the enemy, now com[d] by Gates and reinforc'd by Arnold, and a gallant but undeciſive action enſues.

Burgoyne, knowing that a victory could alone ſave his army, again offers battle, and is overpowered by numbers.* * Frazer fell here.

The army being reduc'd to 3500 and diſtreſs'd by want of proviſions, and a retreat to Ticonderoga being thought impracticable, it is determined by a council of war to ſurrender, and a convention is in conſeq. ſign'd at Saratoga.

Gen[l] Clinton marches an army up the N. River and reduces Forts Clinton and Montgomery. But this expedition is undertaken too late to anſwer the purpoſe of co-operating with the Northern army.

Revenue, &c — * The ſum total of ſupplies granted for 1777 was 12,895,543£.

* The maritime ſchool is inſtituted.

Total of exports, 1777 - - - - 14,152,243£.

Total of imports, —— - - - - 12,643,834£. WHEAT pr. Qr. 1777.—ſl. 5s. 2d.

France — M. de Sartine, Min[r] of Marine, a warm advocate for the American States, diſcovers the diſpoſition of the French government to favor their cauſe by aſſuring the chamber of commerce of the protection of the State in their trade with them.* * Anderſon, 4. 201.

The M. de la Fayette, actuated by a ſpirit of adventure, a thirſt of military glory, or an admiration of the cauſe in which the American ſtates are engaged, embarks for America, in a veſſel purchaſed and freighted by himſelf.

* Orders are given by government for improving the fortifications of Cherburg.

Spain — The Spaniſh fleet and army reduce the Portugueſe Settlements of St. Catharine and St. Sacrament.

* The death of the K. of Portugal producing an entire change in the politics of that court towards Spain a treaty of peace is immediately concluded, by which the conquer'd Settlements are reſtored and the limits of their dominions in the W. Indies defined.

Portugal — Marriage of the Prince of Beira, the King's grandſon, to his mother's ſiſter, the Princeſs M. Benedictine.

Death of Joſeph the Iſt. aged 62, and acceſſion of his daughter Mary, Princeſs of Brazil—(married 1760 to her uncle Don Pedro.)

* The M. de Pombal, Premier, is diſmiſs'd, to the great joy of the people.

Italy — The Pope promotes the commerce of his dominions by aboliſhing certain duties on merchandiſe.

Turkey, and the East. — The Grand Signior, having been unſucceſsful in his conciliatory negociations with Perſia, declares war againſt that crown.

The election of a Khan of the Crimea occaſions a conteſt betw[n] Guelet Guerai, ſupported by the Porte, and Sabin Guerai the partiſ[n] of Ruſſia.

E. India Settlements. — * The Preſidency of Bombay, diſſatisfied with the late treaty of peace with the Marattas,* which defeated them in their ſchemes of conqueſt, endeavours to evade the performance of it and to renew the war. * See 1776.

Monſ. St. Lubin, a French agent, endeavours to negociate a treaty with the Marattas.

The Preſidency of Bombay proſecutes its intrigues with Rogonaut and the diſaffected party in the Maratta State, uſing the negociation of St. Lubin at the Court of Poonah as a plea for its conduct. And the ſupreme Council of Bengal, where the advocates for war had gain'd a majority by the death of Co[l] Monſon and Gen[l] Clavering, ſupports it in its meaſures.

Jan. July Dec.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Russia –
The Empress increases the population of her dominions by religious toleration, which she used as a means of inviting inhabitants to the Banks of the Wolga and other districts; and promotes agriculture, arts and commerce by her bounty and protection.
The Empress by her declaration to the Court of Vienna prepares the way for the treaty which ensued.* * See Germany, 1779

Germany
The Emp. enforces the documents produced in proof of his right to Lower Bavaria with an army of 60,000 men sent into that province.
The El. Palatine, unwilling to support his right to Lower Bavaria by force of arms, signs a convention with the Emp. acknowledging his right to it. But the Pr. of Deux Ponts, his presumptive heir, enters his protest and calls upon the German Princes to support him in his rights.
The King of Prussia having entered Bohemia, the Emp. with an army of 100,000 men under Gens. Lacy and Haddick takes possession of a strong station on the Elbe, while Gen. Laudohn is opposed to P. Henry and the M. de Botta to Gen. Werner
The Aust. Gens. adhere to a defensive line of conduct in defiance of the means used by their enemy to draw them from it.

Prussia –
The King espouses the cause of the Princes who were injured by the late convention between the Emperor and the El. Palatine, and in a memorial to the Ct. of Vienna represents the personal injustice done by it and its inconsistency with the rights of the Germanic body.
After a fruitless negociation, in which the Emperor treated his repeated memorials either evasively or superciliously, the King, finding his Rival disposed to appeal to the sword for his justification, takes the command of the grand army, attended by the Pr. of Brunswick, and penetrating into Bohemia on the side of Silesia seizes the magazines of Nachon; while Prince Henry, his brother, prepares to invade it on that of Saxony, and Gen. Werner on that of Austrian Silesia.
The King endeavours in vain by various movements to bring the Emp. to an action, while Pr. Henry, with Gens. Belling and Mœllendorff, enters Bohemia with 90,000 Prussians and Saxons, seizes the Austrian posts and ravages the country.
After a campaign distinguished by no signal action the Prussian armies retire into quarters in Silesia, Saxony, &c.

Holland
The States remonstrate with the Court of London on the seizure of their merchant ships; and receive for answer, "That such interruption was not practised but when their subjects carried on illicit trade."

State Appts.
Ed. Lord Thurlow is appointed Lord H. Chancellor and the D. of Northumberland Master of the Horse.

Law Appts.
Sir F. Buller is appointed a Judge of the Ct. of Kings Bench—Alex. Wedderburne, Attorney Gen. and Js. Wallace, Solicitor.

Civil & Political His.
To supply the place of the troops disarmed by the convention of Saratoga a proposal is made to raise a number of regiments by contribution of particular cities, &c. which is adopted aft. a strong opposition to the measure as a mode of raising supplies without consent of Parliament.
L. North proposes bills 'for removing all doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the Parlt. of G. Britain in any of the colonies, and repealing an act impoſing a duty on tea imported into the colonies,' and 'to enable the K. to appoint commissioners to treat wh. them,'—passed.
E. Carlisle, Mr. Eden and Gov. Johnstone, who, with the Commander in chief, were appointed commissioners to treat with the American States, open their commission. But the States who had signed a treaty of alliance with France on the footing of independency, wh. they had lately received by the hands of S. Deane, refusing to treat as dependent provinces, the negociation fails.
The grievances of the Irish manufacts. being laid before Parlt. some privileges are granted them wh. led to the subsequent acts in their favor.** ** See 1778.
Act to repeal certain laws inflicting pains and penalties on Roman Catholics.
Act to enable the King to make a provision for his younger children out of the hereditary revenues of the crown.

Military & Naval Hist.
Sir H. Clinton, now Commander in chief, finding it expedient to return to New York, abandons Philadelphia, the gaining possession of which had been the grand object of the last campaign, and begins his march across the Jersies.
Genl Washington, crossing the Delaware, sends a detachment under Genl Lee and the M. de la Fayette to harass the royal army.
Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the rear, attacks Lee at Monmouth and defeats him after an obstinate encounter.* * Cl. Monckton f. in this battle, & Lee was dismissed for his ill conduct init.
The army, having cross'd the Jersies to Sandy Hook, passes over to N. York under protection of L. Howe the day bef. d'Estaign arriv'd.
A formidable attack on Rhode Island by 10,000 men under Genl Sullivan and d'Estaign's fleet is defeated by the good conduct of Gen. Pigot aided by L. Howe's fleet, who forced the French Admiral to retire to Boston.
Various exped^s for the destruct^n of the American privateers are conducted with success by G^l Grey, Ld Cornwallis, &c.
Co^l Butler with a detachment destroys the American settlement of Wyoming, but disgraces himself by his cruelty.
Co^l Clarke, with a body of troops from Virginia, makes a successful exped^n ag^st the French settlements on the Ohio.
Georgia being on many accounts deemed an important object, the Comd^e in chief sends a detachm^t of 7 battals. under Co^l Campbel, escorted by Com^e H. Parker, to reduce it; Genl Prevost co-operating on the side of Florida.
Savannah yields to the address and valour of the British General and his troops after a brave defence.
Genl Prevost completes the conquest of Georgia by the reduction of Sunbury.
To compensate the loss of Dominique* Gen^ls Grant and Meadows are sent with 5000 men against St. Lucie. * See History of France.
The British troops are landed on St. Lucie and d'Estaign arrives with a strong fleet and army for its relief.
Ad^l Barrington prevents its relief by repulsing the much superior fleet of d'Estaign in two successive actions.
G^l Meadows with 1300 m. defeats 5000 of the enemy on the peninsula of La Vierge, and the isle surrenders.
An action in the Channel between the grand fleet under Ads. Keppel, Pallisser and Harland, and the French Ad^l d'Orviliers. ‖ In the Channel.
C. Marshall in the Arethusa disting^s him^f by an action with the Belle Poule,‖ and C. Raynor in the Isis by a vict^y over the Zele.† † Off Rhode Island

Revenue, &c.
Supplies voted for the year 1778——14,345,497£.
A monument to the late E. Chatham is ordered by govt. to be erected in Westmin. Abbey.
Imports 10,975,533£. Exports 12,375,712£.
WHEAT per Qr, 1778, 2l. 2s.

France –
Treaties of alliance and commerce are signed with the American States.
The French government, ceasing to temporize, avows its alliance with the American States to the British Court.
The American Deputies, Dr Franklin, S. Deane and Arthur Lee, are publickly received at Versailles.
Admiral d'Estaign is sent with 12 sail of the line to intercept the British fleet in the Delaware.
D'Estaign arrives too late to effect his primary object. He afterwards co-operates with Gen. Sullivan in an attack on Rhode Island. But being foiled in this design also by the arrival of Lord Howe to its relief, and his fleet being much damaged in a tempest, he retires to Boston to refit.
The M. de Bouille, Govr of Martinique, reduces Dominique, and does honour to him^f by his liberality to the inhabts.
D'Estaign sails from Boston to the relief of St. Lucie; but is defeated in his attempt by Adm^l Barrington.

Gen. Eccles. Hist.
The British state, actuated by the liberal spirit of toleration and the principles of sound policy which characterize the present age, abolishes the severe laws passed in the reign of King William against Roman Catholics.

Commerce
The treaty of commerce now entered into by France and the American states was expected to effect a change in the trade of these countries to the prejudice of G^t Britain. But the event has proved that political arrangements have but little influence on commerce when compared with that derived from security of person and property, a confidence in govt. and that spirit of industry which is the result of these.

GENERAL HISTORY OF

E. India Settlements.
In consequence of a determination of the supreme Council of Bengal to co-operate with the Presidency of Bombay in hostilities with the Marattas, an army of 7000 men is sent against them, commanded first by Genl Leslie,* and afterwards by Genl Goddard. * Leslie died Oct. 1778.
A secret negociation is carried on by the supreme Council with the Rajah of Berar, whom it wished to prevail upon to lay claim to the throne of the Ram Rajah by a promise of its support.
On intellig^ce of war betw^n France and England, G^l Monroe lays siege to Pondicherry by land and Ad^l Vernon blocks it by sea.
Pondicherry, being deprived of relief by the defeat of M. de Tronjolly by Ad. Vernon, is forced to surrender.

Russia. — A convention betweeen the Empreſs and the Grand Signor is effected by the mediation of the Court of Verſailles. Upon ſome conceſſions made on the part of Ruſſia the Khan of the Tartars who had been elected by her influence, was acknowledged and ſome commercial regulations made in favour of her ſubjects.

Prussia. — Hoſtilities with the Emperor are ſtopped by an armiſtice, and a congreſs is opened at Teſchen in Auſtrian Sileſia.

By the treaty of Teſchen the King accompliſhes his ſeveral objects of ſecuring the poſſeſſions of the injured Princes, protecting the rights of the Germanic Body and preventing the aggrandizement of the Houſe of Auſtria.

The Auſtrians attack the Pruſſian poſts in the county of Glatz.

Germ^y &c. — By the treaty of Teſchen the Emperor cedes all the domains in diſpute to the Elector of Bavaria except the regency of Burghauſen, a territory about 70 miles in length and 30 broad, between the Danube, the Inn and the Auſtrian frontier. And the Elector of Saxony is to receive 6,000,000 florins as an indemnification for the allodial eſtates claimed by the Electreſs.* * Siſter of the Elect. of Bavaria.

A civil war is occaſioned at Geneva by a conteſt reſpecting the rights of Election.

Royal Fam. — Birth of Prince Octavius.

State App^ts — E. Bathurſt is appointed Preſident of the Council, and V. Stormont and E. Hillſborough Secretaries of State.

E. Carliſle is app^ted Firſt Lord of Trade, L. Onſlow, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and Sr R. Worſley, Comptroller.

Adm^l Keppel is tried by a court martial for his conduct in the action with d'Orlivier, July 1778, and acquitted.

Sir Hugh Palliſer reſigns his appointments.

Mr. Fox having been foiled in his repeated motions of cenſure upon the F. Lord of the Admiralty for ſending a fleet into the Channel which was far inferior to that of the enemy, perſeveres in his attack by making a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, praying him to remove him from his ſervice. This alſo was rejected, and likewiſe a ſimilar motion by E. Briſtol in the Houſe of Peers.

E^l Cornwallis, Genl Grey and others are examined before a committee reſpecting the conduct of Lord Howe and his brother as Commanders in America. The information given tended to exculpate them; but the matter was not brought to a deciſion.

The evidence given before the committee by Sir G. Carleton, &c. reſpecting the conduct of Genl Burgoyne, tends to juſtify him.

Civil & Political His. — The M^s d'Almodavar, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, preſents a hoſtile manifeſto.

A riot is occaſioned at Edinburgh by the repeal of the laws againſt Roman Catholics.

The Iriſh nation expreſs great diſſatisfaction at the reſtrictions continued on their trade, and form armed aſſociations.

The Iriſh Parliament expreſs the ſenſe of the people in an addreſs for a free and unlimited trade.

Two bills are propoſed by Ld North and paſſed, to relieve the Iriſh from part of their commercial reſtrictions.

In conſequence of a motion by Adm. Pigot reſpecting the violence uſed againſt his brother, Meſſrs. Stratton, Brooke, Floyer and Mackay, members of the council, are tried before the C^rt of K's Bench, and f^d guilty.

Co^l Prevoſt defeats a detachment under Genl Aſhe at Briar Creek.

Genl Prevoſt, whoſe object was the reduction of S^h Carolina, penetrates into that province, but is foiled in his attack on Charles Town by the arrival of Genl Lincoln.—He afterward retires to Port Royal Iſland.

Co^l Maitland, with a detachment from Prevoſt's army, repulſes Lincoln at Stoney Ferry.

Savannah is attacked by the fleet under d'Eſtaign and the Ameri^a and French forces under Lincoln and C^t Polaſki,* but after a gallant defence by Co^l Moncrieffe, the Allies are defeated in a ſevere action by Prevoſt and Maitland. * Hewas mortallywounded here.

Military & Naval His. — A fleet and land forces under Sir G. Collier and Genl Matthews, deſtroy the ſhips and ſtores at Norfolk and Suffolk in Virginia.

Sir G. Collier and Genl Vaughan with a force from N. York, reduce the poſts of Stoney Point and Verplanks on the N. River.

Govr Tryon and Genl Garth deſtroy a great quantity of ſtores on an expedition in Connecticut.

The American General Wayne recovers Stoney Point, but is obliged to ſurrender it three days after to Sir H. Clinton, Genl Waſhington, who was ſtationed at no great diſtance, not chuſing to hazard a general action for its defence.

Sir G. Collier relieves Co^l Macleane in a poſt which he had taken poſſeſſion of on the Penobſcot near Boſton, and afterwards deſtroys all the ſhipping in that harbour.

Sullivan with a detachment of the American army revenges the ravages of the five nations by deſolating their country.

Adm^l Byron, who had now taken the command, and was join'd by Adm^l Rowley, convoys the W. India fleet from St. Kitts.

During Adm. Byron's abſence St. Vincent is reduced by a force ſent from Martinique and Grenada by d'Eſtaign's fleet.

D'Eſtaign being attacked by Byron ſupports a running fight, but refuſes to riſk his conqueſts by a general action.

Captains Luttrel and Dalrymple, with a force from Sir P. Parker's fleet, reduce the Spaniſh fortreſs of Omoa.*

Revenue, &c — * The ſum total of ſupplies for 1779 was 15,729,654 £.

An attempt is made to fire the dock-yard at Plymouth.

Imports 11,435,263 £.
Exports 11,597,771 £.

WHEAT per Qr. Winton, 1l. 13s. 8d.

The C^t de Naſſau with above 3000 men makes an attack on Jerſey, but is vigorouſly repulſed.

The combined fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of above 60 ſail of the line, threaten the Engliſh coaſt.

A ſquadron and land forces under the M. de Vaudreuil and C^t de Lauſun reduce the Britiſh forts at Senegal, &c. on the Gambia.

France. — C^t d'Eſtaign, who had received ſuch reinforcements under de Graſſe and de la Motte as gave him a ſuperiority of force, avails himſelf of Byron's abſence to make himſelf maſter of Grenada.—St. Vincent was alſo reduced by a force from Martinique.

D'Eſtaign, having ſecured the W. India trade, ſails to the Coaſt of America in order to effect the grand object of the campaign, the recovery of Georgia. For this purpoſe he joins the allied army of G^l Lincoln and C^t Polaſki in a vigorous attack on Savannah, in which they are bravely repulſed by the garriſon and Engliſh army.

The Spaniſh Miniſter preſents a memorial to the Court of London to juſtify her joining in hoſtilities againſt that ſtate.

Spain. — Spain prepares for the accompliſhment of her grand object, the recovery of Gibraltar.

Don Bernard de Galvez, Governor of Louiſiana, reduces the Engliſh forts on the Miſſiſippi.

Turkey. — The weakneſs of the Turkiſh ſtate renders it expedient to ſign a convention with Ruſſia. By this the Sultan again ſubmits to the galling ſtipulation of the free navigation of the Euxine.

While the Government of Bengal is negociating a treaty with the Rajah of Berar* the Preſidency of Bombay, flattered with the falſe repreſentations of Ragonaut ſends 4000 men againſt the Marattas, who are ſoon ſurrounded and forced to ſign the treaty of Worgaum.† * See 1778. † By this Ragonaut was given up.

Genl Goddard, who was marching an army from Bengal againſt the Marattas, on intelligenee of the treaty of Worgaum proceeds to Surat.

The Preſidency of Bombay diſavows the treaty and is ſupported by the Govr of Bengal.—Ragonaut now eſcapes to Goddard's army.

E. India Settlements. — While the ſupreme Council and Preſidency of Bombay are involving themſelves in a war with the Marattas, the Preſidency of Madras incur the enmity of the Niſam of the Decan by concluding a treaty with his brother Bazalet Jung, by which he gave up the Guntoor Cicar to the Company without the Niſam's conſent, under whom it was held as a jaghire for life.

The Indian powers, the Marattas, Hyder Ali, the Subah of the Decan and Rajah of Berar, alarmed at the ambitious projects, and diſguſted at the inconſtancy of the Company's agents, forget their own feuds and form a confederacy ag^st them.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia — The Empreſs iſſues a manifeſto which was ſoon followed by that celebrated naval confederacy called "An armed neutrality." The profeſſed object of it was a free trade. But it was deemed hoſtile to Great Britain, and as ſuch it gave occaſion to an expoſtulation from that Court.—It was joined by Denmark, Sweden, Pruſſia and Holland.

The Empreſs meets the Emperor of Germany at Mohilo, and conducts him to Peterſburgh.

Prussia — The King endeavours to traverſe the Emperor's deſign of procuring the election of his brother, the Archdke Maximilian to the coadjutorſhip of Cologn and Munſter by perſuading the electoral Archbiſhop and Chapters that it tended to deſtroy their own independency and the balance of power in the Germanic body.

Germany — Death of the Empreſs Queen, M. Thereſa, aged 63, and acceſſion of the Emperor Joſeph to the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, the Archduchy of Auſtria and other hereditv dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria.

— The Emperor viſits the Court of Peterſburg.

The Empr accompliſhes the election of his brother, the Archdke of Maximilian to the coadjutorſhip of Cologn; an object which he had much at heart on account of the grandeur of that dignity and the influence it gave him in the empire.

Holland — Admi Ct Byland with a ſmall ſquadron of men of war refuſing to ſuffer a fleet of merchantmen laden with ſtores for France, which were under his convoy, to be ſearched by Capt. Fielding, a ſlight conteſt enſues, which terminates with the convoys being carried to Portſmouth whither the Count attended them.—This ſoon occaſioned an open rupture with Great Britain.

Royal Fam. Birth of Prince Alfred.

State Appts : E. Carliſle, Ld Lieut. of Ireland; the D. Montague, Maſt. of the Horſe, and E. Ayleſbury, Chamberln to the Queen.

Law Appts : Al. Wedderburne, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Comn Pleas; James Wallace, Attorney General; and J. Mansfield, Solicitor.

Petitions are preſented from Yorkſhire and many other counties, &c. enforcing a reform in the public expenditure.

A petition from Jamaica complaining of the want of protection.

Mr. Burke's plans for the better ſecurity of the independence of parliament and the œconomical reform of the civil and other eſtabliſhments are approved by the Miniſter; but the conſideration of his propoſitions is defered.

E. Shelburne's motion for a committee of members, poſſeſſing neither employment nor penſion, to examine into the public expenditure and the mode of accounting for the ſame, and particularly into the manner of making all contracts, is rejected.

In conſequence of a motion made by Col. Barré, Lord North propoſes a ſcheme for a commiſſion of accounts, which is adopted.

Civil & Political His. A proteſtant aſſociation is formed under the auſpices of Lord G. Gordon for the purpoſe of preventing the evils which were apprehended from the late repeal of the laws againſt Roman Catholics by procuring a repeal of the act in their favour.

A dreadful tumult and conflagration enſues in conſequence of the diſappointment of the aſſociators.

A new parliament meets. (Mr. Cornwall, Speaker.)

Mr Laurens, late Preſident of the Congreſs, is captured in his paſſage to Holland, and committed to the Tower.

It appearing from Mr Laurens's papers that a treaty had been two years on foot between the Province of Holland and the American States, and a ſatisfactory anſwer not being given to a memorial preſented by Sir Jos. Yorke to the States General upon the ſubject, war is declared againſt them.

Admi Rodney takes a fleet of Spaniſh merchant men and a 64 gun ſhip, off Cadiz. After which he gave a fatal blow to the Spaniſh navy by the capture of 4 men of war and deſtruction of 2, under Don Juan Langara, after a brave action, off St Vincents.

Admi Sir G. Rodney, who had taken the command on the Weſt India ſtation with Admi Rowley, H. Parker and Commre Hotham, attacks de Guichen three times, but is unable to bring him to a cloſe action.

Military & Naval Hist. Gen Sir H. Clinton, being relieved from his apprehenſions of a junction by Gl Waſhington and d'Eſtaign, embarks on an expedition for the reduction of Sh Carolina, attended by Lord Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, Gen Webſter, Tarlton, Ferguſon, &c.

Charles Town is ſurrendered by Gen Lincoln after a brave defence.—The ſiege was conducted by Col Moncrieffe.

Gen Clinton returns to N. York, leaving the command in Carolina to Lord Cornwallis.

Lord Rawdon is detached, with the troops deſtined to active ſervice, to Camden on the Santee, near the frontier of Sh Carolina.

El Cornwallis, hearing that Lord Rawdon was threatened by a powerful army, under Gates and Sumpter, marches to his aid, and giving battle to the enemy gains the ſignal victory of Camden.*

Col Tarleton, by the rapidity of his movements, ſurprizes and defeats the American detachments at Waxaw and Catauba.

Col Ferguſon,‖ a partiſan of great merit, is defeated with great loſs on his return from the frontier of Nh Carolina.

A correſpondence is commenced between Sir H. Clinton and Gen Arnold, (who was diſſatisfied with the cenſures which he had incurr'd as Govr of Philadelphia) for the purpoſe of forwarding the reduction of the provinces.

Major André, a young man of high repute, is induced by zeal for the cauſe in which he was engaged to undertake to cloſe the negocin between Clinton and Arnold, and, being apprehended in the American lines, is tried and condemned as a ſpy, by a court martial.—All men of feeling lamented his fate, but no man of honour could juſtify his conduct.

* Lord Rawdon & Webſter diſtingd. themſ. here.

‖ He fell in action.

Revenue, &c The total of ſupplies for 1780 was 21,196,496 £.

Imports 11,714,967 £.
Exports 13,689,073 £.

WHEAT per Qr. Winton, 2l. 4s 8d. Average 1770 1780, 2l. 5s.

M. Neckar's plan of reform in the civil liſt is carried into execution. M. de Caſtries ſucceeds de Sartine in the marine department.

The King at this time gives a ſignal proof of his benevolence by aboliſhing the practice of putting the queſtion by torture.

The M. de la Fayette returns to America and is followed by a ſquadron and land forces under de Ternay and Rochambeau.

France — An expedition is projected by the American General againſt Canada, to be conducted by the M. de la Fayette, aided by de Guichen's fleet. But as the good conduct of Adl Rodney, and the bad condition of the Spaniſh forces had defeated the deſign againſt the W. India Iſlands, ſo the neceſſity of de Guichen's return to Europe defeated this.

Spain — An attempt to fire the Britiſh ſhips before Gibraltar is defeated by the activity of their captains and crews.

The fleet under Don Lewis de Cordova takes a fleet of Engliſh merchant ſhips bound to the E. and W. Indies.

Don B. de Galver, Gov. of Louiſiana, reduces Fort Mobille.

Don Solano joins de Guichen with 12 ſail; but the deſign of this junction is prevented by the ſickneſs of the Spaniſh crews.

GENERAL HISTORY OF

E. India Settlements. To facilitate the invaſion of the Maratta country a treaty is concluded with Futty Sing‖ by Bombay, and with the Ranna of Ghod‖ by Bengal.

Gen Goddard invades the Guzarat and reduces the fortreſs and capital of Ahmedabad.

M. Popham marches from Bengal to the relief of the Ranna, and puts him in poſſ. of Gualier, a fort held by the Marattas.

The ſupreme Council of Bengal prevents the hoſtilities intended by the Niſam of the Decan by a treaty with him.*

The ſupreme Council, informed of the diſtreſs of Madraſs, ſends Sir Eyre Coote to its relief.

Hyder Ali, who had long borne a ſecret enmity to the Company,* availing himſelf of the alliance of France, the diſtracted ſtate of the Britiſh forces and the diſguſt of the Indian powers, invades the Carnatic and ſends Tippoo Saib agst the N. Circars.

While Sr H. Monro marches againſt Hyder, Cl Baillie, who commanded in the Circars, defeats Tippoo at Perimbancum.

Col. Baillie, who had been joined by a detachment from the grand army under Col. Fletcher, is attacked by the united force of the enemy in ambuſcade, and defeated after a ſignal diſplay of valour.

Hyder Ali reduces Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, and beſieges Wandewaſh and other fortreſſes.

‖ Petty Princes on the Marat. frontier.

* See 1779.

* See 1774.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

The Empreſs inſiſts rigorouſly on the performance and obſervance of the ſtipulations in her laſt treaty with the Porte, and claims the appointment of conſuls in Moldavia and Wallachia: and ſuch is the fallen ſtate of the Ottoman power that the Sultan at laſt conſents, and alſo ſacrifices to Ruſſian pride by diſmiſſing the Reis Effendi* who oppoſed theſe meaſures. * The Miniſter for foreign affrs.

* She orders her navy to be augmented with 12 ſhips of war at Cherſon and 8 at Peterſburg.

GERMANY

* Duke Albert of Saxe Teſchen and the Archdutcheſs, Governors of Auſtrian Netherlands, make their public entry into Bruſſels.

The Emperor diſtinguiſhes the commencement of his reign by ſeveral civil, military and eccleſiaſtical reforms; particularly that by which he extends the liberty of the preſs; and another by which he forbids any papal bull to be received in his dominions without his ſanction, and by which he forbids monaſtics to correſpond with their chiefs in foreign countries.

* He aboliſhes ſlavery in his dominions.—His example was followed by the Elector of Saxony.

* Availing himſelf of the war in Europe to promote the commerce of his ſubjects, he viſits Oſtend—declares it a free port—and orders its docks to be enlarged and other improvements to be made.

In conſequence of a negotiation with the States of Holland the Emperor takes the barrier towns in the Netherlands into his hands.—The Dutch troops are withdrawn; and the towns are diſmantled.† † See 1713.

HOLLAND

* Saint Euſtatius, with Demerary and Iſſequibo, the grand repoſitory of Holland in the Weſt Indies, are reduced by Great Britain.

The States, having felt the ſevere effects of the reſentment of Great Britain, brought on them by their acceſſion to the armed neutrality,‡ and the late diſcovery of the treaty ſecretly ſigned by them September 1778,§ apply to the Courts of Peterſburg, Stockholm and Copenhagen for aid; but without ſucceſs. ‡ Jan. 1781. § See England.

* The Ariſtocratic or French party at Amſterdam, having completely effected a breach with Great Britain, now openly attack Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, the friend of that power, by an addreſs to the Stadtholder for his removal.

* The Dutch diſplay their ancient bravery in an action between Adl.s Zoutman and Parker off the Dogger Bank.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* In conſequence of many acts of oppreſſion committed by the officers of the ſupreme Court at Bengal two petitions are now preſented to Parliament; one from the Governor and Council, ſtating the tranſactions and requeſting an indemnification from the penalties they had incurred by reſiſting the proceedings of the Court; and another from the Britiſh ſubjects in Bengal praying relief from the grievances ſpecified in it.

* A ſelect committee is appd to hear evidence reſpecting the conduct of the ſupreme Court of Judicature in India.* And in conſequence of their report a bill is paſſed for new-modelling it.—A committee of ſecrecy was afterwards appointed to inquire into the ſtate of affairs in India. * See 1782.

* The charter of the Bank of England is renewed for 21 years on its advancing 200,000£ to government for 3 years at 3 per cent.

* The firſt meeting is held by the Iriſh volunteers on the ſubject of parliamentary reform. In which it is reſolved that proper means ſhould be uſed to reſtore the conſtitution to its original purity.

MILITARY AND NAVAL — —

* The defeat of Tarleton by Morgan, who acted as a partiſan to Genl Greene,† at the Broad River proves a fatal blow to the Britiſh army. † He had ſucceeded Gates.

* Lord Cornwallis, leaving a garriſon in Charles Town under Col Balfour and an army under Lord Rawdon at Camden to defend South Carolina, and being reinforced with 1500 troops under Col Leſlie from New York, marches northward for the reduction of North Carolina.

* Lord Cornwallis, after ſtruggling with every difficulty which the nature of the country, the early ſeaſon, and the diſaffection of the people could throw in his way, thinking that a ſucceſsful action might enable him to accompliſh the object of the campaign, attacks Genl Greene at Guilford and gains a ſignal victory.—Webſter,‡ Tarleton, de Buy and O'Hara diſtinguiſhed themſelves here. ‡ Webſter fell

— He is forced by want of neceſſaries to lead his victorious but diſtreſſed army to Wilmington.

* Lord Rawdon's army rivals that of Ld Cornwallis in valour and patience of diſtreſs, and ſhares its fate in finding the moſt brilliant actions ineffectual.—To defend S. Carolina he attacks and defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill.—After various movemts for the ſecurity of the Province and of Charles Town, the campaign cloſed with a ſevere action§ betn a detachmt under Cl Stuart and Gl Greene at Eutaw. § Sep. 8.

* Lord Cornwallis leaving Wilmington marches into Virginia to join the troops ſent from New York under Arnold and Philips.† † He died at this time.

* Finding every effort to advance defeated by the vigilance of de la Fayette and Wayne and the bravery of their troops, he determines to poſſeſs himſelf of York Town as a permanent poſt.

* A partial action between Adml Graves and de Graſſe, in conſequence of which the former ſails to New York to refit.

— Genl Waſhington, who during the operations in the South provinces had watched the motions of the Comdr Chief at New York, on hearing of Lord Cornwallis's ſituation, determines to march againſt him. And, to prevent Clinton from ſending him aid, makes preparations for attacking New York. Having given this maſterly ſtroke of generalſhip its full effect, he proceeds with all poſſible diſpatch through Philadelphia towards York Town.

* Ld Cornwallis being blocked up by de Graſſe's fleet of 24 ſail in the Cheſapeak and an army of three times his own number, after making every effort to defend or extricate himſelf, ſurrenders the remains of his gallant army.

* The Britiſh fleet arrives with a reinforcement from New York.

* Sir G. Rodney reduces the Dutch ſettlements of Saint Euſtatius with Demerary and Iſſequibo; where he finds a prodigious treaſure; it being not only a neſt of privateers but the ſtore houſe of the Dutch in the Weſt Indies, from which it had provided our enemies.

——— Genl Elliot repels a formidable attack on Gibraltar, and Sir I. Lockhart Roſs is equally ſucceſsful in defence of the ſhipping.

* The garriſon makes a ſally and deſtroys the Spaniſh magazines, works and artillery.

* An attack on the Iſland of Jerſey by B. de Rollecourt with 2000 men is bravely repulſed by Major Pierſon—that valuable officer fell in action.

* Com. Johnſtone, with a ſmall ſquadron and land forces under Gl Meadows deſtined for the Eaſt, repulſes de Suffrein at Cape de Verd.

* A deſperate and gallant action is fought by Adml Sir Hyde Parker and Zoutman.

* Adml Kempenfeldt takes part of a very valuable fleet laden with ſtores for de Graſſe.

REVENUE

* The ſum total for ſupplies for 1781 was 25,378,324£ Exports 11,470,388£——Imports 12,723,613£ WHEAT per Qr. al. 4s. 8d. Winton buſh.

* This year M. Necker publiſhes his Compte rendu; in which he profeſſes to ſhew that there is a ſurplus of revenue of 445,000£

* De Caſtries ſuccds de Sartine in the marine departmt—The K. this year ſuſtains a great loſs in the dth of Mauripas.§§ §§ Biography.

FRANCE —

* The French governt, determined if poſſible to bring the war to an iſſue this campaign, ſends de Graſſe to the W. Indies with 25 ſail of the line.‖ This fleet and the forces it conveyed gave France a decided ſuperiority in the Weſt: and co-operating with the fleet under de Barras ſtationed off Rhode Iſland and the troops under de la Fayette and Rochambeau, contributed much to the event which enſued.† ‖ Reinforced afterw. by Vaudreuil. † See G. Brit.

* Adml de la Motte Piquet intercepts and takes great part of the convoy from Saint Euſtatius.

* While Adml Rodney is detained at Saint Euſtatius the Marquis de Bouille, availing himſelf of his abſence, reduces Tobago.

* The M. de Bouille reduces the iſland of Saint Euſtatius and diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his characteriſtic liberality.

SPAIN — —

* Don B. de Galvez who had reduced Mobille in 1780 now completes the conqueſt of W. Florida by the reduction of Penſacola.

——— The Spaniſh army bombards Gibraltar with 170 cannon & 80 mortars, from which were diſcharg'd near 100,000 ſhot & 25,000 ſhells.§ § Defended by Gens. Murray & Draper.

——— The Spaniards, foiled in their attacks on Gibraltar, turn their force againſt Minorca. A Spaniſh army of 10,000 m. reinforced with a body of French troops conducted by ye celeb. Chr de Crillon beſiege St Philips.§

EST INDIES

Sir Eyre Coote marches from Madras and forces Hyder Ali to raiſe the ſiege of Wandewaſh.

* To fruſtrate Hyder's deſign upon Trinchinapoly, Sir E. Coote attacks him at Porto Novo and gains a ſignal victory.

* Sir E. Coote reduces Trepaſſore and defeats Hyder Ali at Perimbancum and Sholingur.

— Sir Ed Hughes, aided by a body of troops under Sir H. Munro, reduces the important Dutch ſettlemt of Negapatnam.

——— During the above tranſacts in the South the Govr Genl, attended by a body of troops under Major Popham, viſits Benares to enforce the payment of an extraordy ſubſidy demanded of the Rajah,† who became a tributary of the Company by treaty 1774. This expeditn ended with his depoſition. For which, wh other acts, the Govr now‡ ſtands impeached bef. the ſupreme Britiſh Ct of Judicature. The Govr at this time entered into a new try wh the N. of Ourde. † Cheit Sing 1798. ‡

GENERAL HISTORY.

RUSSIA

- The Empreſs erects a ſtatue at Peterſburg in honour of Peter the Great.
- She inſtitutes the Order of Volodimir as the reward of civil merit.
- The Empreſs negotiates an alliance with the Emperor of Germany againſt the Turks, and prepares for war.
- Memorials are preſented by the Empreſs and her ally to the C^rt of Conſtantinople, complaining of the Sultan's encroachments on the rights of the Moldavian and Walachian Princes and of his interference in the Crimea.

GERMANY

- The Emperor purſues his plan of monaſtic reform;—ſuppreſſing throughout his dominions all orders which lead a life purely contemplative.
- He receives a viſit from the Pope at Vienna; and pays every perſonal reſpect to the venerable father of the Catholic church: but withſtands his ſolicitations to deſiſt from his deſign of ſuppreſſing the monaſteries.
- He atones for his act of injuſt. in infringing the rights of the monaſtic orders, by his application of their revenᵗ to public uſes. —Finding it neceſſary in order to place his ſubjects on terms of equality with other ſtates in point of national proſperity, to promote a ſpirit of induſtry and commerce among them, he not only encourages the trade of Oſtend by his bounty and protection but extends his patronage to Trieſte. This ſmall port in the Adriatic was redeemed from diſgrace† and oblivion by Charles VIth, who enlarged and improved its harbour, &c. The Empᵉ Q. forwarded his undertaking by making an excellent road from Vienna to Trieſte at a vaſt expence. He now eſtabliſhes an E. India Company and lends 4,000,000 florins to the merchants.

† It had been a neſt of Pi… rates.

HOLLAND

- The inactivity of the Dutch fleet during this campaign increaſes the public diſſatisfaction and affords the Ariſtocratic party cauſe of complaint, on which they grounded their proceedings againſt the Stadtholder and Prince of Brunſwick.
- M. de Vauguyon ſeconds the complaints of the French party by a memorial preſented to the States, complaining of the failure of the Dutch fleet, which was to have co-operated with thoſe of France and Spain.
- The oppoſitⁿ to yᵉ Stadtholder increaſes, and yᵉ hatred betw. his partiſans and adverſaries breaks out in a tumult.‡
- A treaty of commerce with the American ſtates, which had long been in contemplation, is now ſigned.

‡ At the Hague.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

- The Marquis of Rockingham, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Lord Camden, Preſident of the Council; Duke of Grafton, Privy Seal. E. Shelburne and Mʳ Fox, Secretʸ of State; Lᵈ Jⁿ Cavendiſh, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Admˡ Keppel, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. D. of Richmond, Maſter of Ordnance, Eᵈ Burke, Paymaſter; Cˡ Barre, Tʳ of Navy; E. Effingham, Treaſʳ, and E. Ludlow, Comptʳ of Houſehᵈ
- D. of Portland ſucceeds E. Carliſle (app. Steward of the Houſehold) as Lᵈ Lieutenant, and is himſelf ſucceeded by E. Temple.
- E. Shelburne, Firſt Lord of Treaſury; T. Townſhend and Lord Grantham, Secretaries; Wᵐ Pitt, Chancellor of Exchequer. Sir George Yonge, Secretary at War; Coˡ Barre, Paymaſter, and Henry Dundas, Treaſurer of the Navy.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- Mʳ Fox's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty is rejected by a ſmall majority.
- Genˡ Conway's motion for an addreſs to implore his Majeſty to liſten to the advice of his Commons that the war in America might be no longer purſued for the impracticable purpoſe of reducing the inhabitants by force, &c.—rejected by a majority of only one vote.
- Lord Surrey moves for a removal of the preſent Miniſters.—And Lᵈ North informs the Houſe that the King had determined to change his Miniſters. In conſequence of which a new miniſtry is formed in which the Marquis of Rockingham takes the lead.
- Act to diſqualify revenue officers from voting at elections of members of Parliament and contractors from being choſen.
- Mʳ Burke's plan of reform in the civil liſt, &c. is adopted.
- In order to conciliate the attachment of the Iriſh nation a bill is moved by the two Secretaries for the repeal of an act which had long been grievous to it, "aſſerting a right in the legiſlature of Great Britain to make laws to bind Ireland."
- In conſequence of the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, Earl Shelburne is placed at the head of adminiſtration.
- In conſequence of the report of Mʳ Dundas Charⁿ of the Secret Committee, a bill of pains and penalties is brought in againſt Sir T. Rumbold;† but nothing effectual is done.—A motion was alſo made to recall Mʳ Haſtings;§ but this is prevented by the India Company.

† Governor of Madr…

§ Governor General … ſee 1780

MILITARY AND NAVAL

- The Mˢ de Bouille having made a deſcent on Sᵗ Kits, Sir S. Hood, who was determined if poſſible to ſave ſo valuable an iſland, diſregarding the much ſuperior force of de Graſſe,† gallantly offers him battle and repulſes him in two ſevere actions; but is unable to prevent its reduction.
- Sir G. Rodney arrives with a reinforcement of 12 ſhips and takes the command in chief aſſiſted by Admˡˢ Hood and Drake.
- Apprehenſive that the junction of the French and Spaniſh fleets, if effected, would prove fatal to the Britiſh iſlands, he attacks de Graſſe; and, after an action ſupported with ſignal bravery, gains a victory which effectually ſtopped the career of his ſucceſs; the Admiral's ſhip, the Ville de Paris, with five others being taken and two ſhips loſt.—Lord Robert Manners fell here.
- Captain Jervais in the Foudroyant (on a cruiſe with Admˡ Barrington in the Channel) takes the Pegaſe after a gallant action.
- A dreadful bombardment of Gibraltar by the forces of France and Spain.—Genˡ Elliot and Boyd and their garriſon, whoſe conduct during the ſiege had been exemplary, now gained immortal honour by braving the united force of our enemies and rendering their efforts ineffectual.—See Spain.
- Lord Howe relieves Gibraltar, and thus enables it to continue its defence.

† 34 ſhips … 22 Engli…

REVENUE, &C.

- The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 24,261,477£ Exports 13,224,637£——Imports 10,341,628£
- The Royal George is ſunk by an accident in the harbour of Portſmouth, with that excellent officer, Adˡ Kempenfeldt, on board.

WHEAT … Qr. 2l. 3s. … Winche… buſhel.

FRANCE

- The grand object of France being the reduction of the Engliſh Weſt India iſlands, the Marquis de Bouille embarks with 8000 men from Martinique and reduces Saint Kits, Nevis and Montſerrat.
- The Count de Graſſe‡ was preparing to execute the long-meditated deſign of forming a junction with the Spaniſh fleet and reducing Jamaica, when he was attacked by Rodney; and, after a ſignal diſplay of valour, was forced to yield the victory to his rival, and with it all the late conqueſts and all his hopes of ſucceſs.—De Graſſe was taken priſoner and his fleet totally diſabled.

‡ with Va… recuil & Be… gauville.

SPAIN

- The King of Spain is recompenſed for the many loſſes which he had ſuſtained during this war by the recovery of Minorca: the garriſon, conſiſting only of 2692 troops under Genˢ Murray and Draper, being forced to yield to the D. de Crillon who brought 16,000 men againſt it.
- The K, elated with the conqueſt of Minorca, now prepares for the accompliſhment of his grand object in the reducⁿ of Gibraltar.§ For this purpoſe 12,000 French troops were added to the Spaniſh army comᵈ by the D. de Crillon in chᶠ, with Don Moreno, Comᵈʳ of the Marine, and the celebrated Chevalier d'Arcon, who conducted an immenſe train of artillery. The attack by ſea was made from floating batteries formed on ten large ſhips; and the ſiege was covered by 49 ſhips of the line, &c. &c. But the deſign of all this formidable apparatus was foiled by the conſummate ſkill and addreſs of Genˢ Elliot and Boyd and the ſignal bravery of their troops. The attacks by land were repulſed; and the floating batteries were fired by red hot balls, and exhibited a ſcene of diſtreſs which could only be equalled by their former aſpect of terror; but it was alleviated by the humane exertions of Capt. Curtis,† who diſplayed the ſame courage in ſaving the enemy which he had before done in their deſtruction.—And thus the King was again forced to ſubmit to the humiliating neceſſity of leaving Gibraltar in the hands of Great Britain.

§ See Bio… Elliot.

† Comdr. … the ma… at Gibra…

TURKEY

- The diſtreſſes of the Ottoman ſtate, occaſioned by the meaſures of Ruſſia and Auſtria, are increaſed by the ravages made by the plague, and by a fire which at this time conſumed great part of the city of Conſtantinople.

ECCLESIASTICAL

- The Romiſh Church is now doomed to experience extreme humiliation; to feel the power of reaſon in deſtroying the baſeleſs fabric of ſuperſtition.—The aged Pius V^th, whoſe predeceſſors gave laws to all Europe, ſolicits the Empʳ in vain to deſiſt fr. his plan of ecclˡ reform.

** Germa…

E^T INDIA

- Sir Eᵈ Hughes reduces Trincamale.† And, by a well-fought action with de Suffrein, retards his co-operation with Hyder Ali.
- Tippoo Saib ſurrounds and defeats Coˡ Braithwaite. And de Buſſy debarking from Suffrein's fleet joins Hyder in reducing Cuddalore.
- Sir E. Coote ſtops the progreſs of Hyder Ali by an action near Arnee; which proved the laſt fought by theſe diſtinguiſhed Generals.‡
- Sir Eᵈ Hughes fights two deſperate battles with Suffrein but is unable to prevent the reduction of Trincamale by de Buſſy.
- The war with the Marattas is happily brought to a concluſion by a treaty of peace and amity ſigned at Salbey. By it the Company gained Salſette and the adjoining iſles and Baroach and an excluſive right of erecting factories in the Maratta Country.

† A Dutc… fortreſs … Ceylon.

‡ See Bio… Coote … Hyder …

RUSSIA —

- The Empreſs, who had long influenced the affairs of the Crimea, is now gratified with the formal ſurrender of that province, together with the Cuban and Iſle of Taman, by Sabin Guerai, Khan of the Crimea.
- She juſtifies her acceptance of the Crimea in an anſwer to a memorial from the Porte, and prepares to maintain her right to it by force of arms.
- The Empreſs, who was ever attentive to the increaſe of population in her dominions while ſhe extended her boundaries, negotiates with the Pope for a more regular ſettlement of the Jeſuits in them.

SWEDEN —

- The King, deſirous to extend the trade of his kingdom, forms a treaty of amity and commerce with the American States.

PRUSSIA —

- The King ſends a memorial to the Dutch ſtates, expoſtulating with them on their conduct towards the Stadtholder, and declaring that no meaſure tending to infringe upon that Prince's prerogative will be deemed indifferent to him.
- It appears from an account given by a Pruſſian Miniſter that the King had in 1782 expended 2,000,000 cr^as in draining marſhes, eſtabliſhing manufactories, &c. &c; and it alſo ſays that the diſburſements of that year did not exceed that of the 20 preceding.

GERMANY

- The Emperor employs part of the revenues of the monaſteries, whoſe number he yearly diminiſhed, in founding military ſchools.
- He aboliſhes the remains of ſlavery in his dominions, and cauſes new arrangements to be made to prevent impoſitions in law proceedings, by fixing the fees of lawyers.
- He makes vaſt preparations for war with the Porte in conjunction with his ally the Empreſs; intending to demand the free navigation of the Danube and a reſtitution of what had been ceded by treaty of Belgrade in 1739.

HOLLAND

- The animoſity of the French and Orange parties is expreſſed in virulent paſquinades, &c. and the States of Holland infringe the Stadtholder's authority by removing a priſoner, who had been capitally convicted by the High Court of War to the Civil Court and annulling the ſentence.
- The Stadtholder remonſtrates with the States on their invaſion of his authority.
- A Court of Inquiry is inſtituted reſpecting the cauſe of the delay of the Dutch fleet in 1782.

ROYAL FAM.

- Birth of the Princeſs Amelia.
- The D. of Portland, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, V^t Stormont, Lord Preſident; E. Carliſle, Privy Seal; Ld North and C^s Fox, Secretaries of State; Ld J. Cavendiſh, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Edm. Burke, Paymaſter; V^t Townſhend, Maſter of the Ordnance; C. Townſhend, Treaſurer of the Navy; C. Greville, Treaſurer; E. Dartmouth, Steward, and E. Herts, Chamberlain of the Houſehold.

STATE APP.

- E. Northington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- The Gr^t Seal is committed to Ld Loughborough, W. H. Aſhurſt and B. Hotham—Ld Thurlow reapp. Chanc^r
- Hon. Wm Pitt, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chanc^r of the Exch^r; E. Gower, Ld Preſident; D. of Rutland, Privy Seal; M^s of Carmarthen and Ld Sidney, Secr^es of State; D. of Richmond, Maſter of the Ordnance; H. Dundas, Treaſurer of Navy; W. Grenville, Paym^r; D. of Chandos, Steward, & E. Saliſbury, Chamb. of Houſ.
- The office of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty is given to V^t Howe; aftw. to V^t Keppel; and again to V^t Howe.

LAW APP.

- Lloyd Kenyon, Attorney General, and Pepper Arden, Solicitor.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- The Premier juſtifies the preliminary articles of peace, ſigned in the month of January with France, Spain and America, with great ability; but is unable to ſupport himſelf againſt the oppoſition now formed by a coalition of the friends of Mr Fox and Lord North.—A motion for an addreſs of thanks on the peace being carried againſt him, he reſigns.
- A treaty of peace with France is ſigned at Paris by the D. of Manchester and C^t de Vergennes.†—By this the iſlands of Tobago, St Pierre and Miquelon, and the river Senegal, are ceded, and the iſles of St Lucia and Goree, the f^t of Pondicherry and the conqueſts on the coaſts of Bengal and Orixa, reſt^d to France. And the iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St Vincent's, Dominique and St Kits, Nevis & Montſerrat, are reſt^d to G^t Britain; and F^t St James and river Gambia guaran^d to her. † Sept. 3.
- A treaty of peace is ſigned with Spain by the Duke of Manchester and Count d'Aranda.—By it E. Florida and Minorca are ceded to Spain, and the Iſlands of Providence and the Bahamas reſtored to Great Britain.
- A treaty of Peace with "The United States of America" is ſigned at Paris by D. Hartley and by J. Adams, B. Franklin, J. Jay.—By it the independency of the States is acknowledged and their boundaries aſcertained.
- An act is paſſed for removing all doubts concerning the excluſive rights of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland.
- A bill is brought in by Mr Fox and paſſed for the purpoſe of removing the impediments to a trade with America.
- Mr Pitt's motion for a reform in parliamentary repreſentation and Mr Sawbridge's for ſhortening the duration of parl^ts are rejected.
- Mr Fox propoſes a bill, founded on the abuſes committed by the agents of the E. India Company and the deranged ſtate of its finances, for veſting its affairs in commiſſioners.—It was oppoſed on the grounds of the unconſtitutional influence which it would create and the unjuſtifiable infringement of the Company's charter. —Carried in the Houſe of Commons by 208 to 102—rejected by the Lords.—A change of miniſtry enſues.
- A grant of 60,000£ is made to his Majeſty towards enabling him to make a ſeparate eſtabliſhment for the Prince of Wales.
- A convention of the repreſentatives of the volunteer army is held in Dublin to concert means for a parliam^ry reform. † † See 1784 & 5.

REVENUE, &c.

- The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 19,788,863£
- The national debt at this time, according to Sinclair, was 246,222,392£
- The King inſtitutes the Order of Saint Patrick in Ireland.
- Exports 15,450,778£
- A Royal Society of Arts and Sciences is eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh.
- Imports 13,122,235£

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 12s. 8d. Wincheſter buſhel.

FRANCE —

- The Count de Vergennes diſplays great abilities as a negotiator in the treaty now ſigned with Great Britain.
- The nation is diſtreſſed by the failure of the Caiſſe de Eſcompte eſtabliſhed by Necker in 1776.—The oſtenſible cauſe of this alarming event was the general ſcarcity of ſpecie. But the real one was ſuppoſed to have been a loan ſecretly made to government.—The King iſſued various edicts in its favour; and by his aid not only ſaved it from ruin but enabled it to re-eſtabliſh its credit ſo far that in 1784 its ſtock ſold at 138 per cent.‡ ‡ Necker was now diſmd. & de Calonne ſoon aft. app. Minr. of Finance.

SPAIN — —

- The Court of Madrid, availing itſelf of its preſent naval force, ſends a fleet under Don Ant. Barcelo to attack Algiers.
- Spain gains Eaſt Florida and Minorca by treaty with Great Britain.—An inadequate return for the vaſt expence of the ſiege of Gibraltar to an impoveriſhed ſtate, which was before encumbered with its extent of dominions.

ITALY — —

- Sicily and the two Calabrias are at this time deſolated by an earthquake, which exceeded in its calamitous effects all preceding ones from which theſe countries had ſuffered. Beſide the beautiful city of Meſſina many towns and villages were ſwallowed up or reduced to heaps of rubbiſh; 40,000 of their inhabitants periſhed; and a great number of thoſe that remained were reduced to beggary.

TURKEY —

- The mortification, which the ſublime Porte had already ſuffered from ſeeing its own grandeur ſacrificed to the growing power of Ruſſia, is now increaſed by the ceſſion of the Crimea, once its dependent ſtate, to the Empreſs. The Sultan remonſtrates in vain.— He prepares for war: but, conſcious of his weakneſs, accepts the mediation of France to effect a convention.

AMERICAN STATES

- A treaty of peace is ſigned with Great Britain by which the independency of the "*United States of America*" is acknowledged.—Genl Waſhington ſoon after reſigned his commiſſion amidſt the acclamations of his countrymen.
- A commercial intercourſe is opened with Ruſſia, Sweden and other ſtates.

E^t INDIA —

- The death of Hyder Ali,* which happened about this time, is attended with no advantage to his enemies, he being ſucceeded in his dominions by his ſon Tippoo Saib, a Prince of equal valour and military ſkill. A force from Bombay, under Genl Matthews and Co^l Macleod reduced Bednure and Mangalore. But a diſſention taking place among the Britiſh officers, which was followed by the defection of the latter, their enemy availed himſelf of it to recover their conqueſts. * Biography.
- The war is carried on with various ſucceſs by the Britiſh and French forces on the Coromandel Coaſt till intell^e is rec^d of peace.

VOYAGES

- Capt. Wilſon is wreck'd on the Pelew Iſles. This accid^t enabl'd him to ſupply Mr Keate with materials for an acc^t of them.

Jan. July Dec.

Russia

- A treaty of accommodation is signed with the Porte by which the Empress's sovereignty of the Crimea is acknowledged.—Her predecessor, Peter the Great, perceiving that the Russian empire in its former state laboured under great disadvantages with respect to trade, made it his chief object to gain access to the Baltic in order to facilitate a commercial intercourse with Europe, and by that means to increase the population of his dominions, enrich his subjects, and gradually refine their manners; and he accomplished his design by the conquest of the Swedish provinces and by founding the port of Petersburg. The present Empress, actuated by the same spirit, gains the Crimea; which secured the Palus Mæotis and enabled her to extend her trade in Asia and the East.
- The Empress, who had led the Dutch States into the 'armed neutrality,' a scheme wh in the event was productive of gt expence & loss to them, now, under the semblance of mediation, takes a decided part agt them in the dispute w. ye Empr

Sweden

- The K. enters into a convention with France, by wh he gains the Isle of St Bartholemews‖ & grants to the French the rights of natives at Gottenbs ‖ in the West Indies.
- He prepares to join France and Prussia in opposing the Emperor and Empress in their design respecting the Schelde.

Denmark

- The Prince Royal is declared *major* and takes his place at the Council Board.—This event is soon followed by the dismission of the junto which had governed the state since the revolution of 1772, under the influence of the Queen Dowager, and the recall of Counts Rosencrantz and Bernstorff and others of the old Ministers.—The Queen Dowager was ordered to retire to a palace in Holstein.

Prussia

- Prince Henry of Prussia pays a visit to the Court of Versailles.—The object of this was supposed to be to concert measures with the French government for opposing the schemes of aggrandizement formed by the Emperor of Germany and Empress of Russia, and to prevent the Republic of Holland from being crushed by them.

Germany

- The Emperor effects an accommodation wh the Porte; by which the free navigation of the Danube and other commercial advantages are gain'd.
- Having settled his affairs with the Court of Constantinople, he turns his attention to the side of Flanders. He had in 1781 removed the humiliation which his illustrious house had suffered from the Dutch barrier. And he now proceeds to make demands of various kinds upon the States, which are submitted to a conference held by the Ministers of each power at Brussels.
- After much discussion of the demands originally made, the Emperor, determined to remove the ignominy which the vanquished Spanish Monarch had suffered from the Dutch States† and to recover a source of wealth which the city of Antwerp had once enjoyed, demands the free navigation of the Schelde. † Hist. of the United Netherlands 1609.
- The States refusing to comply with the Empr's demands, and the Governor of Fort Lillo having fired at a vessel sent from Antwerp to assert the right of a free passage, the Emperor prepares to maintain his claim by force of arms.

Holland

- The Louvestein party, while it acquired internal force by the institution of the *vry corps* or volunteers, endeavour to weaken that of the Stadtholder by accusing him of a design of assuming absolute power, and by branding him as the author of the failure of the fleet in 1782.
- The towns of Utrecht, Wyck, Amersfort and others, dispute the Stadtholder's power in the appt of magistrates, granted by a regulation in 1674.
- The Prince of Brunswick, apprized of the design of the States to dismiss him, resigns his appointments.
- While the provinces are torn by internal factions they are now obliged to maintain their right to what they deemed most essential to their welfare, the exclusive navigation of the Schelde. For this purpose they collect their internal force, they strengthen thr connectn with France, & at last adopt the despte expedt of opening their sluices near Lillo.

State App.

- The Duke of Rutland is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Sir G. Yonge, Secretary at War, and W. W. Grenville and Ld Mulgrave, Paymasters.—E. Leven, High Commissr to the Ch of Scotld
- E. Courtown, Treasurer of the Household.—E. Gower, Privy Seal, and E. Camden, President of the Council.

Law App.

- L. Kenyon, Master of the Rolls, P. Arden, Attorney General, and Arch. Macdonald, Solicitor.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Civil and Political

- Mr Pitt brings forward his bill "for the better government and management of the affairs of the E. India Company." It was framed upon these principles, "that the civil and military govern[t] of India ought to be placed under other controul than that of the E. India Company---the controul of the legitimate, executive branch of the constitution.---That the commercial affairs of the Company shd be left to its own superintendcc---and that every bad effect from the govern[t] of India on the constitution of Gt Britain should be avoided."---By this act Commissioners were to be app. by his Majesty from the members of the Pry Council, who were to be empower'd to superintend and controul all acts, &c. wh relate to the civil or mily govt or revenues in the territories belonging to the Compy.---After much debate this bill was rejected by a majority of 222 to 214.
- In order to render the victory over the Minister more decisive a resolution is moved by Lord Chs Spencer, in the committee upon the state of the nation, 'that it having been declared to be the opinion of the House that in the present situation of affairs there should be an administration that has the confidence of the House, the continuance of the present Ministers is contrary to constitutional principles.'---Carried by 205 to 184.
- An attempt is made by a meeting of the members of the House of Commons at the St Alban's Tavern to effect a coalition of the parties of the D. of Portland and Mr Pitt; which is defeated by the former's insisting on Mr Pitt's resignation and the latter's refusing to comply.
- The Parliament is dissolved, and a new one meets. *(W. Cornwall, Speaker.)*
- *Commutation act.*---It appearing that of 12,000,000lb of tea consumed annually in England only 5,500,000lb was sold by the E. India Company, the Minister proposed to prevent smuggling by lowering the duty to 12l. 10s. per cent. and to make good ‖ An act was also passed to regulate the duty on Brit. spirits the deficiency of 600,000£ to the revenue by an additional window tax.---Carried after a strong opposition.‖
- The Premier brings forward a bill for the better govern[t] of the affairs of the E. India Company, upon the same general principles as the former—to prevent and punish corruption and other crimes in the Company's agents and to avoid those continual hostilities which had been occasioned by the intrigues of the several presidencies.—Carried by a great majority in both Hs—By this act the Rt Hon. W. Pitt, Ld Sydney, Ld Walsingham, Ld Mulgrave and the Rt Hon. H. Dundas are app. Commissi. for India affrs
- An act is passed in consequence of a motion by Mr Dundas for restoring the estates forfeited in Scotland in the rebellion of 1745.
- Act to empower the Bp of London to ordain aliens without the oath of allegiance.—N. B. Not to officiate in his Majesty's doms
- A treaty of peace is signed with Holland by which Negapatnam is ceded to Great Britain and Trincomale restored to the States.
- The Attorney Gen[l] in Ireland proceeds by attachment from the Court of K's Bench agst the Sheriff of the County of Dublin for having called together and presided at an assembly of freeholders for chuss delegates to be sent to a national Congress† † See 1785

Revenue, &c.

- The sum total of supplies for this year was 11,988,174£ Exports 14,961,074£——Imports 15,272,802£ WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 8s. 10d.
- A settlement in Ireland is granted to the refugees from Geneva.—This scheme was attended with very little success.

France

- The Court of Versailles endeavours to increase the influence which it had acquired in the councils of the Dutch States by affording every aid and protection in its power to the Louvestein party.
- The King informs the Dutch States by his Ambassador, the D. de Vauguion, that he had readily accepted the office of mediator between them and the Emperor; and in consequence of it employs his good offices to effect a reconciliation.
- On finding the Emperor persisted in his demands on the States, the K. expostulates with him on the subject and signifies that he should think it incumbent upon him to protect them in their rights and possessions. A line of conduct which was dictated as well by his regard for his ally as the desire of averting the danger which threatened Europe from the preponderancy acquired by the united force of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.* * See Russia.

Spain

- A second bombardment of Algiers is made by the fleet under Don Barcelo—attended with great expence but little effect.
- In consequence of a treaty lately signed with the Porte, the chief object of which was supposed to have been to prevt any Russian fleet, beyond a specified number, from entering the Mediterranean, an Ambass. is now sent to Constantle

Turkey

- The Sultan is forced to acknowledge the Empress's sovereignty of the Crimea; and has only the satisfaction of fixing her boundary towards Asia.
- The progress of the arts in Turkey and improvements made in the civil and military systems promise to add to the comforts of social life, and form a counterbalance to the humiliation of the late treaty with Russia.

Hist. E[t] Indies

- A treaty of peace and commerce is concluded between the English East India Company and Tippoo Saib.

Jan. July Dec.

* Two expeditions are undertaken this year for a more perfect discovery of the coasts and the remote inland parts of the Russian empire. One conducted by Baron Walchen Stedz, attended by draughtsmen, engineers, &c. and above 900 chosen soldiers, who took the route of the borders of the Caspian and the Wilds of Caucasus. The other by Col Bleumer, attended by able navigators and artists, was intended to explore the countries which lie near the confines of Russia and North America.

IA --

* The Empress visits the canal which is at this time carrying on to join the Wolga and the Neva.

* * She forms commercial treaties with the Emperor and France; but suffers her treaty with England to expire.

A successful campaign is made by Gen[l] Apraxin ag[st] the Cuban and other Tartar nations, with whom a war had commenced soon after the seizure of the Crimea by Russia. The Tartar army was attended by the new prophet, Sheik Mansour‡ ‡ See Ecclesiastical hist.

While Poland, Germany, and Sicily are afflicted with the natural evils of earthquakes, inundations, famine and pestilence, Iceland suffers from repeated eruptions of Mount Hecla, which during 1784 and 1785 laid waste great part of that island.

MARK

The King once more assumes the character of guardian of the liberties of the Germanic Body; and remonstrates with the Empress of Russia upon her having been instrumental to a secret treaty between the Emperor and Elector Palatine for the exchange of Bavaria and the Netherlands.

SSIA --

He forms a treaty of confederation with his Britannic Majesty (as El[r] of Brunswick) the El[r] of Saxony, the Duke of Deux Ponts and other Princes, for maintaining the indivisibility of the empire and the rights of the Germanic Body.

He issues a declaration in justification of the confederation:—proving it necessary to the preservation of the empire.

The King again expostulates with the Dutch States—and signifies that he has claims to discuss with them.

The Emperor, persisting in his design of opening the Schelde, disregards the French memorial and prepares for war.* * See France, 1784.

In the midst of the contest respecting the Schelde all Europe is astonished with the disclosure of a secret negotiation between the Emperor and El[r] Palatine for the exchange of Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands.—The King of Prussia being informed of this by the Duke of Deux Ponts, who had received a letter upon the subject from the Empress of Russia, a confederacy is formed to oppose it.—The design was dropt.

The Emp[r] beginning to relax in his demands on the Dutch, a negotiation is commenced at Paris which is brought to a conclusion, under the auspices of that able Minister, the C[t] de Vergennes, by a treaty in which the Emperor gave up his design of opening the Schelde, and accepted a sum of money for his claim on Maestrecht.

RMANY

The reforms which had been introduced in Hungary and Transylvania, in the administration of justice and the mode of military conscription, had occasioned a rebellion in the latter;† which is at last subdued by the defeat and execution of the ringleader, Horiah. † In 1784.

* * The disclosure of the Emp's design respecting Bavaria, by giving an alarm to the German Princes and creating a party ag[st] him, proves fatal to his scheme of procuring the elect[n] of his nephew to the cr[n] of the Romans and the creat[n] of a 9th elect[te] in fav[r] of the D. of Wirtemb[g]

* * The Emp[r] issues an edict to remove the incapacity of illegitimate children for election to offices; and another for the suppression and punishment of mendicants.—He at the same time causes hospitals and schools to be erected in different places.

The variety of projects adopted by the Emperor, the opposition made to his measures, the revolt in Transylvania, and the decided part now taken by France, concur in bringing forward a negotiation with him.—See history of Germany.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and also a treaty of commerce are signed with France.

LLAND

It appears now that the *Aristocratic* party, by establishing the *wry corps*† and thus putting arms in the hands of the Burghers, had strengthened the *Democratic* party and created a force which was become formidable to themselves. This first appeared in an opposition to their measures respecting the election of the magistrates of Utrecht and Amersfort by the Burghers of these towns; which would probably have produced an entire breach, had it not been prevented by the lenient means used by the Aristocrates, assisted by the Stadtholder's neglect of availing himself of the favourable moment, and his imprudent exercise of the military power. † See 1784.

The States of Holland, rendered confident by the support of France, take advantage of a tumult raised at the Hague by the Prince's party, to deprive him of the com[d] of the garrison of that town.—Upon this event he retired to Breda.‡ ‡ Afterw. to Nimeguen.

The business of a reform in the representation, which had so long engaged the attention of Parliament and the nation at large, is now brought forward by the Premier in a bill "to amend the representation of the people of England in Parliament."—The outline of the plan was to transfer the right of sending representatives from 36 of such boroughs as were falling or fallen to decay to the counties and to such chief towns as were unrepresented; making such disfranchised boroughs an appreciated compensation. He also proposed to extend the right of voting for Knights of the Shire to copyholders.—Rejected after a warm debate by 248 to 174.

Ireland continues a scene of distress and tumult.—It is now seen that the removal of commercial restraints and the recovery of their constitutional rights had not produced the expected fruits of national prosperity.

VIL AND LITICAL

The same persons who had accomplished the deliverance of Ireland from commercial restraint and obtained its legislative and judicial independency, had also exerted their abilities to procure a parliamentary reform. For this purpose meetings had been held at Dungannon and Dublin, and a bill had in consequence been repeatedly but unsuccessfully brought forward by M[r] Flood in 1783 and 1784. A national congress was then called, which assembled October 25—was adjourned to January 2, 1785, and again to April 10.—On the 12th of May 1785 M[r] Flood again brought in his bill, but it was again rejected.

Loud complaints having been made of the want of trade and manufactures in Ireland, and certain resolutions of the Irish Parl[t] having been transmitted to England as the basis of an equitable adjustment of a commercial intercourse between the two countries, the Premier brings forward his propositions; the object of which was "to give Ireland a permanent participation of the commercial advantages of this country when her Parl[t] should permanently secure an aid out of the surplus of the hered. revenue of that kingdom, to defray the expence of protecting the gen[l] commerce in time of peace."—They passed both Houses after great opposition. But the design was dropt on account of the opposition of the Irish Parliament.

VENUE, &C. -- --

* The sum total of supplies granted for this year was 9,736,868£

Exports 16,770,239£ WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 1s. 10d. Winton bush.
Imports 16,279.490£

* Birth of the Duke of Normandy—afterwards Dauphin.

ANCE --

France, whose affairs are ably conducted by the Count de Vergennes, continues to act a decided part in the dispute between Holland and the Emperor.—Under his auspices a treaty for an accommodation is begun at Paris.—Signed November 6.

* A new East India Company is established by virtue of the royal arret.

Don Gabriel, the King's fourth son, is married to Donna M. Victoria of Portugal,§ and Don Juan of Portugal to Donna Charlotta eldest daughter of the Prince of Asturias.—This created a bond of union between the C[rt] of Portugal and the House of Bourbon. § He died in 1788.

AIN -- --

* A new East India Company is established under the name of the Royal Philippine.

For the security of the Spanish trading vessels the King employs men of science to take accurate surveys of the coasts of Spain and also of the Straits of Magellan, Terra del Fuego, &c.

ALY -- --

The Pope perseveres in his great and useful undertaking of draining the Pontine Marshes:* which will not only be a means of gaining a large tract of country but will remove a nuisance arising from the noxious effluvia, and render the environs of Rome more healthy.—It would be happy for his subjects could the same principle, which led him to enter upon this vast work, induce him to adopt such a general system of policy as might encourage agriculture and restore fertility and population to his dreary, uncultivated dominions. * Betw. Rome and Naples.

RKEY --

While the Turkish Sultan is rifled of his dominions by the Empress of Russia on one side, he is distressed by the revolt of the Bashâ of Scutari, and the still more formidable rebellion of Murat Bey in Egypt.

CCLESIAS-TICAL --

A new prophet appears at this time in the East, under the appellation of Sheick Mansour—professing to be doomed by Heaven to restore the institutes and doctrines of Mahomet to their original purity and complete the work of divine revelation.—The Turkish Court, finding his disposition friendly towards it, uses him as an instrument to excite a spirit of opposition in the Tartars to the Russian power.* * See Russia.

RUSSIA –

* The Duke of Courland being in an ill ſtate of health the Empreſs ſends a body of troops into the dutchy to preſerve the freedom of election in caſe of his demiſe.—A ſingular mode of preſerving freedom!
* The Empreſs eſtabliſhes a bank on her own capital, which is to be 33 millions of roubels. To lend money to the nobility upon the ſecurity of their eſtates at 5 per cent.—3 per cent of the ſum borrowed to be paid annually.—It is alſo to lend to merchants, &c. at 4 per cent.

..... The Tartars continue to infeſt the Ruſſian frontier, and are ſaid to have gained a victory over Prince Potemkin's army.

..... The advantages of protection and the being admitted to the privileges of the Ruſſian ſubjects are held out to the Tartars to induce them to ſubmit. But the love of that independency which had been tranſmitted to them from their anceſtors prevails over all the allurements of Ruſſian privileges.—Vide ſupra Courland.

SWEDEN –

* A diet is at this time held at Stockholm.—There had not been one aſſembled ſince the revolution in 1772.
* The King aboliſhes torture; or the inhuman practice of extorting evidence or confeſſion by putting the queſtion.

DENMARK

* The Princeſs Royal is married to the Prince of Sleſwic Holſtein.

The national diſtreſs from the exceſſive dearth of corn, &c. occaſions the emigration of many thouſands of artiſts and peaſants.—A great number of theſe were received as a part of the Ruſſian ſettlement in the Crimea.

PRUSSIA--

* Death of Frederick III[d], aged 74.
* Acceſſion of Frederick William II[d] (aged 41) ſon of William Auguſtus (ſecond brother of the late King) who died 1758.
* The late King had been led by his low opinion of the German Literati, his contemporaries, to ſhew a predileſtion for the *French* languages.–The preſent endeavours to reſtore the *German* by ordering it to be uſed in the acad[s], public offices, &c.
* He diſpatches his Miniſter, C[t] Goertz, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation of the contending parties in Holland.—A conference was with this view held with a French Miniſter‖ at Nimeguen; but it proved unſucceſsful.

‖ M. Rayneval

GERMANY

* The Emperor orders an entire new code of laws to be formed, to accompany the new ſyſtem which he had introduced for the adminiſtration of juſtice in Auſtria and Hungary, and which he had attempted in vain to introduce in the Netherlands.
* He violates the liberty of the preſs by forbidding any mention of the Germanic league or exchange of Bavaria in any publication.
* It appears from an authenticated liſt of this year that 413 monaſteries and 211 nunneries had been ſuppreſſed ſince 1782.†
* The German eccleſiaſtical Princes are induced by the Emperor's example and advice to withdraw themſelves from the Pope's juriſdiction.‡

† Abt. 12,0 monaſt
‡ See Eccleſiaſtical hiſt.

HOLLAND

..... The partiſans of the Houſe of Orange, incenſed at the late proceedings of the States, form the corps d'Orange for its ſupport.

A violent tumult is occaſioned at the Hague by the States of Holland aſſerting a right to enter that town by a gate which had been opened only to the Stadtholder on public days.

A change of ſentiments takes place in the Senate of *Amſterdam;* where a majority now appears for the Prince. But even the weight of this city is not ſufficient to give him a majority in the States of *Holland* in the vote reſpecting his reſtoration.

The conteſt between the Senate and Burghers of Utrecht, Amersfort, Wyck, &c. continues with great violence. And the latter at laſt avail themſelves of their ſuperior force to procure the election of a college of 16 Tribunes; who, with the Deputies of the 8 wards of the city, were to have a negative in the election of magiſtrates.

The Stadtholder, now at Nimeguen, is prevailed upon by the States of the province of Guelderland to ſend a military force againſt the mutinous Burghers of Hattem and Elburg.—This ill-judged meaſure afforded a plea to the States of Holland to ſuſpend him from the office of Captain General.

A conference for an accommod[n] is open'd at Nimeguen by the mediation of France and Pruſſia. But the terms upon w[h] the Prince was to be reſtor'd being ſuch as w[d] have almoſt annihilated his power, they were rejected.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM. STATE APP.

* Death of the Princes Amelia-Sophia-Eleonora, ſecond daughter of his late Majeſty, aged 75.
* E. Hawkeſbury, Preſident of the Committee of Trade and Plantations, now reappointed.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

A plan having been propoſed by the Duke of Richmond§ for ſtrengthening the fortifications of Portſmouth and Plymouth, and a committee appointed to inveſtigate the ſubject having brought in an eſtimate of the expence, 760,079£, the Premier now introduces the meaſure, upon the grounds of its expediency for ſecuring the ſtate and enabling the fleet to act with full vigour in the protection of our commerce and the ſupport of our diſtant poſſeſſions.—Rejected after warm debates by the Speaker's caſting vote.

§ Maſter of the Ordn

It appearing from the report of a committee appointed to inveſtigate the public income and expenditure that the average of the former exceeded that of the latter by 900,000£ and that this might be increaſed to one million by means not burdenſome to the people, M[r] Pitt moves "that the ſum of one million be annually granted to certain commiſſioners to be by them applied to the purchaſe of ſtock, towards diſcharging the public debt of this country."—He proved that the accumulated compound intereſt of this ſum, with the annuities that would fall into that fund, would in twenty-eight years amount to ſuch a ſum as would leave a ſurplus of four millions annually.—Paſſed with little oppoſition.

A bill propoſed by the Premier for transferring certain duties on wines from the cuſtoms to the exciſe, as a means of preventing ſmuggling and increaſing the revenue, is paſſed after ſome oppoſition.

* A bill is paſſed for appointing commiſſioners to inquire into the ſtate of the crown lands, woods, &c.

* A convention is ſign'd w[h] Spain, to define the limits of thoſe countries in Sp[h] America in which the Engliſh enjoy certain privileges.

A treaty of commerce and navigation is ſign'd with France.—In a diſcuſſion of the expediency of this meaſure in the enſuing ceſſion of Parl[t] it was objected to chiefly on the grounds of the loſs to be apprehended to the woollen and cotton manufactures. And it was ſupported on thoſe of the mutual wants of each country, and the advantage w[h] England w[d] have in ſelling manufactures w[h] w[d] employ a g[t] numb. of hands and taking the nat[l] produce of Fr[e] w[h] w[d] emp[y] few.

M[r] Burke charges Warren Haſtings, Eſq[r], late Governor General of Bengal, with ſundry high crimes and miſdemeanours; and delivers at the table the nine firſt articles of his charge.

REVENUE, &C. –

* The ſum total of ſupplies granted for this year was 13,420,962£
* The Halfewel Eaſt Indiaman is wrecked in the Engliſh Channel.

WHEAT Q. 1L. 18s. Winche buſhel.

Exports 16,300,730£
Imports 15,786,072£

FRANCE –

Great attention is at this time paid to the department of the marine and the advancement of commerce. With a view to the former vaſt works are carried on to improve the harbour of Cherburg. And for the latter purpoſe commercial treaties are formed with G[t] Britain, Portugal, &c. and edicts are publiſhed for the encourag[t] of manufact[rs], &c.—A ſpirit of philanthropy and good policy characterizes the preſent meaſures of government, and is particularly ſeen in the indulgence now granted to the Proteſtants and the alleviation of the burdens of the peaſants.

SPAIN – –

The Spaniſh government endeavours to ſubdue the mutinous ſpirit which, during ſeveral years, had diſcovered itſelf in their American colonies, by ſtrengthening their fortifications, ſending out reinforcements of troops, and app[s] men of ability and knowledge of the world as Governors.

The Spaniſh nobility, &c. appear at this period to have received ſomewhat of that ſpirit of improvement in agriculture, arts, &c. which now prevails in Europe. But the natural genius of the people is chilled by deſpotiſm; and the encouragements held out to them by eſtabliſhments of various kinds are ineffectual to the purpoſe of rouſing them from that indolence into which an oppreſſive govern[t] has gradually bro[t] them.

TURKEY --

..... The Sultan encourages the principle of patriotiſm in his people, to prepare himſelf to reſiſt the attacks which he expected from Ruſſia.

..... * The brave veteran, Haſſan Bey, who was ſent againſt the revolted Bey of Egypt, gains a ſignal victory over him near Cairo; and poſſeſſing himſelf of that capital, forces him to fly for refuge to upper Egypt.

GEN. HIST. ECCLESIASTICAL --

* The Papal power, which had been circumſcribed in Germany by the Emperor's edicts, is now nearly annihilated by a reſolution of the eccleſiaſtical Princes to withdraw themſelves from the juriſdiction of the Pope in their eccleſiaſtical government—to acknowledge no ſupreme but the Emperor,—and to claim his protection for the reſtoration of all their former rights to the German Biſhops.

Jan. July Dec.

The Empreſs viſits the Southern provinces of her dominions and receives the K. of Poland at Kaniew and the Empr at Cherſon.

A negotiation for a new treaty is opened with the Porte; in which the Empreſs requires of the Sultan his renunciation of the ſovereignty of Georgia—a new ſettlement of Moldavia and Wallachia—and his acknowledgmt of her right to Beſſarabia.

RUSSIA — The Court of Peterſburg, which had long been uſed to ſubmiſſion from the Sultan, is ſurpriſed at receiving a ſpirited rejection of the Empreſs's propoſitions. And the intelligence is rendered more diſtreſſing by the deranged ſtate of the finances occaſioned by the war with the Tartars, by the Empreſs's magnificence, and her coſtly works of various kinds, added to the vaſt regular expence of her extenſive empire.

The Ruſſian army is ſucceſsful under Pr. Potemkin—detachts comd by Rebinder and Deprarabowiſch defeating the Sh Manſour & ravags Tartary.—The garriſon of Kinburne‡ repulſes an attack from the oppoſite forts of Oczakow. ‡ Both on the Nieper.

PRUSSIA — The King, by his Miniſter, Baron Thulemeyer, remonſtrates with the States of Holland on the late arreſt of his ſiſter. And not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer he prepares for hoſtilities to reſent the inſult offered to her and reinſtate the Stadtholder.

The Emperor's ſucceſs in his plans of judicial reform in Hungary, &c. encourages him to adopt a ſimilar deſign in the Auſtrian Netherlands; without conſidering the different character and circumſtances of the people, the excellence as well as venerableneſs of the ſtructure which he was about to deſtroy, and the extreme attachment to it which the Flemings had ever juſtly diſcovered.

The Emperor by his edict eſtabliſhes a new ſyſtem of judicial proceedings upon the ruins not only of the inferior Courts but of the Council of Brabant, which had acted as a Council of State as well as the ſupreme Court of juſtice; and taking the great ſeal, the chief inſtrument of controul on the ſovereign power, out of the hands of the Chancellor, commits it to the Imperial Miniſter.

* He eſtabliſhes a new form of govert in the Netherlands, dividing it into 9 circles to be govern'd by intendants inveſted with very extenſive authoy

* He alters the ſyſtem of education for ſtudents in theology, and places foreigners at the head of the Univerſity of Louvain. † the D. and Dutcheſs of Saxe Teſchen.

GERMANY The States aſſemble at Bruſſels, and preſent a remonſtrance to the Governors General;† in which they ſtate in the ſtrongeſt language the violation of the compact between the ſovereign and people by his infringement of their rights and ſubverſion of the conſtitution, and refuſe to grant the cuſtomary ſubſidies or ſuffer them to be collected till their grievances ſhould be redreſſed. In theſe meaſures they were ſeconded by the States of Flanders and Hainault.

The Empr ſummons deputies from the States to Vienna, together with his Miniſter, Ct Belgiogoſo, and the Governor's General.

The Deputies are admitted to an audience.—The Empr, finding that they were not moved by his haughty deportment at their reception, and that they conducted themſelves with the firmneſs which the conſciouſneſs of a juſt cauſe gave them, at laſt yields to their demands, and reſtores the Council, the States and Univerſity to their rights.

— A tumult at Bruſſels, during the abſence of the Governors, is happily appeaſed by Count Murray the Deputy Governor.

— The Empr makes vaſt preparations to ſupport his ally in her war with the Porte.—And, before the declaration of war, Genl Alvinzi is ſent to ſurpriſe Belgrade: but he is foiled in this inglorious enterpriſe.

The negotiations for a reconciliation are broken off by the ſudden departure of the French Miniſter from Nimeguen, which rendered the ſincerity of his Court in its friendly profeſſions ſuſpected.—The provinces continue a ſcene of cabal, intrigue and confuſion.

The enemies of the Prince are diſappointed in an effort to procure his ſuſpenſion from the offices of Stadtholder and Adml General.

The States General and Council of State begin to take part in the conteſt by counteracting the operations of the States of Holland. † now at Amersfort.

A body of troops ſent by the States of Utrecht† to ſubdue the Burghers and reſtore the govt are defeated in an action at Jutphaas.

HOLLAND The Princeſs of Orange, whoſe ſpirit and abilities had gained her an aſcendency in the Stadtholder's Councils, ſets off for the Hague, with a view of negotiating with the leaders of the ſeveral parties; but is arreſted at Shoonhoven.

-- The K. of Pruſſia having received an unſatisfactory anſwer to a memorial to the States of Holland on the affront offered to his ſiſter, the D. of Brunſwick enters the Dutch frontier and reduces Gorcum, Utrecht and other fortreſſes, &c.

The Sts of Holland declare for the Prince;§ and his enemies are driven to their laſt ſtrong hold the city of Amſterdam. § lately arrived at the Hague.

The city of Amſterdam, being left without ſupport, is forced to capitulate, and peace is reſtored.

Maſter of the Ords. STATE APP. The Marquis of Buckingham ſucceeds the Duke of Rutland as Lord Lieutenant.

LAW APP. Sir James Eyre, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

A deciſion of the H. of Lords 'that a Peer elected one of the 16 Peers of Scotld ceaſes to ſit as a repreſentve of the Scoh peerage when crd an Engh Peer.'

A motion is made by the Premier for conſolidating the cuſtoms, which is carried without oppoſition.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL Mr Beaufoy's motion for a repeal of the corporation and teſt acts is carried in the negative.

Mr Ed Burke, in the name of the H. of Commons, impeaches Warren Haſtings, late Govr Genl of Bengal, of high crimes and miſdems

A convention is ſigned with the Court of Verſailles relative to the late commercial treaty with France.

A ſubſidy treaty is ſigned with Prince of Heſſe to engage 12,000 men to be ready, if required, to aid the Stadtholder. WHEAT per Qr. al. 1a. 9d. Winchester buſhel.

REVENUE, &c. — † The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 12,414,579£ Exports 18,296,166£——Imports 17,804,024£

M. de Calonne, Miniſter of Finance, finding that, inſtead of a ſurplus to the revenue of 425000£, as ſtated by M. Necker in his Compte rendu in 1781, a deficit appeared of above 2,000,000£, propoſes the equitable plan of increaſing the revenue without diſtreſſing the people by deſtroying all exemptions and laying an equal territorial impoſt. And it being thought that the Parlt was not inveſted with ſufficient power to make ſuch an alteration in the ſyſtem of taxation and thought dangerous to aſſemble the States General,‖ he ſuggeſted the calling an aſſembly of the *Notables* (which conſiſts of a number of perſons *choſen by the King* from the ſeveral orders) to give a ſanction to the meaſure. ‖ Repreſentatives *choſen by the people*

Death of the Count de Vergennes and appointment of the Marquis de Montmorin to the department of *Foreign Affairs*.

The Notables are convened.

De Calonne's deſign brings upon him the odium of the Notables—as a plea for oppoſitn they accuſe him of contributing to the public diſtreſſes by his miſconduct—and Mirabeau,‡ who was diſappd of the favors which he expected from him, becomes the champion of his enemies. ‡ his agent at Berlin.

He is diſmiſſed; and the Archbiſhop of Toulouſe,§ who had his diſſolute manners without his abilities, ſucceeds him. § De Brienne.

FRANCE — The Notables examine into the ſtate of the finances; but declare themſelves not empowered to give a ſanction to the A-biſhop's plan of a ſtamp duty and additional land tax.—They are diſſolved—having only ſhewed the neceſſity of recurring to the *States General*.

The K, diſappd by the event of the late aſſembly, has recourſe to a different expedient—he ſends 4 edicts to be regiſtered by Parlt --for eſtabliſhing provincial aſſemblies--liberating the comce of grain--aboliſhing the corvée in kind--and impoſing a ſtamp duty.

The Parliament refuſes to regiſter the edict for a ſtamp duty till it ſhould have received ſuch documents as might enable it to judge of the propriety of impoſing it.—And petitions an aſſembly of the States General.

A bed of juſtice is held for the purpoſe of regiſtering the edicts for a ſtamp duty and a new modification of the land tax.

The Parliament continuing its oppoſition is exiled to Troyes in Champagne.

It is recalled—the King giving up his edicts and the Parliament conſenting to the appoint of the Archbiſhop as Premier.

The King comds his edict to be regiſtered for ſucceſſive loans—againſt wh the D. of Orleans proteſts, and is ſuppd by Parlt—This occaſion'd the Duke's exile; and alſo that of Meſſ. Sabatier and Freteau, two members of Parliament.

While the Parlt of Paris preſents repeated addreſſes in favor of the exiles and remonſtrates agtt that engine of deſpotiſm, lettres de cachet, the ſame ſpirit of oppoſitn to arbity power prevails in the provincial Parliaments.

TURKEY -- The Sultan, knowing the Empreſs's character of inſatiable ambition and the reſtleſs activity of the Emperor of Germany, is apprehenſive, on intelligence of their intended interview, that a deſign was in agitation for wreſting from him his rights or dominions; and he is confirmed in his apprehenſions by the demands now made by the Ruſſian Miniſter. He determines therefore once more to aſſume the dignity of a Turkiſh Emperor and prepare inſtantly for war.—With this view peace is concluded in Egypt and Haſſan Bey is recalled to take the command in Europe.‡ ‡ See Ruſſia.

AMERICAN STATES The new conſtitution, framed by a convention of the States at New York, is tranſmitted to Congreſs by Gl Waſhington.† † Preſident of the Convention.

Et INDIA -- Treaties of amity are renewed by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company with the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjour.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA — Every possible preparation is now made to prosecute the war with effect.—Adm[l] Greig takes the com[d] of a fleet of 18 sail in the Baltic; and another is equipp'd in the Euxine under the adventurous Pr. of Nassau† and P[l] Jones. And 150,000 m. are prepared to form 3 armies, under M[l] Romanzow on the side of Poland, Gen[l] Soltikoff to join the Prince of Saxe Cobourg in the Ukraine, and Prince Potemkin against Oczakow.

** The Prince of Nassau defeats the Cap[a] Pasha in several actions, and defends Kinburne against an attack from the Great Admiral.

——— Pr. Potemkin and the Pr. of Nassau besiege Oczakow.—After a brave defence from the garrison, consisting of 20,000 choice troops, it is red. by the accidental explosion of a powder magazine w[h] destroy'd p[t] of the wall.

† See France, 1779.

SWEDEN — A new and formidable enemy now prepares to take the field against the Empress.—Her intrigues in the Swedish Senate had excited the King's resentment and concurred with his apprehensions from her growing power to induce him to join her adversary.

..... The K. publishes a manifesto‡ and joins his army in Finland; but is foil'd in his attack on Fredericsham by the disaffect[n] of his officers.

‡ witht. consent of the Senate.

· A desperate action is fought by the fleets under the D. of Sudermania and Greig off Hoogland—the victory was not decisive.

· Greig, being reinforc'd, attacks the D. by surprise in the road of Sweaburg, takes the Gust. Adolphus, and blocks up his fleet.‖

‖ Greig dies soon after.

DENMARK — · On hearing that Denmark intended to support the Empress, the King returns to Stockholm and inspires the Burghers with patriotism by his animated harangues: and passing into Dalecarlia rouses the spirit of that ever loyal people.

-- The Danes under Pr. Charles of Hesse and the Prince Royal invading Sweden gain an advantage of the Swedes under Hierta and Tranefield. After w[h] they lay siege to Gottemburg: but that port is saved by the arrival of the K. of Sw[n]

· An armistice is effected by the intervention of M[r] Elliot as mediator on the part of Great Britain and Prussia.

PRUSSIA & POLAND — ..... The K. of Prussia and his Premier† use every means to prev[t] an increase of power in Russia. With w[h] view he joins his Brit[c] Majesty in drawing off Denm[k] fr. her alliance; and supports a party in Poland, who had long borne the Emp[rs]'s tyranny w[h] silent indignat[n] and were determined if possible to free themsv[s] from so disgraceful a state of dependency.

† B. Hertzberg

· The Emp[r] publishes his hostile manifesto.—Having thus wantonly involved himself in a war for which he was unprovided with resources he applies to the Flemings for a loan; but, having disgusted them by his duplicity respecting his late engagements, he met with a refusal.

GERMANY — .... The Aust[n] forces are now divided into 4 armies---one in Croatia under Pr. Lichtenstein---a 2[d] in Transylvania under Fabris—a 3[d] under the Pr. of Saxe Cobourg to coop[te] with Soltikoff against Choczim--and the gr[d] division under the Emp[r] w[h] Lacy & Wartensleben on y[e] Danube.

· The grand army reduces the small fortress of Schabatz.

..... The skilful movements of the G[d] Vizier, who had crossed the Danube and invaded the Bannat of Temeswaer, forces the Emp[r] to leave his strong camp at Semlin,§ to give up his design on Belgrade, and march to the defence of that province.

§ opposite to Belgrade.

— Gen[l] Papilla is defeated with great loss near Orsova;† and Gen[l] Wartensleben, who was stationed near Meadia,† is defeated after a brave defence of the defile of Bersa by the Serasquier of Georgia, who acted as the Vizier's Lieu[t]—These events induced the Emp[r] to proceed northward and join Wartensleben at Karansebes for the protection of Transylvania; where Gen[l] Fabris was supporting himself with great address against the superior force of the enemy.

†† East of Belgrade.

..... The Emp[r], being threat[d] by the united force of the Vizier and Serasquier, retires fr. Karensebes‖ towards Lugos; but is attacked on his route and def[d] with great loss.—The Vizier now marches to Belgrade and the Emp[r] to Semlin.

‖ in the Bannat.

· The army in Croatia under Prince Lichtenstein is defeated with great loss in an attack on Dubicza.

· · M[l] Laudohn, having been prevailed upon to take the com[d] of Pr. Lichtenstein's army, who was oblig'd to resign on account of his health, inspires the troops with confidence and reduces the fortresses of Dubicza§ and Novi.§

§§ on the Saave.

——— During these transactions in the Bannat and Croatia the Pr. of Saxe and Soltikof reduce Choczim‡ after a brave defence.

‡ in Moldavia

HOLLAND — · The decided superiority of the Orange party is now manifested by a guarantee entered into by the States General, in which they declare that they consider the dignities of Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, as essential to the constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP. — · Earl Chatham, First Lord of the Admiralty.

LAW APP. — · L[d] Kenyon, L[d] Ch[f] Justice on the resig[n] of E. Mansfield, and S[r] R. P. Arden, Master of Rolls, and Arch. Macdonald Attorney G[l]

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — · The British govern[t], piqued at the conduct of the Empress of Russia during the American war and other unfriendly acts, prohibits the English merchants from performing their contracts for providing her *intended* Mediterranean fleet with tenders and store ships.

· Treaties of amity and defensive alliance are signed with the Dutch States and the King of Prussia.

· Great Britain and Prussia, by their united intervention and the good conduct of M[r] Elliot, the British Minister at Copenhagen, relieve the King of Sweden from the attack which Denmark was making on his southern provinces.

..... The King is afflicted with a severe illness.

· A declaratory bill is passed to justify the proceedings of the Board of Controul respecting the troops sent to India.

· An act is passed for the more effectually preventing the exportation of wool.

· An act is passed for giving relief to such persons as have suffered in their rights during the late war in America.

REVENUE, &c. — * The sum total of supplies granted for this year was 11,860,263£

The Premier this year stated to Parl[t] that in the course of five years there had been an increase of three millions to the revenue; of which only a million and a half accrued from new taxes—the rest proceeding from the actual improvements of the country in all its branches.

WHEAT per Qr. 2l. 5s. Winchester bushel.

The spirit of investigation which had long prevailed in France, but had hitherto been confined chiefly to matters of science, is now directed to objects of a different nature. The assembly of the Notables had not answered the purpose for which it was intended of arranging the financial system; but it had an effect which was not expected by those who convened it. By bringing forward the discussion of subjects relating to government it awakened the body of the people to a sense of the oppression which they had suffered.—The distresses occasioned by the burden of taxes, aggravated by the exemption of the nobility and clergy, disposed them to revolt—And the resolute conduct of the Parliaments of Paris, Dauphiné, Britanny and other provinces, afforded them an example of opposition to the measures of the Court.

FRANCE — ..... The King, desirous to promote the ease and happiness of his people, forwards the œconomical reform in the civil and military departments.

..... The provincial Parl[ts] oppose the estab[t] of prov[l] assemblies for the regul[n] of the land tax; and that of Paris remonstrates ag[st] lettres he cachet.

· During this season of universal ferment the King holds a bed of justice for the purpose of registering various edicts; for establishing a new court of register,† which was to exercise the power, now vested in the Parliament, of registering the royal edicts; and for new modelling the system of administering justice.—These were registered in all the Parliaments in one day.

† the Cour plenicre.

§ Epresmesnil was order'd to be arrested for his activity in this business

... The Parliaments, the Chamber of Acc[ts], the Court of Aids, the Clergy and Peers oppose this measure; and a gen[l] clamour ensues.§

· The King complies with the wishes of his people by declaring his resolution to convene the States General May 1, 1789—he also suspends the edicts for the Cour pleniere, &c.—These popular measures were soon followed by a declaration of bankruptcy.

· The necessities of the state co-operating w[h] the public voice, the A-bishop is dismissed and M. Necker app[d] Min[r] of Finance.

· Various opinions being entertained respecting the constitution of the States General, an assembly of the Notables is again called, to give their opinion upon the subject.—The result was a decision of Council "that the number of deputies shall not be less than 1000—that it shall be apportioned to the population and financial contributions of the Bailliages—that the representation of the Tiers Etat shall be equal to that of the other two orders."†

† Nobility & Clergy.

· The Princes of the blood present a memorial against the double representation of the Tiers Etat.

SPAIN — · Death of CHARLES III[d], aged 72, and accession of CHARLES IVth, aged 39.

ITALY — The Republic of Venice, alarmed at the Emperor's ambitious designs, refuses to join the alliance against Turkey, or even to lend money to the Emperor, or consent to the Empress's fleet making use of its ports.—The King of Sardinia acted upon the same principle.

TURKEY — The brave veteran Hassan Bey, who was recalled from Egypt when in the full career of success, takes the command as Gr[d] Admiral.—He told the Sultan 'that he should be happy to close his life w[h] the glorious act of driving the infidels from their usurpations in the Crimea.'—See Russia.

—— The Vizier, who had laid his plans with great judgm[t], finding that the Emp[r], tho' impatient of rest, was little disposed to enterprise in the field, first secures Belgrade and then crossing the Danube attacks him in the Bannat of Temeswaer.—See Germany.

GEN. E[t] INDIA — · A new treaty of commerce is signed by E. Cornwallis, Governor General of Bengal, and the Vizier.

RUSSIA — While the Pr. of Naſſau-Siegen is ſupporting the honour of the Ruſſian arms in the Baltic, Pr. Repnin defeats a Turkiſh army at Tobak in Beſſarabia and Pr. Potemkin, now Com^dr in Ch^f,* is victorious near Bender and reduces that fortreſs.

* Romanzow had reſign'd on account of age.

SWEDEN — The King, who was incenſed at the reſtraint which he had experienced from the Czarina's aſcendency in the Swediſh Senate, finding that he was ſupported by the Burghers and peaſants who hated the Ariſtocracy and hoped [illegible] alleviation of their miſery from every revolution, determines to effect an alteration in the conſtitution by what he called an *act of [illegible]*.—The chief object of this was to ſecure to himſ. the preroga^e of making peace and war. But, to ſtrengthen his intereſts w^h his pa[illegible], ſeveral articles were inſerted in their favour.

· He recovers the advantage w^h B. Stedink had loſt in Finland by the victy of Dy[illegible]dt which enabled him to march to Frederickſham.

·· A warm, but undeciſive battle, bet. the D. of Sudermania and the Ruſſian fleet is followed by an undeciſive action bet. the Flotillas.

POLAND — The patriotic dietines, determined to aſſert their independency of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, had in 1788 taken the war department from the preſent executive govern^t. And tho' the preſent conduct of the King of Pruſſia did not afford them an expectation of effectual ſupport, they perſiſted in their deſign; and as a proof of it aboliſhed the permanent council which had been eſtabliſhed under her auſpices.† † See 1774.

GERMANY — * M^l Haddick ſuc^ds Lacy in the com^d of the grand army; Hohenloe com^ds in Tranſylvania; and Cobourg and Laudohn in Moldavia and Croatia.

· · Prince Cobourg gains a deciſive advantage of Haſſan Pacha by two victories on the Plains of Foczani.

— M^l Laudohn reduces Gradiſca.—He afterwards ſucceeds Haddick in the com^d of the grand army, and finiſhes his military career with the reduction of Belgrade.—Hohenloe is in the mean time ſucceſsful in the Bannat.

— The ſatisfaction which the Emperor felt from the above exploits is alloyed by a revolt in the Netherlands.‡ ‡ See 1790.

STATE APP. · W. Wyndham Grenville, Secretary of State, vice Lord Sydney—and E. Chatham, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

· The Prince of Wales conſents to take upon him the regency during his Majeſty's indiſpoſition.

· A declarat^n of the K's phyſicians that he was in a ſtate of progreſſive amendment puts an end to the debates reſpecting the powers of the Regent.

· His Majeſty is declared free from complaint, to the great joy of the nation.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL — Mr Beaufoy's mot^n for repealing the teſt and Ld Stanhope's for relieving the members of the C^h of Eng^d from various penalties—rejected.

· Mr Wilberforce makes a motion for the abolition of the ſlave trade, and ſtates twelve propoſitions reſpecting it.

· *W. Wyndham Grenville* is elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons: and is ſucceeded in that appointment by *Henry Addington*.

· · Repeal of the ſhop-tax—and removal of the collection of the duty on tobacco from the cuſtoms to the exciſe.

REVENUE * Supplies granted for this year were 11,293,036£

· Death of the Dauphin.

The King, in conformity to the wiſhes of his people, iſſues his decree for the double repreſentation of the Tiers Etat.—The nation now looked forward with ſanguine hopes of relief from the Aſſembly of their conſtitutional repreſentatives. But the inſtructions given to the delegates by the ſeveral orders afforded the ſeeds of future conteſt; thoſe of the Nobles being inſtructed to maintain the diſtinction of orders, and thoſe of the Commons to inſiſt on the voting in one aſſembly, as the only means of accompliſhing their chief object, which was to annihilate the power of the nobility. The King alone was willing to ſacrifice a part of his own power to the welfare of his country. And, tho' his want of firmneſs of mind may have occaſioned his yielding to ſome meaſures w^h had a different tendency, yet the public good appears to have been his grand principle.

· A riot at Paris occaſioned by the apprehenſion of the reduction of wages by Revillon, a paper-maker, is quelled by the military.

· The STATES GENERAL are opened at Verſailles§ and a conteſt enſues reſpecting the right of voting in one or more aſſemblies. § May 4.

· The Nobles continuing to maintain their right to a diſtinction of orders, the Commons, who had been joined by a few of the Clergy, after an altercation of five weeks, aſſume the legiſlative power by the ſtyle of "*Aſſemblée nationale.*"

· A *Royal Seſſion*† is unexpectedly announced in the Aſſembly. And the enſuing day, while preparations are making for it, the Preſid^t and ſome of the members are refuſed admittance.--Apprehenſive of an intent^n to diſſolve them, they adjourn to a tennis-court; where they ſwear not to part till the conſtit^n ſh^d be completed. They were joined the follow^g day by a maj^y of the Clergy. † Seance Royale.

· The King holds his royal ſeſſion.—In the plan of govern^t which he laid before the Aſſembly he propoſed that no new tax ſh^d be laid, or old tax continued beyond the time preſcribed, without the conſent of the States—that the *taille* ſhould be aboliſhed and all exemption from taxes—that the expence of each department ſhould be ſubmitted.—They were likewiſe invited to aſſiſt him in making ſuch regulations reſpecting lettres de cachet and the liberty of the preſs as might reconcile the public peace and reſpect for religion with perſonal liberty.—But the article which eſtabliſhed the diſtinction of orders, and his ſpeaking of theſe regulations as favours conferred on them, diſguſted the Commons, and fruſtrated his effort towards a reconciliation. ‖ The Archbiſhop of Paris led the clergy.

· The D. of Orleans and 48 of the Nobles join the Aſſembly: and the enſuing day, at the K's earneſt ent^y, the whole body‖ accedes.

– A great number of troops are brought within a day's march of Paris and the command is given to Broglio.

· The diſmiſſion of Necker, whom the populace eſteemed the guardian of liberty, confirmed the ſuſpicion w^h they had entertained from the approach of the troops. Apprehenſive of a plot ag^st their freedom their rage increaſed to the greateſt height. Being joined by the French guards they now take and deſtroy the Baſtile and put the Governor and his Deputy to death.† † July 14.

· On intelligence of the tumult at Paris the King goes to the Aſſembly and convinces them of his good intentions towards them. —He alſo recalls Necker—and determines to endeavour the recovery of his people's confidence by viſiting Paris.

FRANCE — The King is met by the Mayor of Paris and 25,000 of the national troops which had been formed under the M^s de la Fayette, on his way to the capital, where he is joyfully received.---In the mean time the Queen, while her evil counſellors were ſaving themſelves by flight, with a magnanimity worthy of the daughter of Maria Thereſa,§ refuſed to follow their example by baſely deſerting the King. § See Houſe Auſtria.

· Monſieur Necker returns, and a new miniſtry is formed.

∞∞ The inhabitants of the provinces take up arms and vie with thoſe of the capital in the moſt horrid acts of bloodſhed.

· The Aſſembly, alarmed at theſe outrages, deter^e to uſe means to ſtop them. And to make their decrees for this purpoſe more acceptable to the nation, they accom^y them w^h ſeveral popular decrees for the equalizat^n of taxes, abolition of feudal r^ts, &c.

· A declaration is made of the rights of man.

— Several conſtitutional points are now decreed.—The chief were "That all power proceeds from the nation—the government to be monarchical—the crown hereditary—the King's perſon ſacred and his Miniſters reſponſible—the National Aſſembly to be permanent—each legiſlature to continue two years—to conſiſt of one houſe—no taxes to be levied without its conſent—the King to have a ſuſpenſive veto.——Theſe afterwards received the royal aſſent.

· The regiment of Flanders arrives at Verſailles.—Some expreſſions of reſpect for the old conſtitution at a fête given on this occaſion ſerved to enflame the minds of the people, which were filled with a ſuſpicion of a plot to ſeduce the K. to the party of the ex. Princes, and concurred with the prevailing dearth to bring a mob of frantic Poiſſardes to Verſailles; who, after receiving the K's promiſe of relief, broke into the Palace, breathing vengeance ag^st the Queen.§ § October 5.

· In compliance with the wiſhes of his people the King and his family remove to Paris.—Followed by the Aſſembly. ‡ Mirabeau taxed him with puſillanimity.

· The D. of Orleans, whoſe gardens were the rendezvous of the diſaffected, retires to avoid *ſuſpicion* of abet^g the mob.‡

· Mirabeau is diſappointed in his project of being Miniſter by a decree "that no member ſhall be in the miniſtry.

· A new diviſion of the kingdom† is ordered, into *departments* (83), *diſtricts*, *cantons;* each having its aſſembly for the purpoſe of adminiſtrative government—and into *electoral aſſemblies* of the departments and *primary aſſemblies* of the cantons for the purpoſe of electing repreſentatives for the National Aſſembly. † propoſed by Abbe Sayes.

· The church rev^e (eſtim^d at 150,000,000 livres‡ p^r ann.) is declared national property.---It is decreed y^t no benefice ſhall be leſs than 1200 livres,† beſides the Glebe. And that 80,000,000 ſhall be appropriated to public uſes. ‡ about 7,500,000£ † about 60£

TURKEY — · Death of ACHMET IVth, aged 64, and acceſſion of SELIM III^d

∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞ · The Turkiſh arms are unſucceſsful againſt the Ruſſians: and Belgrade is forced to ſurrender to the Auſtrians.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA —

- The Empress is enabled to act with greater force against the Turks by the treaty of peace now signed with Sweden.
- A campaign wh had been in general successful, is closed by the reducn of Ismail by Suwarow. 10,000 men are said to have fallen before its walls. And, to complete the horrors of war, 30,000 were slain by the conquerors.

SWEDEN —

- A treaty of peace is signed with Russia; the basis of which is a strict alliance and an agreement that their boundaries shall remain the same as settled by the treaty of Abo and confirmed by that of Nystadt.

PRUSSIA —

- The K. acts as mediator between the Bp of Leige and his subjects; and orders a body of troops into the neighbourd of the city.

GERMANY

- Death of the Emperor Joseph IId, aged 49, and accession of Peter-Leopold; who was afterwards elected Emperor by the name LEOPOLD IId
- Reduction of Orsova by the Imperial army.
- The Emp's desire of bringing a war to a conclusion in wh his brr had precipitately involv'd himself induces him to sign the convn of Reichenbach, by wh the Austrian conqs were restor'd.—His Prn Majesty join'd wh Gt Britain & Holland in the medin
- The Flemings, who had been driven into rebellion by the vexatious tyranny of the Emperor, now, under the auspices of Van der Noot and M. Van Euren, form a fœderal constitution. Each state was to retain its own government and a congress was appointed to regulate affairs which related to the common interests of the confederate body.
- The revolters finding themselves oppressed by the Aristocracy, which had superseded the Imperial Ministers, become disaffected.
- Van der Noot takes the field with 60,000 men: but is defeated with great slaughter by the Austrian General Bender, who afterwards made himself master of Namur, Brussels, and other fortresses.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ROYAL FAM. STATE APP.

- Death of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland.
- The Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

- A motion made by Mr Fox for the repeal of the test act proves unsuccessful.
- Mr Flood makes a motion for a more equal representation of the people in Parliament, by adding a hundred members, to be chosen by the resident householders in every county.—The expediency of the measure was generally admitted; but the execution of it was thought dangerous at a time when the spirit of innovation was so prevalent.
- The affairs of the slave trade and that of the government of Canada are discussed and deferred till the next session.
- In consequence of complaints made by certain British merchants, who had in 1786 opened a trade to Port Nootka on the Wt Coast of North America, of injuries sustained by them in 1788 from the Spaniards, the merits of their case is submitted to Parliament.
- An armament is made for the purpose of asserting the right of the British merchants.
- A convention is sign'd with Spain,* by wh that govern engag'd to make reparatn for the losses sustain'd by the merchants; the coast Nh of the Spanish settlts is declared free; and the rt of fishing secur'd to Engd under certain restrictns

* By Mr. Fitzherbert and Count Floridablanca

REVENUE, &c.

- The supplies granted for 1790 were 11,997,276£ —— Mr Pitt in his statement of public accounts informs the House that the exports of 1789 amounted to 18,513,000£ And that the seamen now employed exceeded those in 1773 by one third.
- The canal from the Firth of Edinburgh to the Clyde is open'd.—That from the Severn to the Thames was open'd a few months bef.

FRANCE —

- The Assembly had now issued several decrees to enjoin the execution of justice against the seditious; particularly that by which the Municipality was made responsible for damages done in tumults. But the present Governors were too weak to enforce them; or were fearful of making the populace their enemies by adopting rigorous measures, when they were already distressed by the exertions made by the partisans of the privileged orders and the proceedings of the Parlts of Dauphiné, Metz, Rouen and Britanny; which protested against the authority of a legislature which had suspended them from the exercise of their functions.—In the mean time the general ferment was kept alive by a suspicion of an Austrian party, wh was accused of carrying on a correspondence with the ex. Princes and endeavouring to draw off the K. from the constitution; and the influence of these circumstances was increased by clubs of incendiaries which were formed throughout the kingdom, called *Jacobins*.
- The monastic orders are abolished and their revenues applied to the use of the state.—This enabled it to abolish the gabelle on salt.
- The apprehension of a war between Great Britain and Spain occasions the discussion of the important question, "In whose hands shall the power of making war or peace be lodged?"—The determination lodged it in those of the Assembly.
- The civil list is settled at 1,250,000£ per annum, and a dowry of 200,000 settled on the Queen.
- Regulations are made respecting the clergy—they are now decreed to be elective.
- All distinction of orders, as to civil rights, had been already abolished.* But the Democratic party, not satisfied with having disarmed the nobility, proceed to destroy every vestige of them by abolishing titles, &c.
- In order to give greater stability to the present government by a spectacle which should be striking in the eyes of the people an act of *confederation* is celebrated in the Champs de Mars; where the King and the Assembly swear to maintn the constitution.
- The Assembly decrees a new system of judicial proceedings.—Trial by jury is introduced in *criminal* causes.—The judges to be elected by the cantons and districts in which they sit; one for each of the former and five for the latter.
- During the above exertions of the Assembly to establish the constitution on a firm basis the friends of the old government are employed in exciting opposition to its decrees. Attempts are made for this purpose at Lyons, Toulouse, Montaubon and Nismes. And at the same time the Assembly is informed of symptoms of disaffection in the officers of the army and navy—Bouillé, Governor of Lorrain, in particular, was suspected of forming a design for a counter-revolution.
- Resignation of M. Necker.—This Minister's popularity had been some time declining. He had ever recommended œconomy and reform; but his natural sense of justice made him averse to those measures of subversion, which the Democratic party thought necessary to complete the revolution, and brought upon him their disesteem; and his opposition to the abolishing of titles hastened his fall. As therefore he did not aspire to the honour of martyrdom, from the hands of those who a few months since had hailed him as their deliverer, he sent his resignan and retired to Switzerld
- The resign of Necker is followed by the dismission of several Ministers who were suspected of disaffn to the state.
- The state of Avignon revolts agst the Papal governt and offers to be incorporated in the state of France.—It had formerly belonged to the Counts of Provence and was alienated by Jane Css of Provence and Qn of Sicily, 1348.
- Decree that those of the clergy who shd neglect to take the oath to the nation, law and K, enjoined by a former decree, shall be deemed virtually ejected fr. their benefices.—This produced many non-jurors, well affected befe

* Nov. 1789

SPAIN — —

- The fortress of Oran is destroyed by an earthquake in which great part of the inhabitants perished.
- A convention is signed with Great Britain.

TURKEY —

- The ill success of the campaign‡ disposed the Crt of Constantinople to peace; and a correspondent inclination on the part of the Emr produced the convn of Reichenbach. But the high demands of the Empress makes another campaign necessary.

‡ See Russia & Germany.

AMERICAN STATES

- By virtue of a grant made in 1788 by the province of Massachusets to Messr. Gorham and Phelps, and confirmed by the Indians of the six nations, a settlement of 2,000,000 acres is this year formed on the South side of the Lake Ontario, between it and Pensylvania, under the name of the Genneseo Country. The colonists were invited by the fertility of the soil and the easy commun by the Susquehana and Skylkill with Philadelphia. And such has been its progress that before the end of 1791 above 5000 inhabs were arrived.—The Sh extremity is in lat. 42: is 77 m. fr. Philada

GENERAL HISTORY.

Et INDIA —

- Tippoo Saib having in December 1789 attacked the Rajah of Travancore, an ally of the British Company, on account of his having purchased the fort of Cranganore of the Dutch and an adjacent district of the Rajah of Cochin, (over all which Tippoo *claimed* a feudal sovereignty) and continuing to make hostile preparations, the Rajah now returns his attack and an undecisive action ensues.
- The British Company, thinking it expedient to support the Rajah, send a body of forces against Tippoo under Genl Meadows.
- A detachment under Col Floyd repulses the repeated attacks of a much superior force.
- Earl Cornwallis arrives at Madras to take the command.

VOYAGES —

- Capn Bligh arrives in England.—He had been employed by government to bring the bread-fruit tree from the Society Islands to the W. Indies. And on his return his crew mutinied and committed him with 17 others to the ship's boat, in wh they reached Timor,† after a voyage of 4000 ms

† June 1789

A congreſs of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh Miniſters is held at Siſthovia under the mediation of Great Britain, Pruſſia and Holland.

RUSSIA —

The negotiation for peace having proved abortive through the vaſt demands of the Empreſs, the campaign is opened on the part of Ruſſia by the reduction of Maczin, and a victory is gained near Brailow by Prince Gallitzin.

The campaign is continued with various fortune till the ſignal victory obtained by Prince Repnin over the flower of the Turkiſh forces near Maczin gives the Ruſſians a decided advantage.

The Empreſs, apprehenſive that a continuance of war would be attended with the loſs of her aſcendency in Poland,† moderates her terms.—By a treaty now ſigned ſhe accepts Oczakow and a diſtrict between the Bog and the Nieſter. † See 1790.

POLAND --

Thoſe patriots who wiſhed to ſee their country reap the fruits of its own natural riches by ſuch improvements as independency and ſecurity of property could alone induce men to attempt, ſeize the opportunity of the war in which Ruſſia is engaged to emancipate themſelves from the ignominious ſubjection in which they had been ſo long‡ held by that ambitious and overbearing power. Finding that they had no hope of aid from Pruſſia, they determine to depend upon their own internal ſtrength in aſſerting their juſt rights.—With this view the States now form, and, with the concurrence of their Sovereign, ſolemnly ratify a new conſtitution.—Among the many important articles of it was that by which the crown was declared hereditary in the family of Saxony after the preſent King: and that which gave to all citizens the privilege of purchaſing eſtates. ‡ See 1773 & 4

GERMANY

The reduction of the late revolt in the Netherlands is celebrated at Bruſſels, and an addreſs expreſſive of obedience preſented to the Emperor.

A body of Auſtrians is ſucceſsfully employed in quelling an inſurrection of the Liegois againſt the authority of their Biſhop.

Military preparations are made throughout the empire.

HOLLAND

Marriage of the hereditary Prince of Orange to the Princeſs Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina of Pruſſia.

ROYAL FAM.

Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to the Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia.

STATE APP.

Dudley Ryder and Thomas Steele, Paymaſters.

Henry Dundas, Secretary of State.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The grounds of the ſevere acts againſt Roman Catholics ceaſing to exiſt, an act is now paſſed further† to meliorate them. † See 1770.

Mr Fox's motion for a bill "to remove all doubts reſpecting the rights and functions of juries in criminal caſes;" and another to explain an act of Queen Anne relative to *quo warrantos*, are poſtponed.

Mr Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the ſlave trade, after warm debates, proves unſucceſsful.

A motion is made by the Premier for a bill for the purpoſe of making ſome alterations in the government of Canada.

A charter is granted to a company to enable it to form a ſettlement at Sierra Leona on the African Coaſt.

The Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Peterſburg joins the Pruſſian Miniſter in enforcing a treaty of peace between that power and the Porte.

The Premier's motion for an addreſs on the Ruſſian armament is carried after warm debates.

REVENUE, &c. — —

The ſum total of ſupplies for this year was 14,064,656£

A dreadful riot happens at Birmingham, occaſioned by the celebration of the anniverſary of the French revolution.

FRANCE —

The authors of the revolution had now, in appearance, attained the objects of their ſanguine wiſhes. They had formed a legiſlature conſiſting of one Aſſembly—they had annihilated the Nobility and circumſcribed the royal authority—they had eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem of repreſentation which reached the ſmalleſt diviſion of property, and had guarded every avenue to corruption—had deſtroyed the monaſteries and deprived the church of that wealth which was deemed detrimental to the public—had conſtituted an elective magiſtracy and an elective clergy.——Whatever merit a ſyſtem built upon ſo democratic a principle may have in itſelf, independently conſidered, one thing appears evidently to be wanting to give it its due effect in the preſent inſtance; viz. a national character adapted to the conſtitution.——M. Turgot, who was a Miniſter of good ſenſe as well as genius, intended to have worked ſuch a reform as might have remedied the evils of the old government, and thrown a proper ſhare of power into the hands of the Commons. But he was aware of the danger which would attend the ſudden recovery of freedom; and therefore deſigned gradually to looſen the bands with which the nation had been ſo long bound: and in the mean time to have enlightened the minds of the people, and thus prepared them for a rational enjoyment of liberty, and a due diſcharge of the functions and duties of free men. The want of this preparative, and the ill effects of a precipitate and intemperate ſpirit of ſubverſion, are daily more apparent. The proceedings of the National Aſſembly had hitherto been conducted in general with calmneſs and unanimity. But thoſe who had been led by principle to ſupport the revolution and were charmed with the idea of having recovered the rights of man, and thought they were entering upon a ſtate of the greateſt political proſperity, at laſt find themſelves overpowered by a faction, and are forced either to ſubmit to the dictates of men whoſe principles they deteſt, or hazard their lives by an oppoſition to them.

Regulations are made reſpecting teſtamentary diſpoſal of property§—during the debates on this ſubject *Mirabeau* died, aged 42. § Right of primogeniture is deſtroyed.

The organization of the church, of courts of judicature and the army having been completed, the Aſſembly now proceeds to that of the miniſtry.—Miniſters to be reſponſible—the appointment of them in the King—the number to be regulated by the Aſſembly.

The emigrants aſſemble on the borders of Alſace.

Some circumſtances having occurred which gave the populace a ſuſpicion of the King's intention to eſcape, they now ſurround his carriage on the road to St Cloud, where he was going to ſpend the Eaſter holidays, and force him to return.--The King went to the Aſſembly and gave it aſſurances of his fidelity to the conſtitution, and received its aſſurance of loyalty; but perſiſted in his determination.

The King and Queen, the Dauphin and Princeſs Royal, eſcape from Paris; but are ſtopt at Varennes, a few leagues from the frontier.

The King on his return to the capital declares to the deputies of the Aſſembly "that his reaſon for leaving Paris was his apprehenſion of danger to the Queen, who was continually threatened and inſulted by the populace; and that he meant not to leave the kingdom, but to have fixed his reſidence at Montmedi, till the vigour of the govt ſhould be reſtored and the conſtn ſettled."

Monſieur and Madame,* who had eſcaped at the ſame time with the King, arrive at Bruſſels.—N.B. the K's aunts left France in Feby * Ct. d'Artois eſcaped in 1789.

A digeſt of the conſtitutional decrees is laid before the Aſſembly and receives its approbation.

The King formally accepts *the conſtitution*.

The National Aſſembly, after a ſeſſion of two years and four months diſſolves itſelf.

TURKEY --

The Turks were now diſtreſſed by the expence of the war and ardently deſirous of peace; but the exorbitant demands of the Empreſs rouſed their indignation and determined the Sultan to try the event of another campaign rather than ſubmit to them.

The Vizier, Juſſuf Pacha, a man of ſpirit and abilities, takes the field with an army of 200,000 men.

The Turks, who fought with great valour, gain ſome advantages in the beginning of the campaign; but ſuch was the ſuperior diſcipline of the Ruſſians that they were forced, after a ſevere conflict, to yield the victory at Maczin.—See Ruſſia, treaty.

AMERICAN STATES

The States, among other laws to alleviate the miſery of ſlavery, make the murder of a ſlave a capital offence.

A city is founded on the Potomack River, intended to be the ſeat of govern[t] to the American States.—The diſtrict in wh it is ſituated, on the borders of Virginia and Maryland, is call'd *Columbia*, and the city is call'd *Waſhington*.

E[t] INDIA -

Lord Cornwallis, having paſſed the Ghauts and made himſelf maſter of ſeveral forts in the Myſore country, now reduces Bangalore.

He defeats Tippoo Saib, and drives him to the walls of Seringapatam: but is prevented from continuing before that capital by the want of proviſions, which obliged him to return to Bangalore.

Lord Cornwallis poſſeſſes himſelf of Savendroog and other fortreſſes.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA –

* The Empress sends a body of troops into Poland to defeat the efforts of the Poles, who were endeavouring to establish a free, hereditary monarchy, and assert their independency of foreign states.

SWEDEN –

* An assassin named Ancrestrom, at a masquerade, fires a pistol loaded with slugs and rusty nails at the King, which were lodged in his body.*—His Majesty survived this accident some days, during which he settled affairs of state and appointed his brother Regent.

**************** The Duke of Sudermania, Regent during his nephew's minority, makes various reforms to reduce the public expences.

POLAND –

* A confederation is entered into by the enemies of the new constitution, who solicit the aid of the Empress.

* The King, in a spirited address, exhorts his countrymen to support the constitution which they had established.

* The Poles having been repeatedly defeated, the King who had received the Empress's final determination to reestablish the old government, and had received such an answer to his applications to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna as made him despair of foreign aid, thinks it expedient to submit to the Empress's requisitions.

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA –

* * A body of Austrians under Gel Sztaray gain repeated advantages of a detach[t] from Fayette's army under Gouvion near Charleroi.

* FRANCIS IId, who had succ. his father in the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, now receives the Imperial crown.

* The Emperor has a conference with his Prussian Majesty at Mentz.

* The Duke of Brunswick, who had taken the com[d] of the Austrian, Prussian and Imperial forces, issues a manifesto declaring that his object was to deliver the King, Queen, and royal family from captivity and restore him to his legitimate power—inviting the nation to return to their allegiance—and denoun[s] vengeance ag[st] those who shall offer violence to their Majest[s]

* The Duke of Brunswick reduces Verdun.

* Having been drawn into a negotiation by Dumourier, which gave that General time to strengthen his station and reinforce his army, the Duke, finding that he could not *now* attack him without manifest disadvantage and that his troops were reduced by sickness and ill provided of necessaries, thinks it expedient to retreat.

* —— The Austrian Gov[r] retires precipitately from Brussels, and the Netherlands are overrun by the French army.

— The D. of Saxe Teschen is foil'd in his attempt upon Lisle by y[e] strength of the fortress & unanimity of its inhabitants.

HOLLAND

**** The States, alarmed at the progress of the French army, prepare for defence; and receive an assurance from the British Ambassador of his Sovereign's intention to support them in case of an attack.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

* Lord Thurlow resigns the seals.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

* A bill to ascertain the power of juries in cases of libel, having been ably supported by L[ds] Camden and Loughborough, Marq[s] of Landsdowne, E. Stanhope, &c. and opp[d] by the Chanc[r], L[d] Kenyon, &c. is passed.—The jury to be judges of the law as well as fact.

* An act is passed in the Irish Parliament to relieve the Roman Catholics in that kingdom.

* The Irish Roman Catholics demand equal immunities with the Protestants.

* A camp is formed on Bagshot Heath.

* A royal proclamation is issued to stop the progress of seditious writings.—Another for embodying the militia.

MISCELLANIES --

* The Senate House in Dublin is destroyed by fire.—This superb building was finished in 1731, and cost 40,000£

FRANCE.

CIVIL - --

The ill effects arising from that extreme diffidence of the sovereign, which was expressed in the small degree of power vested in him by the new constitution, are daily more evident in the licentiousness of the populace in different parts of the kingdom.—The present situation of France tends to prove how comparatively easy it is to form the most beautiful theories, and how difficult, especially in an extensive and populous country, to establish a police which may answer every purpose of preserving the peace and security of the people in a manner consistent with their liberty.

* * Dangerous riots take place at Paris and Marseilles.

* A decree "that the estates of the emigrants are in the hands of the nation."

* The King refuses his sanction to two decrees,† "for a camp of 20,000 men near Paris," and "for severe proceedings against the refractory priests."---A letter from Fayette conveyed by his Majesty to the Assembly, in which he imputed the tumults throughout the kingdom to the Jacobins, concurs to incense the populace.

† by virtue his cor

* The populace, led by Santerre, tumultuously call upon the Assembly to enforce their decrees.† After wh they break into the Thuilleries, and in the most insolent manner demand the King's sanction.---Pethion‡ at last appeared, and the mob dispersed.

† June 20.
‡ Mayor of Paris.

* By the King's advice a camp of 36,000 men is formed at Soissons; in addition to the forces under Fayette and Luckner.

****** Parties of Fœderates arrive from different parts of the kingdom, particularly Marseilles, to reinforce the Jacobins.

* Pethion accuses the King of treason before the Assembly.---His Majesty vindicates himself by his proclamation.

* The passions of the Jacobin mob had been raised to the greatest degree of rage by the progress of the Duke of Brunswick's army, and by the idea which had been industriously propagated of arms being concealed in the Thuilleries for the purpose of effecting a counter-revolution.—In vain did the King endeavour to remove their suspicion by calling upon the Mayor to search for them—they attack the Palace.§—The Swiss Guards, who faithfully maintained their post, are entirely cut in pieces.—The King and royal family fly for protect[n] to the hall of the Assembly, wh adjoins the Thuilleries.

§ August

* A decree for the suspension of the King (now committed prisoner to the Temple)—and for a *National Convention*.

* The mob, when informed of the reduction of Verdun, are enflamed to an excess of frenzy. They break open the prison-doors, and butcher in the most cruel manner all suspected of Aristocracy; and for three days‡ render the city a scene of bloodshed.—Among other victims was the unfortunate Princess de Lamballe, who fell a sacrifice to her attach[t] to the Q[n]

‡ Sep. 2, 3,

* The government is declared republican; and a committee of the Convention appointed to frame a new constitution.

* The unfor[t] Lewis XVIth, by an ex post facto decree, is arraigned before the Conv[n] for practices ag[st] the state.

MILITARY

** A detachment of de la Fayette's army, stationed near the Austrian frontier, is repeatedly defeated by General Sztaray.

* De la Fayette, who had been denounced as a traitor, escapes to the Prussian frontier and is aft. imprisoned at Spandau.

– Dumourier, who succeeded de la Fayette, draws the allied army into a country destitute of provisions. And avails himself of a negotiation with the Duke of Brunswick to strengthen himself.

* Dumourier gains a victory over the Austrians at Jamappe and reduces Mons.

******* He takes possess. of the principal fortresses in the Austrian Netherlands; the inhabitants, who were deceived by his promise of a free government, opening their gates to him—they were undeceived by his exactions.

-- Custine advancing from Landau defeats a body of Austrians near Spires and lays that city and Worms under contrib[n]

* He lays Frankfort under contribution and reduces Mentz.

* He defeats a Prussian army at Limburg.

-- General Montesquiou penetrates into Savoy; and finding no resistance takes possession of Chamberry and other towns.

* Savoy is admitted into the French republic as an eighty-fourth department.

– General Anselme makes himself master of Nice, Montalban, and Ville-Franche.

* Montesquiou, being apprized of an order for his arrest for treason, escapes to Geneva and afterwards to Switzerl[d]

GEN. HIST.

E[t] INDIA -

* Earl Cornwallis, after a signal display of valour and perseverance in his troops, gains a complete victory over Tippoo Saib before the walls of his capital of Seringapatam, and makes himself master of the city.

* A definitive treaty is signed by Tippoo Saib on one hand and the English E. India Company and the powers wh were its allies in the war on the other, by wh one moiety of the territories of the former are ceded to the allies.–The Sultan's two youngest sons are given as hostages.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. SPAIN. FRANCE. HOLLAND.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA - - POLAND - - AND PRUSSIA - -

The Empreſs makes great efforts, at this time, to render her navy reſpectable in the Baltic, and prepares a ſtrong fleet to awe the Turks in the Euxine. But the chief object of her attention is Poland; which is again deſtined to be the prey of rapacity and tyranny. His Pruſſian Majeſty, once the pretended friend of that unhappy State, now co-operates with her in its ſubjugation: for which purpoſe he ſends General Mœllendorf with a body of troops to invade its territories; iſſuing a declaration*, in juſtification of his conduct, upon the grounds of aſſociations formed in the country, unfriendly to the eſtabliſhed government. * Jan. 6.

The patriotic confederation at Grodno proteſt againſt the King's invaſion, and deny his aſſertions. But his troops purſue their march and take poſſeſſion of Thorn, in direct violation of public faith. This violent meaſure was followed by a manifeſto from the Empreſs and King of Pruſſia, ordering the Governors of Provinces to ſurrender them, to be regulated according to their will.

The Diet at Grodno is prevailed on to appoint delegates to diſcuſs, with the Court of Petersburg, the propoſed partition.

The Diet is compelled by an armed force to give its ſignature to the treaty of Ceſſion with his Pruſſian Majeſty.

GERMANY -

The Emperor continues to make preparations for a vigorous proſecution of the war. He uſes every expedient to provide pecuniary ſupplies: and ſends a well-appointed army, under the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and General Clairfayt, to join the Britiſh, Dutch, and Hanoverian Troops in Flanders; and another under Wurmſer to join the Pruſſians and Imperialiſts on the Rhine. *See France*

STATE APP-

Lord Loughborough is appointed Chancellor. Baron Eyre, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and Sir A. Macdonald Chief Baron.

An Act is paſſed eſtabliſhing regulations reſpecting Aliens arriving in this Kingdom.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

A meſſage from his Majeſty is delivered to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Dundas, informing them of a correſpondence between Lord Grenville and the French Miniſter, M. Chauvelin, and of an order made for his departure, in conſequence of the Death of the French King; and expreſſing his Majeſty's reliance on that Houſe to enable him to take effectual meaſures for maintaining the ſecurity and rights of his own dominions; for ſupporting his Allies; and for oppoſing views of aggrandizement on the part of France. The queſtion of War with that State was then warmly and ably diſcuſſed in both Houſes; but the addreſs was voted by great majorities.

Mr. Dundas delivers his Majeſty's meſſage, announcing the declaration of War by France againſt Great Britain and Holland. On which a body of troops, commanded by the Duke of York, is embarked for Holland, to aid the Dutch in defence of their frontier.

An Act is paſſed to prevent traiterous correſpondence with the enemy.

A treaty is ſigned with Sardinia; by which Great Britain engaged to pay that power a ſubſidy of 200,000£.

An Act is paſſed in Ireland for reſtoring the Roman Catholics to their rights—another for raiſing a Militia. Meaſures are alſo adopted for the preſerving of good order, by prohibiting aſſemblies of delegates to deliberate on matters of public concern.

An Act is paſſed by the Britiſh Parliament to relieve Scotch Roman Catholics from certain reſtrictions.

Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer are ſentenced to tranſportation, by the circuit court of Juſticiary, for ſeditious practices.

MILITARY AND NAVAL - -

Lord Hood is ſent to favour the revolt of the Lyonnois, the Marſeillois, and Toulonnois. And, by virtue of a treaty with the latter, in which they declared their deſire of ſupporting the Conſtitution of 1789, he takes poſſeſſion of Toulon in the name of Lewis XVII, and is joined by a force from Spain.

The Allies are repulſed in a ſortie made to deſtroy the enemy's works, and Gen. O'Hara is wounded and taken priſoner. After which Admirals Hood & Langara, finding themſelves overpowered by the force ſent againſt them, ſet fire to the ſhipping and evacuate the port.* * 10 Ships burnt, 3 brought away

An expedition under Lord Moira, to favour the revolt in Bretagne, fails by the defeat of the revolters.

The Britiſh arms are ſucceſsful in both the Indies. In the Eaſt, Pondicherry ſurrendered to Lord Cornwallis.* In the Weſt, Tobago was taken by Sir John Laforey's ſquadron†: and the French part of St. Domingo was reduced by a force ſent from Jamaica.‡ * Sep. 16. † April 18. ‡ In Oct.

REVENUE, &c. - -

* The ſupplies granted for this year were 16,698,553£.

FRANCE.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The late year was diſtinguiſhed by the triumph of a faction, in which Marat and Roberſpierre took the lead: who availed themſelves of their influence with the populace to eſtabliſh arbitrary power in themſelves, on the ruins of that authority which was veſted in the Sovereign by the conſtitution of 1789: and the preſent will remain an indelible diſgrace to the French hiſtory, from the outrages committed by them under the ſemblance of juſtice. Their firſt victim was the dethroned Monarch. After a trial of ſeveral days before the convention,* in which no direct proof appeared of treaſon againſt the ſtate, he was ſentenced to death by 366 of 721 votes. An attempt having been made to appeal to the people, which proved unſucceſsful, he was brought to the ſcaffold Jan. 21: where his deportment was expreſſive of manly fortitude, of chriſtian charity, and that reſignation which beſpoke a ſincere belief of a ſuperintending Providence. After a ſhort preparation he ſubmitted to the executioner, and his head was ſever'd by the guillotine. Thus fell the benevolent and unfortunate Lewis XVI. * His Accuſers, Judges and Jury.

The Convention would have atoned for its threats and inſults to Great Britain and Holland by conciliatory advances; which are rejected. On the diſmiſſion of Chauvelin and repulſe of Marets by the Court of London, war is declared with theſe powers; and an inſolent proclamation iſſued by Dumourier, inviting the Dutch to revolt. This was followed by a declaration of war with Spain.

Marat repels an attempt made againſt him by the Briſſotine faction: and, by a league with Roberſpierre & the ſupport of an armed force under Henriot, procures their accuſation, as conſpirators with Dumourier againſt the republic. The reſult of which was that Briſſot & 21 of his partiſans ſuffered Death.* In the mean time Marat had fallen by the hands of an aſſaſſin. * Oct. 30.

A new conſtitution is eſtabliſhed on a republican principle; and the revolutionary tribunal is inſtituted.

The revolt of the Southern Provinces fills the Convention with ſuſpicion: and the brave Cuſtine falls a ſacrifice to it.

The Queen, after ſuffering the ſevereſt afflictions, with a magnanimity worthy the daughter of the heroic Maria Thereſa, is brought before the revolutionary tribunal; where ſhe is accuſed of treaſonable practices and every crime which the malice of her enemies could conceive. The ſentence of death was pronounced againſt her, which ſhe ſuffered with her characteriſtic fortitude.

The infamous *Egalité* is brought to the ſcaffold. He was followed by Bailly, Luckner, Houchard, Rabaut & others.

HOLLAND.

MILITARY HISTORY -

Dumourier had reduced Breda* and laid ſiege to Williamſtadt. But, on intelligence that Miranda and Valence had been defeated by the Prince of Cobourg and Clairfayt, and had raiſed the ſiege of Maeſtricht† and retreated from Liege, he left the victorious army with which he was preparing to invade Holland, and took the command of that which was oppoſed to the Auſtrians. After ſeveral ſlight actions, he gave battle to their grand army, ſtrongly poſted at Neerwinde,‡ and ſuffered a ſignal defeat. * Feb. 23. † March 4. ‡ Near Tirlemont.

Dumourier has an interview with Col. Mack, an Auſtrian officer, and agrees to an armiſtice. He then formed a plan for a counter revolution. The Convention being apprized of his treachery, ſent commiſſioners to arreſt him at St. Amand; whom he ordered to be conveyed under an arreſt to Mons. But finding that his army would not ſupport him, he eſcaped with two regts to the Auſtrians.

An active plan of operations is determined on at a congreſs of the allied generals at Antwerp. Repeated attacks were then made on the enemy's advanced poſts of Maulde and Maubeuge; which were returned by an attack on the allies near St. Amand which brought on a deciſive action, in which the aſſailants were repulſed & their general fell.* An attack was afterwards made on the enemy's poſt at Famars; from which they were diſlodged by the valour of the Britiſh & Hanoverian troops under the D. of York. * Dampiere. ſucceeded by Cuſtine and after by Jourdain.

The late victories led to the reduction of Condé, Valenciennes, & Queſnoy; with which the ſucceſs of the allies terminated.

The meaſure adopted, of riſing in a *maſs*, enables the French to overpower the allies. The D. of York is forced to retire from Dunkirk, by the rout of Freytag*; & Pr. Cobourg from Maubeuge. Furnes & Neuport ſurrender.

During the ſucceſſes of the allied army in Flanders, Mentz was reduced by the Pruſſians after a ſiege of two months. * Gent of the covering Army.

The Pruſſian & Imperial armies* had croſſed the Rhine and inveſted Landau. But the reinforcements brought to the enemy by Pichegru obliged them, after ſeveral deſperate conflicts, to raiſe the ſiege & repaſs the Rhine. *Under the D of Brunſwick and Wurmſer.

Lyons is recovered by the Republicans; & the royaliſts in la Vendee defeated with great ſlaughter.

ITALY -

The Sardinians defeat adml. Truget in an attack on Cagliari. But the Piedmontſe are repulſed in Savoy & Cluſe ſurrenrs,

The D. of Tuſcany is prevailed on to declare for the allies. Genoa profeſſes neutrality, but favours the Republicans.

AMERICAN STATES - -

Mr. Waſhington, who was this year re-elected Preſident of the Congreſs, ſhewed himſelf worthy of the honour conferred on him, by his attention to the welfare of the States. By his good policy he preſerved peace; & by his vigilance fruſtrated the intrigues of the French miniſter Genet.

Jan. July Dec.

RUSSIA -- AND POLAND -

The Poles, now threatened with a second diſmemberment of their dominions* and a ſtate of abject dependency, determine, in defiance of the ſuperior force of their oppreſſors, to make an effort for the recovery of their rights. With this view Koſciuſko, at the head of his patriotic army, entered Cracow, and called an aſſembly of the Inhabitants; who ſwore to maintain the conſtitution of 1791. Proceeding then to Warſaw, they poſſeſſed themſelves of the arſenal and drove the Ruſſians from the city.

* See 1772.

— A ſpirit of Patriotiſm had given Koſciuſko a numerous army. But the want of military ſkill and the ſuperior artillery of the enemy produced a reverſe of fortune. The Pruſſians recover Cracow; and defeat Koſciuſko at Szezekocrin.

. . . His Pruſſian Majeſty's benevolence is diſplayed with peculiar luſtre, in a letter addreſſed to the King of Poland, exhorting him to ſave the lives of his ſubjects by ſurrendering Warſaw. This not being attended to, ſeveral actions are fought, and Koſciuſko is defeated and taken priſoner. This diſaſter was followed by the reduction of the ſuburb of Praga,* and the ſlaughter of great part of its inhabitants by the Ruſſians, under Suwarow, who then reduced Warſaw.

* Divided from Warſaw by the Viſtula

SWEDEN - DENMARK

* The courts of Sweden and Denmark conclude a treaty for the ſupport of the Neutrality of the two ſtates in the preſent war.

* . A conſpiracy againſt the Swediſh government is detected, and the chief conſpirators are ſentenced to death.

PRUSSIA -

The King, unable to perform his engagements with the allies from his own reſources, is ſubſidized by Great Britain. But his deſire of accompliſhing his ambitious deſigns in Poland prevailed over his zeal in the common cauſe, and public faith yielded to the ſeductive power of ſelf-intereſt. The neceſſary conſequence of which was, that the Duke of York's army, being unſupported by its auxiliaries, was forced to retreat, after a great diſplay of valour and diſcipline, and that Holland was overrun by the enemy.

GERMANY

The uneaſineſs which the Emp^r felt, reſpecting the partition of Poland, having been removed by the ſatisfaction given him by the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, he determines upon a vigorous proſecution of the war. In purſuance of which he endeavoured to ſtimulate the German Princes and Belgic ſtates to counteract the meaſure adopted by France, of raiſing the Maſs, which had proved fatal to the Allies in the late compaign: but his ſucceſs was prevented either by inability or diſinclination.

GENEVA -

* A revolution is effected at Geneva by the agents of the French Convention; and a new conſtitution eſtabliſhed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

STATE APP.

. The D. of Portland Secr. of State. E. Fitzwilliam Preſ. of the Council. W. Windham Secr. at War. E. Spenſer Privy Seal.

. E. Fitzwilliam Ld. Lieu^t. E. Mansfield Preſident. E. Chatham Privy Seal. E. Spenſer F. Lord of the Adm^ty.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The ſubſtance of the King's ſpeech, reſpecting the expediency of a vigorous proſecution of the war, is warmly debated in both Houſes. But addreſſes are voted by great majorities, expreſſive of a determination to forward the meaſures recommended in it.

..... Various expedients are brought forward by the miniſter and adopted by Parliament for the national defence: the augmentation of the Militia, the raiſing companies of fencibles, the providing troops of yeoman cavalry, and arming Emigrants. And, to prevent the loſs which the alliance muſt have ſuſtained by the defection of the King of Pruſſia, a treaty is ſigned with him; by which Great Britain engaged to pay him 1,200,000£, on his ſupplying the Allies with 30,000 additional troops.

On Information of ſeditious practices, the papers of certain Societies in London are ſeized; and Meſſ^rs. Hardy, Adams, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, are examined by the Privy Council, and committed to the Tower.

. An act to enable his Majeſty to detain ſuch perſons as he ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his perſon and government.

..... Meſſ^rs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, & Thelwall, are tried for high treaſon & acquitted.--The others were diſmiſſed.

In the beginning of this year ſome matters in diſpute, relative to the limits of Canada, threatened a rupture with the American ſtates. But theſe are happily ſettled; & a treaty of amity & commerce ſigned with them* * Negociated by Mr. Jay

MILITARY HISTORY

-- Lord Hood and Gen. Dundas, encouraged by the account received of the ſituation of the enemy in Corſica, and the favourable diſpoſition of Paoli and his partiſans, inveſt St. Fiorenſo with a fleet and land forces, and carry it by ſtorm after 12 days ſiege.

. . Baſtia ſurrenders to the Britiſh forces: and the whole Iſland is ſoon after reduced and united to the crown of Great Britain.

Lord Howe, with 25 ſail, attacks the French fleet of 26 off Uſhant; and, after a deſperate action, in which ſix of their ſhips were taken and one ſunk, gained a victory, which was glorious in itſelf, and of the utmoſt importance in its effects; as by it the enemy's navy was completely crippled, and their deſigns upon the Engliſh coaſts defeated.

— The conduct of the expedition, under Sir Charles Grey and Sir J. Jarvis, againſt the French W. India Iſlands, does them great honour. In one month they made themſelves maſter of the valuable Iſlands of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. Unfortunately the ſickneſs which prevailed in the Britiſh army occaſioned the loſs of great part of Guadaloupe before the cloſe of the year.

REVENUE

The ſupplies granted for this year were 19,940,000£.

SPAIN.

FRANCE.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL

The French nation continues to ſuffer under the ſcourge of democratic tyranny. The bloodthirſty Robeſpierre, tho' ſuſpected by his own partiſans, and deteſted by every true patriot, for ſome time maintained his power upon the principle of terror. The Briſſotines had already been victims to it. They were followed by the Hebertiſts.* And theſe made way for his confidential friend, Danton, and his aſſociates†. The abhorrence excited by theſe maſſacres at laſt proved fatal to himſelf.——Amidſt this wreck of parties the ill-digeſted conſtitution might have fallen a ſacrifice to its own defects and the flagrant abuſe of power, and France have enjoyed the bleſſing of a free Monarchy, had not the apprehenſion, which was induſtriouſly propagated, of the reeſtabliſhment of deſpotiſm, and the diſmemberment of the French dominions, acted as a principle of combination to men of different political ſentiments; a circumſtance which gave ſtability to a weak government and uncommon energy to an executive power, whoſe oppreſſion and cruelties were, at the ſame time, borne with ſullen diſcontent.

* March. † April

. Robeſpierre brings forward his new ſyſtem of piety in the eſtabliſhment of decadary feſtivals.

Of all the ſacrifices to malice and revenge, none excites our pity more than the amiable and virtuous Princeſs Elizabeth. Her guilt conſiſted in tacitly diſallowing the Republic by calling herſelf "the King's Aunt"; for which ſhe now ſuffers death.

Robeſpierre's popularity had been undermined by a faction, the chiefs of which were Tallien, Bentabolle, and Barrere. The laſt of theſe who had been the principal agent in his proſcriptions, was now, by a happy verſatility of diſpoſition, become the advocate of humanity; in proof of which he kindly took upon him to denounce his former friend for treaſon. He made an effort to retort upon his accuſers; but was overpower'd by them & ſuffer'd death.

.... Several humane and politic meaſures are adopted. The Jacobin club is ſuſpended. Carrier ſuffers death for his cruelties in la Vendeé. A great number of priſoners are ſet at liberty*; and pardon is offered to the royaliſts.

* T. Payne was of the number

HOLLAND.

MILITARY HISTORY

.... The convention having laid the country under requiſition, prepare for great exertions to repel the vaſt force of their enemies. Pichegru takes the command of the grand army; while Carrier is ſucceſsfully employed againſt the royaliſts in la Vendeé.

.. The allied armies under the P. of Cobourg, the D. of York, the Hered: Prince of Orange, & Genl. Otto are reviewed by the Emperor at Cateau: And after ſeveral ſucceſsful actions, the Hered: Prince inveſts Landrecies, and reduces it in 7 days.

— Genl. Otto diſlodges an army from the camp de Cæſar*. The D. of York repulſes the enemy with great ſlaughter near Cateau and afterwards near Tournay. But his ſucceſs is balanced by the defeat of Clairfayt by Pichegru at Moucron.

* Near Cambray

.. The Emperor determines on a general attack in five columns. In the execution of this plan, the D. of York, who commanded one of them, was defeated near Tournay. This diſaſter was compenſated by a victory gained by C^t. Kaunitz on the Sambre.

.. The P. of Cobourg, with a view of relieving Charleroi, attacks the enemy on the plains of Fleurus, and is defeated with great loſs. In conſequence of this Clairfayt was driven back to Ghent, the northern army overran Auſtrian Flanders, and Namur ſurrendered to Jourdain. In the mean time the French armies were ſucceſsful on the Rhine and Moſelle.

..... Uninterrupted ſucceſs attended the French arms during the Autumn. In Dutch Flanders they, by repeated attacks upon the D. of York's army, forced him to croſs the Meuſe and the Waal, and abandon Nimeguen. On the German Frontier, they attacked Clairfayt, and after a ſevere conflict took Aix. They defeated General Colloredo near Caire. They reduced Duſſeldorf, Venloo, & Cologne: and cloſed the campaign by overrunning the Dutch Provinces.

..... During the ſucceſſes in Flanders, the army on the ſide of Spain, reduced Fontarabia and St. Sebaſtian.

TABLES

OF

BIOGRAPHY,

STATE APPOINTMENTS,

COINS, PRICES, WAGES, *&c.*

AND

PRICE OF WHEAT FROM 1650 TO 1789.

EXPLANATION.

This line _____ expreſſes the duration of any reign.

And this _____ the part of a Sovereign's life preceding his acceſſion or ſubſequent to his abdication.

The point • before the names of eminent men denotes the time of their death. And the number which follows it gives their age.

In the State Appointments, the point denotes the time of a perſon's appointment.

ORDER OF THE STATES.

TABLE I.——Ruſſia—Sweden—Courland and Holſtein—Pruſſia—German States—Turkey.

TABLE II.——Great Britain and Ireland—Spain—Poland.

TABLE III.——Holland—France—Portugal—Italian States—The Eaſt.

See Errata after the Index.

SOVEREIGNS, STATESMEN, &c.

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

SOVEREIGNS —

THEODORE, married 1681 *Euph. Gruſchetſki—and* 1682 *M. Apraxin*

IWAN, married 1684 *Paraſk. Soltikoff*

PETER I. married 1689 *E. Lapuchin, and* 1712 *Cath. Alphendeyl*

The EMPRESS CATHARINE

PETER II. ſon of Czarowitz, Alexis

The EMPRESS ANNE, married 1710 *Frederick William Duke of Courland*

IWAN, born Auguſt and raiſed to the throne Oct. 1740—depoſed Dec. 1741

ELIZABETH, not married.

PETER III. married 1746 *Catharine, daughter of Ch. Auguſtus Prince of Anhalt Derbſt*

CATHARINE II.

EMINENT MEN

· Le Fort
· Mazeppa
* Gallowin, Theodore
· Gallitzin, Prince Bazil
‡ Galliuzin. Princes Demetrius and Michael
· Dolgorucki, Prince Iwan
* Munich, Count
* Oſterman, Count
· Menzikoff, Prince
· Biron, John Erneſt de—82
· Pugatſchef
· Manſtein, General Chr. Herman de—46

80 5 90 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

SOVEREIGNS —

CHARLES XI. *(of the Palatine Houſe)* m. 1680 *Ul. Eleanora of Denmark*

CHARLES XII. unmarried

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK *(of the Houſe of Holſtein)* m. 1744 *Louiſa of Pruſſia*

GUSTAVUS III. married 1766 *Sophia Magdalen of Denmark*

ULRICA ELEANORA, married 1715 *Frederick Landgrave of Heſſe*

FREDERICK, Landgrave of Heſſe aſſociated with his Queen in the ſovereignty 1720

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS

EMINENT MEN

· Patkul
* Fabricius, Baron
‡ Piper, Count—and Marſhal Renſchild ſent to Siberia 1709
· Grothuſen, Treaſurer
· Goertz, Baron
* Poniatouſki, Prince

K. OF DENMARK

CHRISTIAN V. married 1667 *Princeſs Amelia of Heſſe Caſſel*

FREDERICK IV. m. 1695 *Princeſs Auguſta of Mecklenburg Guſtraw—and* 1754 *Sophia Reventlaw*

CHRISTIAN VI. married 1721 *the Princeſs Chriſtina of Brandenburg Culmbach*

FREDERICK V. married 1743 *Princeſs Louiſa of England—and* 1752 *Pr^ſs Juliana of Brunſwick*

CHRISTIAN VII. m. 1766 *Princeſs Car. Matilda of England*

D. OF HOLSTEIN

· Chriſtian Albert—54
· Frederick II. married Hedwige daughter of Charles XI. of Sweden
· Ch. Frederick m. Anne daughter of Peter the Great, by whom he had Peter III.

D. OF COURLAND

· Frederick William (See Ruſſia)
· Ferdinand, laſt Duke of Courland of the Family of Ketler

SOVEREIGNS —

FREDERICK WILLIAM, married 1646 *Henrietta of Naſſau—and* 1668 *Dorothy of Holſtein Glucksburg*

FREDERICK I. King of Pruſſia, married 1679 *Elizabeth of Heſſe Caſſel*—1684 *Sophia of Brunſwick*—1708 *Sophia of Mecklenburg Schwerin*

FRED^k WILLIAM II m. 1707 *Dorothy daughter of George I of England, &c.*

FRED^k WILLIAM III. m. 1764 *Elizabeth of Brunſwick &* 1769 *Frederica of Heſſe Darmſt.*

FREDERICK III. married 1733 *Elizabeth daughter of Ferdinand Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel*

· Pr. Wm Auguſtus, m. 1742 *L. Amelia of Brunſwick Wolf.*

EMINENT MEN

· Flemming, Heinon Henry, Count
· Cocceius, Samuel
· Schwerin, Marſhal Count
· Keith, Marſhal James—59

80 5 90 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

H. OF AUSTRIA

LEOPOLD, m. 1666 *Margaret Thereſa of Auſtria*–1673 *Fælicitas of Inſpruck*–1677 *Magdalen da. of Philip Elect. Palatine*

JOSEPH I. married 1699 *Wilhelmina Amelia of Hanover*

CHARLES VI. married 1708 *Elizabeth of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel*

MARIA THERESA, married 1736 *Francis Stephen Duke of Lorrain, afterwards Emperor*

FRANCIS JOSEPH

JOSEPH II. married 1760 *Mary Elizabeth of Parma—and* 1765 *M. Joſephina of Bavaria*

PETER LEOPOLD, married 1765 *M Louiſa of Spain*

D^s OF LORRAIN

· Charles Leopold—47
· Leopold Joſeph—50

FRANCIS STEPHEN, married 1736 *the Archdutcheſs Maria Thereſa and was elected Emperor* 1745

ELE^s OF SAXONY

· John George—44. His ſon and grand-ſon were ſucceſſively Kings of Poland. And his g-g-g-grand-ſon ſucceeded to the electorate 1763

EL^s OF BAVARIA

· Maximilian-M-Emanuel—64

CHARLES ALBERT, married 1722 *the Archdutcheſs M. Amelia. And was elected Emperor Jan.* 1742

· Ch^s Maximilian–82—ſucc^d by Ch^s Theodore—Palatine

ELE^s PALATINE

· Charles II. laſt Elector of the direct line
· Philip-William—75
· Charles Philip—81

D^s OF BRUNSW^k

· Rodolph Auguſtus—77
· Anthony Ulric—81
· Lewis Rodolph, laſt Duke of the direct line
· Ferdinand Albert of Brunſwick Bevern ſucc. Lewis and was ſucc. by his ſon the ſame year
· Auguſtus William—69
· Charles-67. F^r of preſent D.

LANG^s OF HESSE

· Frederick—75. (See Sweden)
· Fred^k, fa^r of pr^t Lan.
· William, brother of Frederick, Lang. of Heſſe Caſſel

MECKLENB^g SCH^n
MECKLENB^g STR^z

· Chriſtian—69
· Frederick William—38
· Adolphus Frederick, founder of this branch—50
· Charles
· Chriſtian Lewis dying is ſucceeded by Frederick
· Adol. Fred^k is ſuc^d by Adol. Fred^k, brother of her Brit^c Majeſty

EMINENT MEN

· Tekeli, Counteſs
· Tekeli, Emeric Count—47
· Heſſe, Prince George of—36
· Baden, Prince Lewis of—52
· Ragotſki—55
· Eugene, Prince—73
· Staremberg, C^t Guido—79
· Schulemberg, Count
· Flemming, J. H.—60
· Brown, Ulyſſes Count—52
· Zinzendorf, Nicholas Count—60
· Bruhl, Henry Count—64
· Daun, Leopold, M^l C^t—71
* Zinzendorf, Count Lewis
· Pr. Fer^d of Brunſwick

TURKISH EMI^s

· Mahomet IV.
· Soleyman II.
· Achmet II.
· Muſtapha II.
· Achmet III.
· Oſman
· Mahomet V.
· Muſtapha III.
· Achmet IV. f. by Selim III.

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. — FAMILIES OF

STUART –

CHARLES II. married *Catharine daughter of John IV. of Portugal*, 1662 — · Chevalier James-Francis-Edward Stuart

JAMES II. married *Lady Anne Hyde* 1660—*and M. Beatrix d'Eſt* 1673 — · Chevalier Ch^s E^d

MARY, married 1677 *to William Prince of Orange*

ANNE, Queen of Great Britain, &c. married 1683 *to Prince George of Denmark*

ORANGE –

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England, &c.

BRUNSW^k –

ERNEST, Duke and first Elector of Hanover, ſon of George Duke of Brunſwick, married 1658 *Sophia daughter of Frederick V. Elector Palatine*

GEORGE I. King of Great Britain, &c. married 1682 *Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George William Duke of Brunſwick Zell*

GEORGE II. King of Great Britain, &c. married 1705 *Caroline daughter of John Margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach*

FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, married 1736 *Auguſta daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe Gotha*

GEORGE III. King of Great Britain, &c. married 1761 *the Princeſs Sophia-Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz*

1680 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

STATESMEN –

· Savile, George, Marquis of Halifax
· Temple, Sir William—aged 70
· Ruſſel, W. Duke of Bedford—86
· Granville, Sir John, aft. Earl Bath—73
· Granville, Charles, Earl Bath
· Spencer, Robert, Earl Sunderland
· Campbel, Archibald, Duke of Argyle
· Cavendiſh William, Duke of Devon—67
· Seymour, Sir Edward—75
· Bentinck, William, Duke of Portland—61
* Fletcher, Andrew, of Saltoun
· Hyde, Lawrence, Earl Rocheſter
· Godolphin, Sydney, Lord
· Montagu, Charles, Earl Halifax—54
· Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of—75
· Somers, John Lord—64
· Onſlow, Sir Richard; afterwards Lord—63
· Talbot, Charles, Earl Shrewſbury
· Penn, William—74

· Herbert, Thomas, Earl Pembroke
· King, Peter, Lord
· Talbot, Charles Lord
· Wentworth, Thomas, Earl Strafford
· Wyndham, Sir William—53
· Compton, Spencer, Earl Wilmington
· Walpole, Robert, Earl of Orford—70
· Seymour, Charles, Duke of Somerſet
* Macdonald, Flora
· Temple, Richard, Viſcount Cobham
· Saint John, Henry, Viſcount Bolingbroke—79
· Pelham, Henry—60
· Carteret, John, Earl Granville—72
· Pulteney, William, Earl Bath—82
· Yorke, Philip, Earl Hardwicke
· Legge, Henry Bilſon—56
· Barnard, Sir John—79
· Onſlow, Arthur
· Pelham, Thos, Duke of Newcaſtle—7
· Ruſſel, John, Duke of Bedford—6
· Stanhope, Ph. E^l Cheſterfield—7
· Bathurſt, Allen, Earl—90
· Pitt, W^m, E^l Chatham—6
· Lyttleton, Lord
· Howard, J.6
· Stuart, E
Bute-8

· Ruſſel, William Lord
· Campbel, Archibald, Duke of Argyle
· Howard, Charles, Earl of Carliſle
· Legge, George, Earl Dartmouth
· Spencer, Charles, Earl Sunderland
· Cowper, William, Earl
· Harley, Robert, Earl Oxford—63
· Harcourt, Simon, Viſcount—66
· Finch, Daniel, Earl Nottingham
· Wharton, Philip, Duke of—32
· Boyle, Charles, Earl Orrery—55

WARRIORS –

· Monmouth, James Duke of—36
· Tolemache, General
· Benbow, Admiral John—52
· Sackville, Charles, Earl Dorſet—70
· Shovel, Admiral Sir Cloudeſley
· Rooke, Admiral Sir George—59
· Codrington, Sir Chriſtopher—42
· Keppel, Arnold-Jooſt-Van, Earl Albemarle—42
· Leake, Admiral Sir John—64
· Stanhope, James Earl
· Churchill, John, Duke of Marlborough—72
· Byng, George, Lord Torrington—70
· Mordaunt, Charles, Earl Peterborough—77
· Wager, Admiral Sir Charles—77
· Campbel, John, Duke of Argyle—63
· Butler, James, Duke of Ormond—80
· Dalrymple, John, Earl Stair—77
· Lyndſay, John, Earl Craufurd—47
· Vernon, Admiral Edward—73
· Wolfe, General James—33
· Boſcawen, Admiral, Right Hon. Edward
· Anſon, Admiral Lord
· Cumberland, William, Duke of—44
· Clive, Robert, Lord—48
· Saunders, Admiral Sir Charles
· Cooke, Captain James-5
· Hawke, Adm^l L^d—6
· Coote, Genl Sir Eyre
· Elliot, G. L^d
· Pococke

1680 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

SPAIN.

SOVEREIGNS –

CHARLES II. (laſt Sovereign of the Houſe of Auſtria) married 1679 *M. Louiſa of Orleans—and in* 1689 *M. Anne, daughter of Philip William Elector Palatine*

PHILIP V. married 1701 *Gabriella of Savoy—and* 1714 *Elizabeth of Parma*

LEWIS I. married 1721 *L. M. Elizabeth of Orleans*

CHARLES IV. married 1765 *L. M. Thereſa of Parma*

FERDINAND VI. married 1746 *M. Joſepha of Portugal*

CHARLES III. married 1739 *Maria Amelia of Saxony*

EMINENT MEN

· Cerda, J. Duke de Medina Cœli
· Cabrera, Amirante of Caſtile
· Oropeſa, Emanuel Count d'
· Portocarrero, Cardinal Lewis de—80
* Cerda, Lewis Francis Duke de Medina Cœli
· Urſins, A. Maria, Princeſs des
· Bedmar, Iſidore J. Dominique de Cueva Duke de—71
; Ripperda, John William Duke de
* Lede, John Francis de Vere, Marquis de
· Alberoni, Cardinal Julius—88
* Montemar, Count de; created Duke de Bitonto
* Enſenada, Marquis de

POLAND.

SOVEREIGNS –

JOHN SOBIESKI, m. *Mary, daughter of the Marquis d'Arguien*

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS II. of the family of Poniatowſki

AUGUSTUS I. Elector of Saxony, married 1693 *the Princeſs Chriſtina of Brandenburg Bereith*

STANISLAUS LECZINSKI, married *Catharine daughter of Charles Opalinſki, Palatine of Poſnania*

AUGUSTUS II. of Saxony, married 1715 *M. Joſephina, daughter of the Emperor Joſeph I.*

EMINENT MEN

· Radziowſki, Cardinal—60
· Zaluſki, Andrew—61
* Koningſmark, Aurora Counteſs

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

STADTHOLDERS

William, Prince of Orange, married 1677 the *Princeſs Mary of England* — Charles H. Friso, married the *Princeſs Anne, daughter of George II. of England*

John W. Friso, Prince of Orange, married 1709 *M. Louiſa of Heſſe Caſſel* — William H. Nassau, m. 1767 *Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina of Pruſſia*

EMINENT MEN

- Fagel, Penſ.
- Cochorn, Memnon—70
- Schomberg, M^l
- Auverquerque, Henry de Naſſau Lord of—66
- Waldeck, Prince—79
- Heinſius, Penſionary
- Guinckel

SOVEREIGNS

Lewis XIV. married *M. Thereſa, eldeſt daughter of Philip IV. of Spain*

- The Dauphin Lewis—39. Married M-Anne-Ch. of Bavaria
- Lewis, Duke of Burgundy, ſon of the Dauphin—29: married M. A. Victoria of Savoy

Lewis XV. ſon of the Duke of Burgundy, married 1725 *Mary, daughter of Staniſlaus King of Poland*

- The Dauphin Lewis—37

Lewis XVI. married 1770 *Maria Antoinetta of Auſtria*

D^s OF ORLEANS

- Philip Duke
- Philip
- Lewis
- Lewis Philip

STATESMEN

- Monteſpan, Marchioneſs de
- Avaux, Count d'—69
- Valliere, Madame de la
- Harlay, Achilles de—73
- Forbin, Cardinal de Janſon—83
- Eſtrees, Cardinal d'—87
- Harcourt, Duke de—63
- Maintenon, Marchioneſs de—84
- Tellier, M. Confeſſor
- Aubenton, Confeſſor d'—75
- Bois, Cardinal du
- Noailles, Cardinal de—78
- Law, John
- Polignac, Abbé de—80
- Fleury, Cardinal de—89
- Choin, M. Emilia de
- Torci, J. B. Marquis de—81
- Orry, Preſident
- Pontchartrain, Chancellor—85
- Rohan, Cardinal de—75
- Agueſſeau, Chancellor—82
- Mailli, Counteſs de
- Joly de Fleury—80
- Damiens, Robert Francis
- Pompadour, J. Antoinetta, Marchioneſs de
- Maurepas, C^t de—81
- Turgot, A-R^t-James—54
- Tellier, Michael le—82
- Colbert, Marquis de Seignelay—40
- Tellier, Marquis de Louvois—50
- Arnauld, Simon—71

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

WARRIORS

- Aubuſſon, Francis V^t, Duke de la Feuillade
- Luxemburg, Francis de Montmorenci
- Frontenac, Count de—77
- Tourville, Admiral de
- Durfort, Duke de Lorges—71
- Bart, John du—51
- Durfort, Duke de Dumas—74
- Eſtrees, Admiral Count d'—83
- Vauban, Sebaſtian de—74
- Noailles, Marſhal Duke de—58
- Forbin, Francis Touſſaint de
- Bouflers, Lewis Fr. Duke de—67
- Catinat, Nicholas Marſhal de—74
- Vendoſme, Lewis-Joſeph Duke de—58
- Rohan, Francis Prince de Soubiſe—81
- Chateaurenaud, Francis Lewis Rouſſelet de—80
- Queſne, Henry Marquis du—70
- Tallard, Marſhal Duke de—76
- Villeroi, Marſhal Duke de—86
- Forbin, Chevalier de—77
- Villars, Lewis-Hector, Marſhal Duke de—82
- Berwick, James Stuart, Marſhal Duke de—63
- Trouvin, Admiral du Guay—63
- Eſtrees, Victor Marie, Count de
- Asfeldt, Cl. Fr. Bidal Marſhal de
- * Dumas, Sieur Benedict
- Bonneval, Cl. Count de—75
- Belleiſle, Chevalier de
- Saxe, Maurice, Marſhal Count
- Folard, Chevalier Charles—83
- Bourdonnais, Mahie de la—55
- * Du Pleix, Joſeph
- Louwendahl, Waldemar Count—55
- Montcalm, Lewis Joſeph—47
- Thurot
- Belleiſle, Charles Marſhal Duke de—77
- Lally, Arthur Count
- Eſtrees, Lewis Cæſar d'—76
- Richel^u, de—92

SOVEREIGNS

Alphonso VI. married 1666 *M. Iſabella of Nemours* — Joseph I. married 1729 *M. Anne Victoria of Spain*

Peter II. married *Iſabella of Nemours, divorced from Alphonſo* — Mary I. married 1760 *her uncle Don Pedro*

John V. married 1708 *M. Anne Joſepha of Auſtria*

EMINENT MEN

- Aveiro, Duke d'
- Pombal, S. J. de C. M^s
- Malagrida, Gabriel

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

Victor Amadeus, married 1684 *Anne Mary of Orleans, and* 1730 *the Counteſs de Saint Sebaſtian*

K^s OF SARDINIA

Charles Emanuel, married 1722 *Anne Chriſtina of Bavaria—in* 1724 *Polyxena-Chriſtina of Rhinfelds—in* 1734 *Elizabeth Thereſa of Lorrain*

Victor Amadeus II. married 1750 *Mary Antoinetta of Spain*

D^s OF MODENA

- Francis d'Eſt
- Renauld d'Eſt—82
- Francis d'Eſt—83

DUKES OF PARMA

- Francis de Farneſe—48
- Edward de Farneſe Duke of Parma—28
- Anthony, laſt Duke of the Houſe of Farneſe—52

D. OF MANTUA

- Charles de Gonzaga, laſt Duke of Mantua—55

D^s OF TUSCANY

- John Gaſton, laſt Duke of the Houſe of Medicis—66
- Coſmo III.—81

K^s OF NAPLES

Don Carlos, ſon of Philip V. of Spain, was put in poſſeſſion of the crown of Naples, &c. by treaty of Vienna 1736 and reſigned it 1759. (See Spain)

Ferdinand IV. married 1768 *Mary Caroline of Auſtria*

POPES

- Innocent XI. Benedict Odeſcalchi—77
- Alexander VIII. Peter Ottoboni
- Innocent XII. Anthony Pignatelli—86
- Clement XI. John Albani—71
- Innocent XIII. Michael Angelo Conti—69
- Benedict XIII. Vincent M. Urſini—81
- Clement XII. Lawrence Corſini—87
- Benedict XIV. Proſper Lambertini—83
- Clement XIII. Charles Rezzonico—76
- Clement XIV. F. L. Gangan^i—69

EMINENT MEN

- Caraffa, Gregory—76
- Caraffa, Anthony
- Moroſini, Francis—76
- Imperiali, Cardinal—86
- Ricci, laſt Genl of the Jeſuits—70

EASTERN HERO^s

- Aureng Zib
- Kouli Khan
- Ali Bey
- Hyder Ali
- Daher, Chiek—above 80

1675 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

STATE APPOINTMENTS, &c. 1659 TO 1740.

1659 5 70 5 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40

OFFICERS OF STATE

CHANCELLORS AND KEEPERS

- Sir Edward Hyde was appointed in 1658
- Sir Orlando Bridgeman
- Ashley Cooper, Earl Shaftesbury
- Sir Heneage Finch
- Sir Francis North
- Sir George Jefferies
- Maynard, Keck, Rawlinson
- Trevor, Rawlinson, Hutchins
- Sir John Somers
- Sir Nathan Wright
- William Lord Cowper
- Trevor, Tracy and Scroop
- Sir Simon Harcourt
- William Lord Cowper
- Tracy, Pratt, and Montagu
- Thomas Lord Parker
- Jekyll, Gilbert, and Raymond
- Sir Peter King
- Charles Lord Talbot
- Ph. Ld Hardwicke

FIRST LORDS OF THE TREASURY

- Sir Edward Hyde
- Earl Southampton
- Duke of Albemarle
- Lord Clifford
- Earl Danby
- Earl of Essex
- Ld Hyde (afterwards E^l Rochester)
- Lord Godolphin
- Lord Bellasyse
- Viscount Mordaunt
- Sir John Lowther
- Lord Godolphin
- Charles Montagu
- Earl Tankerville
- Lord Godolphin
- Earl Carlisle
- Ld Godolphin, Ld Treasurer
- Earl Paulet
- Earl of Oxford
- Duke of Shrewsbury
- Earl of Halifax
- Earl Carlisle
- Robert Walpole
- James (afterwards Earl) Stanhope
- Earl Sunderland
- Robert Walpole

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER

- Sir Robert Long
- Lord Ashley
- Sir John Duncombe
- Lord Hyde
- Sir John Ernle
- Lord Delamere
- Richard Hampden
- Lord Godolphin
- Charles Montagu
- John Smith
- Henry Boyle
- Lord Godolphin
- Earl Carlisle
- R. Harley
- R. Benson
- Sir John Aislabie
- Sir Robert Walpole
- Sir William Wyndham
- Sir Richard Onslow
- Sir Robert Walpole
- John Smith
- Earl Stanhope

PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL

- Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl Shaftesbury)
- Earl Radnor
- Earl Rochester
- Marquis of Halifax
- Earl Sunderland
- Earl Danby
- Earl Pembroke
- Duke of Somerset
- Earl Pembroke
- Lord Somers
- Earl Rochester
- Duke of Bucks
- E^l Nottingham
- Duke of Devon
- Duke of Devon
- Earl Sunderland
- Duke of Kingston
- Viscount Townshend
- Duke of Kingston
- Lord Carleton (H. Boyle)
- Lord Trevor
- Earl Wilmington

LORDS PRIVY SEAL

- Viscount Say and Sele
- Lord Roberts (afterwards Earl Radnor)
- Deering, Strickland, and Milward
- Earl of Anglesea
- Marquis of Halifax
- Earl Clarendon
- Earl of Arundel
- Marquis of Halifax
- Cheney, Knatchbull, Pulteney
- Earl Pembroke
- Monpesson, Cotterel, Tyrrel
- Lord Lonsdale
- Earl Tankerville
- Southwell, Musgrave, Vernon
- Marquis of Normanby
- Duke of Newcastle
- Robinson, Bishop of Bristol
- Earl Dartmouth
- Marquis of Wharton
- Earl Sunderland
- Duke of Kingston
- Duke of Kent
- Duke of Kingston
- Lord Trevor
- Duke of Devon
- Viscount Lonsdale
- Earl Godolphin
- Ld Hervey

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALT.

- D. of York, H. Adm^l
- Prince Rupert
- Sir H. Capel
- Daniel Finch
- King acts as H. Adm^l
- Arthur Herbert
- Earl Pembroke
- Earl Cornwallis
- Viscount Falkland
- Edward Russel
- Earl Bridgewater
- E^l Pembroke, H. Ad^l
- Pr. George of Den^k H. Ad^l
- Earl Pembroke, High Admiral
- Earl Orford
- Sir John Leake
- Earl Strafford
- Earl Orford
- Earl Berkeley
- Viscount Torrington
- Sir Charles Wager

1659 5 70 5 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40

SECRETARIES OF STATE

- Sir Edward Nicholas
- Sir William Morrice
- Bennet, Earl of Arlington, *vice Nicholas*
- Sir John Trevor, *v Morrice*
- H. Coventry, *v Trevor*
- Sir Joseph Williamson, *v Arlington*
- Earl Sunderland, *v Williamson*
- Sir Leoline Jenkins, *v Coventry*
- Lord Conway, *v Sunderland*
- Earl Sunderland, *v Conway*
- Earl Godolphin, *v Jenkins*
- Earl Middleton, *v Godolphin*
- Viscount Preston, *v Middleton*
- Earl Shrewsbury, } at the revolution
- Earl Nottingham, }
- Viscount Sydney, *v Shrewsbury*
- Sir John Trenchard, *v Sydney*
- Earl Shrewsbury, *v Nottingham*
- Sir William Trumbull, *v Trenchard*
- James Vernon, *v Trumbull*
- Earl Jersey, *v Shrewsbury*
- Sir Charles Hedges, *v Vernon*
- Earl Manchester succeeds Earl Jersey, and is succeeded by Earl Nottingham
- Robert Harley, *v Nottingham*
- Earl Sunderland, *v Hedges*
- Henry Boyle, *v Harley*
- Earl Dartmouth and Henry Saint John, *v Sunderland and Boyle*
- William Bromley, *v Earl Dartmouth*
- Viscount Townshend and J^s Stanhope, *v S. John and Bromley*
- Paul Methuen, in the absence of Earl Stanhope
- E^l Sunderland and J. Addison, *v Stanhope and Townshend*
- J. Craggs and E^l Stanhope, *v Addison and Sunderland*
- Viscount Townshend, *v Stanhope*
- Lord Carteret, *v Craggs*
- Holles, Duke of Newcastle, *v Carteret*
- Lord Harrington, *v Townshend*

SPEAKERS

- Sir H. Grimstone
- Sir Edward Turner
- Sir Job Charlton
- Sir Edward Seymour
- William Gregory
- William Williams
- Sir John Trevor
- Henry Powle
- Sir John Trevor
- Paul Foley
- Sir Th. Lyttleton
- Robert Harley
- John Smith
- Sir Richard Onslow
- Sir John Trevor
- William Bromley
- Sir Thomas Hanmer
- Spencer Compton; continued till 1727
- Arthur Onslow; continued till 1761

LAW DEPARTMENT.

CH^f JUSTICES OF THE K's BENCH

- Sir Robert Foster
- Sir Robert Hyde
- Sir John Keiling
- Sir Matthew Hale
- Sir R^d Rainsford
- Sir W. Scroggs
- Sir Francis Pemberton
- Sir Edmund Saunders
- Sir George Jefferies
- Sir Edward Herbert
- Sir Robert Wright
- Sir John Holt
- Sir Thomas Parker
- Sir John Pratt
- Sir Robert Raymond
- Sir Philip Yorke
- Sir William Lee

CH^f JUSTICES OF COMMON PLEAS

- Sir Orlando Bridgeman
- Sir John Vaughan
- Sir Francis North
- Sir Francis Pemberton
- Sir Thomas Jones
- Sir Henry Bedingfield
- Sir Robert Wright is appointed April 16 and succeeded by Sir Edward Herbert April 22
- Sir Henry Pollexfen
- Sir George Treby
- Sir Thomas Trevor
- Sir Peter King
- Sir Robert Eyre
- Sir Thomas Reeve
- Sir John Willes

CHANCE^r.

OXFORD

- E^l Clarendon
- Duke of Ormond
- Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury
- Duke of Ormond; (son of the former)
- Earl of Arran

CAMBRIDGE

- D. of Buckingham
- Duke of Albemarle
- Duke of Monmouth
- Duke of Somerset, continued till his death in 1748

IRELAND.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS

- Eustace, Coote and Earl of Orrery
- Duke of Ormond
- Lord Roberts
- Lord Berkeley
- Earl of Essex
- Duke of Ormond
- Lord Capel, Wych, Duncombe
- Lord Capel
- Montrath, Drogheda, Porter
- Winchester, Galway, Villiers
- Bolton, Berkeley, Galway
- Earl of Rochester
- Archbishop Armagh, E^l Granard
- Earl of Clarendon
- Earl Tyrconnel
- Viscount Sydney
- Duke of Shrewsbury
- Earl Sunderland
- Duke of Grafton
- Viscount Townshend
- Duke of Bolton
- Duke of Grafton
- Duke of Ormond
- Lord Carteret
- Earl Pembroke
- Earl Wharton
- Duke of Ormond
- Duke of Dorset
- Duke of Devon

SCOTLAND.

HIGH COMMISS^rs OF THE PARLIAMENT

- Earl Middleton
- Earl of Rothes
- Earl of Lauderdale
- Duke of York
- D. Queensbury
- Earl of Moray
- D. of Hamilton
- Marq^s Tweedale
- E^l Tullibardine
- E^l Melvil–M^s Lothian
- Duke of Argyle
- Duke of Queensbury
- Duke of Queensbury
- Marquis of Tweedale

1659 5 70 5 80 5 90 5 1700 5 10 15 20 5 30 5 40

OFFICERS OF STATE. THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD. WAR DEPARTMENT. LAW DEPARTMENT. SCOTLAND. IRELAND. CHANCE^r. LAW DEPARTMENT.

1740 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

OFFICERS OF STATE.

CHANCELLORS AND KEEPERS

- Willes, Smythe and Wilmot — Charles Yorke — Edward Thurlow
- R. Henley, aft. E[l] Nottingham — Smythe, Bathurst and Aſton — Lord Loughborough, Aſhurſt, Hotham
- L[d] Camden — H. Bathurſt, Lord Apſley — Edward Lord Thurlow

FIRST LORDS OF THE TREASURY

- Duke of Newcaſtle — Earl Bute — Lord North — Marquis of Rockingham
- Duke of Devon — G. Grenville — E[l] Shelburne (now Marq[s] of Landſdowne)
- Earl Wilmington — Lord Mansfield — Marquis of Rockingham — Duke of Portland
- Henry Pelham — Duke of Newcaſtle — Duke of Grafton — William Pitt

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER

- H. B. Legge — V[t] Barrington — Charles Townſhend — Lord John Cavendiſh
- Sir G. Lyttleton — F. Daſhwood — Lord North — William Pitt
- S. Sandys — H. B. Legge — George Grenville — Lord John Cavendiſh
- Henry Pelham — Legge diſm[d] & reſt[d] — W. Dowdeſwell — William Pitt

LORDS PRESID[t]

- Earl Harrington — D. Bedford — Earl Gower — E[l] Bathurſt — Lord Camden
- Duke of Dorſet — Earl of Winchelſea — Lord Camden
- Earl Granville — Earl of Northington — Viſ[t] Stormont—ſucceeded by E[l] Gower

LORDS PRIVY SEAL

- Lord Gower — Earl Gower — D. Newcaſtle — Earl Suffolk — Earl Carliſle
- Earl Cholmondeley — Earl Temple — E[l] Chatham — Duke of Graſton — Duke of Rutland
- Lord Gower — D. of Bedford — Earl Briſtol — Earl Dartmouth — Earl Gower
- D. of Marlbro' — D. of Marlbro' — Earl of Halifax — Duke of Graſton

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALT

- Earl Winchelſea — Earl Temple — Earl Sandwich—ſucceeded by Earl Egmont — Adm[l] Keppel, now created Viſcount Keppel
- Duke of Bedford — Earl Winchelſea — Sir C. Saunders—ſucceeded by Lord Hawke — Viſcount Howe
- Earl Sandwich — Lord Anſon — Earl Sandwich — Earl Chatham
- Lord Anſon — Earl Halifax

SECRETARIES OF STATE

- Lord Carteret, *v Lord Harrington* — Earl Sandwich, *v Egremont* — Viſcount Stormont, *v Suffolk*
- Earl Harrington, *v Carteret* — Duke of Graſton, *v Halifax* — Earl Hillſborough, *v Weymouth*
- Earl Cheſterfield, *v Harrington* — H. S. Conway, *v Sandwich* — Earl Shelburne and Charles James Fox
- Duke of Bedford, *v Cheſterfield* — Duke of Richmond, *v Grafton* — T. Townſhend and L[d] Grantham (Robinſon)
- Earl Holderneſſe, *v Bedford* — Earl Shelburne, *v Richmond* — Lord North and Charles James Fox
- Sir Th. Robinſon, *v Newcaſtle* — Viſcount Weymouth, *v Conway* — Lord Sydney and Marquis of Carmarthen
- H. Fox, *v Robinſon* — Earl Rochford, *v Shelburne* — W. W. now L[d] Grenville
- W. Pitt, *v Fox*—reſigns and is reapp[d] — E[l] Sandwich, *v Weymouth*; and E[l] Halifax, *v Sandwich* — Henry Dundas
- Earl Bute, *v Holderneſſe* — Earl Suffolk, *v Halifax*
- Earl Egremont, *v Pitt* — Viſcount Weymouth, *v Rochford*
- G. Grenville, *v Bute*; and Earl Halifax, *v Grenville*

SPEAKERS

- Arthur (aftw. Lord) Onſlow — Arthur Onſlow — Sir John Cuſt — Sir Fl. Norton — J. W. Cornwall — H. Addington
- Arthur Onſlow — Sir John Cuſt — Sir Fletcher Norton — J. W. Cornwall — W. Wyndham Grenville

5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

STEWARDS

- Duke of Devon — Earl Talbot — Earl Carliſle — Duke of Dorſet
- Duke of Marlborough — D. of Rutland—ſucc[d] by Earl Dartmouth
- Duke of Rutland — Duke of Chandos

CHAMBERLAINS

- Duke of Devon — Duke of Graſton—ſucceeded by Earl Hertford
- Duke of Marlborough — Duke of Manchester
- Earl Gower — Earl Herts—Succeeded by E[l] Saliſbury

TREASURERS

- Earl Powis — E[l] Carliſle — E[l] Effingham—ſucceeded by Ch. Greville
- Viſcount Bateman — Lord Edgecombe — L[d] Onſlow — Earl Courtown
- Earl Thomond — Sir John Shelly — Viſcount Cranburn

COMPTROLLERS

- E[l] Hillſborough — E[l] Powis — Lord Pelham — Sir R. Worſley — Charles Villiers
- L[d] Hobart — Lord G. Cavendiſh — Sir W. Meredith — Earl Ludlow
- L[d] Edgecombe — Lord Ch. Spencer — Lord Onſlow — Viſcount Galway

MASTERS OF THE HORSE

- Marquis Hartington — Earl Huntingdon — Duke of Northumberland
- D. of Dorſet — Duke of Rutland — Duke of Montagu
- Earl Gower — Earl Herts—ſucceeded by the Duke of Ancaſter — Duke of Montroſe

THE NAVY OFFICE.

TREASURERS OF THE NAVY

- Sir Ch[s] Wager — H. B. Legge — G. Grenville — Sir Gilbert Elliot — Charles Townſhend
- Sir John Ruſhout — G. Grenville — Viſcount Barrington — Welbore Ellis — Henry Dundas
- George Doddington — George Doddington — Viſcount Howe — J. Barre—ſucceeded by Henry Dundas

MASTERS OF THE ORDNANCE

- Duke of Marlbro' — Marquis of Granby — Duke of Richmond
- Viſcount Ligonier — Viſcount Townſhend — M[r] Townſhend—ſucc[d] by D. of Richmond

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECR[s] AT WAR

- Henry Fox — Welbore Ellis — Th. Townſhend—ſucceeded by Sir G. Yonge
- Viſcount Barrington — Viſcount Barrington — Richard Fitzpatrick
- Charles Townſhend — C Jenkinſon — Sir G. Yonge

PAYMASTERS

- Sir Thomas Winnington — Charles Townſhend — Edmund Burke — L[d] Mulg[ve] & M[r] Graham
- William Pitt — Lord North and George Cook — J. Barre — D[r] Rider & T. Steele
- Earls Darlington and Kinnoul — George Cook and Thomas Townſhend — E[d] Burke—ſucc[d] by W. W. Grenville
- Henry Fox — Richard Rigby — W. W. Grenville and Lord Mulgrave

LAW DEPARTMENT.

CH[f] JUSTICES OF THE K'S BENCH

- Sir Dudley Ryder
- Lord Mansfield — Lord Kenyon

CH[f] JUSTICES OF COMMON PLEAS

- Lord Camden — Sir W. de Grey
- Sir J. Ardley Wilmot — Alex. Wedderburne (now Lord Loughborough)

CHIEF BARONS

- Sir Thomas Parker — S[r] S. Smythe — Sir John Skynner — Sir James Eyre

ATTORNIES GENERAL

- W. Murray — Ch. Yorke — W. de Grey — J. Wallace — Archibald Macdonald
- Sir R. Henley — Sir Fl. Norton — Edward Thurlow — L. Kenyon—and J. Wallace reappointed
- Sir Ch. Pratt — Ch. Yorke — A. Wedderb[e] — L. Kenyon—ſucceeded by R. P. Arden

SOLICITORS GENERAL

- William Murray — W. de Grey — Alexander Wedderburne — John Lee—ſucceeded by R. P. Arden
- Sir Richard Lloyd — Edward Willes — Ja[s] Wallace — Archibald Macdonald
- Charles Yorke — John Dunning — James Mansfield — John Scott
- Fletcher Norton — Edward Thurlow — John Lee—ſucceeded by R. P. Arden

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

OXFORD

- Earl of Weſtmoreland — Lord North
- Earl of Litchfield — D. of Portland

CAMBRIDGE

- Duke of Newcaſtle — Duke of Graſton

SCOTLAND. IRELAND. CHANCERY.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS

- Earl Cheſterfield — Duke of Bedford — Earl Briſtol — Earl Bucks. — Duke of Rutland
- Earl Harrington — Earl Halifax — Viſcount Townſhend — Earl Carliſle — Marquis of Buckingham
- Duke of Dorſet — D. of Northumberland — Earl Harcourt — D. of Portland—ſucceeded by Earl Temple
- Marq[s] of Hartington — Viſcount Weymouth—ſucceeded by E[l] Herts — E[l] Northington — Earl Weſtmoreland

LORD KEEPERS JUSTICES GEN[l] PRESID[s] OF SESS. LORDS ADVOC[ts]

- Duke of Queenſbury in 1761—Duke of Athol 1763—and Earl Marchmont in 1764
- M[r] Twedale 1761–D. Queenſbury 1763–V. Stormont 1778
- Rob[t] Dundas — Rob[t] Craigie — Robert Dundas
- Robert Craigie — Robert Dundas — James Montgomery — Henry Erſkine — Robert Dundas
- W. Grant — Thomas Miller — Henry Dundas — Ilay Campbel

1740 5 50 5 60 5 70 5 80 5 90

COINS, PRICES, &c.

IT was at firſt the Compiler's intention to have given only the price of wheat from the year 1678 to the preſent time. But it afterwards occurred to him that a review of the price of that and other articles in preceding periods, with a ſhort account of coins and other inſtruments of commerce, would perhaps be eſteemed intereſting and not foreign to his purpoſe.

IT is the general opinion that commerce in the earlieſt ages conſiſted only in what is more particularly called barter; or the exchange which a perſon makes of an article in which he abounds for one which he ſtands in need of.—The firſt expedient to facilitate commerce appears to have been the chooſing, by a kind of general conſent, ſome one or more articles which might ſerve as an inſtrument of exchange: and one of the firſt of theſe Mr Smith ſuppoſes to have been cattle; which were probably choſen as being of general uſe and eaſily transferred. In proof of this he cites a paſſage from Homer; where the armour of Diomede is ſaid to have coſt *nine oxen*, and that of Glaucus *a hundred*.—Different kinds of metal were afterwards made uſe of as the inſtruments of trade: and were preferred, we may ſuppoſe, on account of their durable, diviſible, and portable nature.[a] But even here an inconvenience was felt, as trade advanced, from the neceſſity and trouble of weighing it. In order therefore to remove this embarraſſment the laſt ſtep was taken in this branch of the commercial ſyſtem by giving to pieces of metal of a certain weight a ſtamp and correſpondent denomination. But though the uſe of theſe was adopted in Great Britain long before the conqueſt, yet large ſums continued to be paid by weight after that æra, as appears from Speed and other writers.—And here it is to be obſerved that there have been various *denominations* uſed in accounts, which either never were *coins* or have long ſince ceaſed to be ſuch. Of this number is the Engliſh pound ſterling. When therefore we ſay that ſuch a denomination contains ſo many ſhillings or pence, it is only meant that it anſwers to ſo much in accounts.—The following are the principal coins and denominations taken notice of in Biſhop Fleetwood's Chronicon pretioſum, from which a great part of this and the enſuing pages is extracted.

ENGLISH COINS.

MR. CAMDEN ſays that the moſt ancient Engliſh coin that he had known was that of Ethelbert King of Kent, in whoſe time all money accounts began to paſs in pounds, ſhillings, pence, and mancuſes or marks. —— —— GOLD was not coined in any conſiderable quantity in England till the reign of Edward III[d]. That Monarch coined the *florin* of 6s. And the *noble* of 6s 8d, which in the fifth of Edward IVth was a coin of 10s and the twenty-ſixth of Elizabeth 15s.—Henry VIth coined *angels* of 6s 8d; which in the firſt of Henry VIIIth were of 7s 6d; the thirty-fourth were of 8s; and the ſixth of Edward VIth were 10s. There were likewiſe *half angels*.—Henry VIth coined *rials* or *royals* of 10s; which in the firſt of Henry VIIIth were 11s 3d; and the ſecond of Elizabeth 15s.—James I[ſt] coined *roſe rials* of 1l 10; and *ſpur rials* of 15s.—Henry VIIIth coined *crowns of the double roſe* of 5s. *Sovereigns* of 1l 11s 6d. He afterwards made them of 1l. Edward VIth made them of 1l 4s. and afterwards of 1l 10s. Henry VIIIth coined pieces of *forty pence*.—James I[ſt] coined *Britain crowns* of 5s; and afterwards of 5s 6d: *double crowns* of 10s and 11s: *thiſtle crowns* of 4s; and 4s 4d. He likewiſe coined *unites* of 1l; and afterwards of 1l 11s. —— —— —— SILVER COINS. A penny is the firſt coined piece of ſilver which we have any account of; and was, for ſome ages, the only one. It was the fifth part of a Saxon ſhilling, of which there were forty-eight in a pound.[b] After the conqueſt it made a twelfth part of the Anglo-Norman ſhilling, of which there were twenty in a pound.—A *pound* is not a coin, but a denomination which in accounts anſwers to twenty ſhillings, and was originally of the value of a pound of ſilver. The pound of ſilver was afterwards, from time to time, coined into a greater number of ſhillings; till it came in the forty-third of Elizabeth to the preſent number of 62.—A ſhilling, as before deſcribed, was uſed as a denomination only till 1504, when it was firſt coined.—*A mark*, or mancuſe, is ſuppoſed to have been a coin among the Saxons of the value of 6s. It afterwards became a denomination of 13s 4d.—*An angel* of ſilver is a denomination of 10s.—*A noble* is a denomination of 6s 8d.—The ſilver *crown* was firſt coined by Edward VIth.—*Groats* were equal to 4d.—The *teſter* is ſaid by Spelman to have been originally a French coin of the value of 1s 6d. In Edward VI's time it paſſed in England for 9d: and laſtly for 6d.—There was likewiſe a piece of *three pence* firſt coined by Elizabeth.——In order to remove the inconvenience ariſing from the ſmallneſs of the ſilver penny, and its diviſions, copper money was firſt coined by cities and private perſons, to whom a licence was granted. In 1609 it was coined by government: and in 1672 the private money was ſuppreſſed by proclamation. —— —— Bills of exchange are ſaid by Mr Rymer to have been introduced as early as the year 1307, and to have been uſed for the purpoſe of remitting tenths, &c. to the Pope. And a paper currency in various forms has ſince been eſtabliſhed with a view of increaſing the circulation and facilitating commerce.[c] And thus the ſyſtem of transfer has been gradually completed by the introduction of various inſtruments of exchange, which from their diviſible and portable nature anſwer every purpoſe of trade.—One circumſtance however has occaſioned embarraſſment to dealers and perplexity in reading authors who ſpeak of the price of things in different ages: which is the various weight of coins of the ſame denomination at different periods. A pound, Troy weight, of ſilver,† which at the latter end of the 11th century was coined into as many pennies as were worth 20s only, was from time to time coined into a greater number, as was before repreſented. To remove the difficulty ariſing from this diminution of the ſhilling and penny, Dr Fleetwood has given a table to ſhew the number of ſhillings which a Troy pound of twelve ounces has at different times contained, from the reign of Edward I[ſt], who regulated the coin by a ſtandard, to the preſent time; together with the portion of alloy uſed. The Compiler has availed himſelf of this, and alſo of Mr Anderſon's calculation of the number of grains of *pure* ſilver which the ſhilling has at each alteration contained, and has prefixed them to the ſhort account here given of the price of things during the ſucceſſive centuries. By this arrangement the reader, who has not an opportunity or leiſure to refer to the works from which the extracts are made, is enabled to gratify his curioſity with regard to theſe matters without being ſo liable to be deceived. If, for example, he finds that an article coſt one ſhilling in the twenty-ſixth of Edward I[ſt] or any preceding year, and three in the ſixth of Edward VIth, he will know that in fact it coſt the ſame quantity of ſilver; becauſe the ſhilling at the firſt period contained 264 grains and only 88 in the laſt.—By a reference to the price of things in different ages he is likewiſe made acquainted with what Mr Smith calls the "value in exchange" of any ſum or income, or what quantity of goods it might have been exchanged for.—Bread being the principal article of life, by which we may beſt judge of the dearneſs or cheapneſs of living, he has given the higheſt and loweſt price of wheat in each century, and the average of the whole number of years given by Dr Fleetwood.

AGES PRECEDING THE CONQUEST.

Five Saxon pence were a ſhilling; and forty-eight ſhillings made a pound in weight and denomination.

CORN.—In 1043 a horſe load, or quarter, of wheat was ſold for the high price of 60 pence, or twelve Saxon ſhillings, a fourth part of a pound of ſilver.

CATTLE.—By a law of Ina King of Weſſex, a ewe with her lamb till fourteen days after Eaſter was valued at one ſhilling Saxon.——In the reign of King Ethelred (about the year 1000) a horſe was valued at 30 ſhillings. An ox at 30 Saxon pence, of which there were five to a ſhilling.[d]——A ſheep, according to Mr Hume, was valued at five Saxon pence, of which the fleece was worth two. This he attributes to their wearing ſcarcely any other cloth but woollen.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarſe woollen cloth was at this time made in England. But the manufacture of fine cloth was brought from Flanders in the reign of Edward III[d]

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.—Mr Hume cites a paſſage from Gale's Hiſtory of Ramſey Abbey, which ſays, that between 900 and 1000 Ednoth bought a hyde of land (about 120 acres) for a hundred ſhillings. This ſhews not only the ſcarcity of money but the ſituation of the country with reſpect to cultivation and produce. And we ſhall the more eaſily reconcile the fact with our ideas of the value of land if we conſider that it is at this time ſold for three ſhillings an acre and in ſome inſtances for two in the new American ſettlements: where the means of improvement are greater, and the market for its produce more certain.

MANNERS AND THE ARTS.—Ignorance of what are now deemed the comforts of life is ſtrongly exemplified in a paſſage of Camden. William de Aileſbury held certain lands of William the Conqueror, upon the tenure of finding *litter* for the King's bed chamber; and alſo *ſweet herbs* for the ſame.—This uſage was continued long after the conqueſt. And it is to this ancient, Engliſh luxury of ſweet herbs with clean ſtraw, poſſibly, to which Shakeſpeare alludes, when, in the perſon of Henry IVth, he ſpeaks of "the perfum'd chambers of the great."§

THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

The pound by denomination continues to be a pound of ſilver: but inſtead of being divided into 48 ſhillings of 5 pence it is divided into 20 ſhillings of 12 pence.

CORN.—In 1125 a quarter of wheat was ſold for 6s.—In 1196 a ſema or quarter of wheat, according to Fleethood, was ſold for 13s 4d. And ſuch was the ſcarcity of the enſuing year that the price roſe to 18s 8d; equal in weight to 56 ſhillings of our money. And the "value of it in exchange" was equal to five times that ſum; as 56 ſhillings would then buy five times the quantity of the neceſſaries of life.

CATTLE.—In 1184 thirty-three cows and two bulls coſt 8l 7s.—Five hundred ſheep 22l 10s—ſixty-ſix oxen 18l 3s—fifteen breeding mares 2l 12s 6d—twenty-two hogs 1l 2s—eleven heifers 2l 14s.[e] —— —— In 1198 Hugh de Boſco, Sheriff of Hants, ſtocked the lands of Mienes with twelve oxen at three ſhillings an ox; and a hundred ſheep at fourpence.[e]—N. B. The age is not mentioned.

WINE.—In 1199 King John ordered that a tun of Poitou wine ſhould be ſold for no more than 1l.—A tun of Anjou wine for 1l 4s. And that no French wine ſhould be ſold for more than 1l 5s.[f]

PENSIONS.—Henry II[d] paid penſions to his ſervants, worn out with age, of one penny and one penny half-penny per day.—And Henry III[d] ordered the Sheriff of Eſſex to pay his porter two pence a day till the King ſhould otherwiſe provide for him.[g]

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

The pound of ſilver continues, as before, to be divided into 20 ſhillings; each of which weighed about $3\frac{1}{10}$ times as much as the preſent.

CORN AND AGRICULTURE.—In 1270 there was ſo great a famine in England that, according to Fleetwood, wheat was ſold for 4l 16s a quarter. And in 1287 ſo great was the plenty that it ſold for 1s 6d.—This almoſt incredible variation in the price is aſcribed to the want of ſkill and induſtry in the farmers of this age: to which we may add their ſtraitened incomes; which obliged them to ſell the produce of each year before the enſuing harveſt. This evil is removed by the proſperous circumſtances of the Engliſh farmers in the 18th century; which enable them to reſerve the ſuperfluity of one year to ſupply the deficiency of another; and thus, uniting their own with the general good, to effect the purpoſe of public granaries without the expence and inconvenience attending them.—Could the advantages of affluence and ſkill be obtained without the diſadvantages ariſing from the abolition of farms of moderate extent and an unbounded accumulation of land in the hands of a few perſons, could eſtates be ſo apportioned as that no farm ſhould be ſo ſmall as to diſable the occupier from cultivating his land to advantage, nor ſo large as to render him independent of an uniform attention to its cultivation and improvement, the greateſt poſſible benefit would accrue to the community. —— —— The average price of wheat this century was 15s 5d.

WINE.—It appears from Blount's Ancient Tenures of Land that a perſon held a manor of Edward I[ſt] on the tenure of annually ſupplying him with two veſſels, called mues, of *wine* made of pearmains. This enables us to account for the number of places, in different parts of the kingdom, called vineyards, without ſuppoſing that grapes were produced in *all* of them.[h]—In King Stephen's houſehold a proviſion was made for a *vine dreſſer*; which renders it probable that wine was produced in a greater or leſs quantity.

CATTLE,

a Wealth of Nations, 1. 33. b in ſome inſtances 60. c Anderſon 1. 274. † twelve ounces. d Fleetwood 51. § Part 2. Act 2. e e Anderſon from Madox.
f Fleetwood 83. g Anderſon 1. 163. from Madox. h Anderſon 1. 207.

CATTLE, &c.—In 1298 the price of an ox at Scarborough was 6s 8d. Of a cow 5s. Of a heifer 2s. Of a sheep 1s.—In 1299 the price of various articles was settled by the Common Council of London.—A capon was valued at 2½d. A goose at 4d. Two pullets 1½d. A swan 3s. A pheasant 4d. A partridge 1½d.[b]

COMMERCE.—The trade of England had been carried on by the Italian and Flemish merchants. But in the year 1248 privileges are said to have been granted by John Duke of Brabant to the English merchants who exchanged wool, lead, tin, &c. for fine cloth manufactured in the Netherlands.[c]—The progress of trade must necessarily have been slow in a country where interest was at 50 per cent. And where the police was so defective that "whole villages were plundered by bands of robbers."—In 1249 two merchants of Brabant complained to Henry III[d] that they had been spoiled of all their goods by certain robbers, whom they knew, because they saw their faces every day in his court.[d]—In 1230 the Mayor of Oxford was ordered to buy 500 ells of russet cloth, at about 10d per ell, *for the poor*.—Equal to the price of the 18th century.

INLAND COMMUNICATION.—The inconvenience arising from the want of it appears from the Chronicle of Dunstable, which says that wheat was sold for five shillings a quarter at that town, when it was sold for 8 shillings at other places.—N. B. Fleetwood does not mention *the place where* wheat was sold at the above enormous price.

STIPENDS.—In 1229 a curate's stipend was settled by the Bishop of Chester at five marks, or 3l 6s 8d per ann. This appears to have been the general stipend for several centuries.

LABOUR, &c.—In 1225 the hire of a cart and two horses was valued at 10d a day. ——— ——— It is observable that the price of cloth, corn, and other articles produced by labour and art, was much higher in proportion at this time than that of cattle, poultry, game, &c. which were procured with little labour and attention.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

In 1345 *the pound of silver was coined into* 22 *shillings and* 6 *pence, each* 236 *grains; about* 2¾ *of the present—in* 1354 *into* 25 *of* 213 *grains or* 2½ *of our own.*

CORN.—During the year 1317 wheat was sold at the various prices of 2l 4s; 14s; 2l 13s; 4l: and 6s 8d.—In 1336 it sold for 2s a quarter.—The average price of nineteen years was 18s.—Equal in weight to 2l 14s of our money.

LAND.—In 1327 a capital messuage and seventy acres of land at Tunbridge were valued at 1l 15s per annum.—The same year, according to Fleetwood, eighty acres of arable were valued at 1l—meadow land at 4d per acre and pasture at 1d.

CATTLE.—In 1314 the market price of various articles throughout the kingdom was settled by the legislature.—A stalled, or corn-fed ox 1l 4s—a grass-fed ox 16s—an ordinary cow 10s—a fat sheep unshorn 1s 8d—a fat sheep shorn 1s 2d.——These prices, though high in proportion to the rent of land were so much below the current price that the consequence of the interference was the desertion of the markets, which occasioned the repeal of the act.[e]

WOOL.—Edward III[d], in order to keep up the value of wool, got the prices for the following counties settled by Parliament. That of Shropshire 14 marks, 9l 6s 8d per sack of 364 lb.—Oxford and Stafford 13 marks.—Leicester, Gloucester and Herefordshires 12.—The lowest was Cornwall, which was valued at only 4.[g]—M[r] Hume says that the medium price was 5l a sack and that near 30,000 sacks were exported yearly.

WAGES.—In 1351 workmen were to take their wages in wheat at the rate of 10d a bushel. For mowing, 5d an acre. For reaping, 2d the first week in August, and 3d a day afterwards: without diet. For threshing a quarter of wheat 2½d.—In 1351 a master carpenter had 3d: and a journeyman 2d.—In 1360 it was raised to 4d and 3d.[h]

PAY OF THE ARMY.—When an invasion was apprehended soldiers were hired by Edward III[d] at these rates. A man at arms 2s. An armed man 6d. An archer 4d.

MANNERS, &c.—The bill of fare for an entertainment given by Ralph de Born on his installation to the priory of Saint Augustine's in Canterbury affords a striking proof of the style of hospitality and sumptuousness which prevailed in this age. Thirty oxen. 200 sheep. 100 hogs. 53 quarters of wheat. 58 quarters of malt. 11 tuns of wine. And a proportional quantity of poultry, fish and game, made the whole of 3000 dishes which served as a repast for 6000 guests.[i]—The manner of living in this age and the distribution of landed property are strongly exemplified in the account given of the ravages committed upon the estates of the elder Spenser. His adversaries laid waste 63 manors; and among other articles were 600 bacons: 80 carcases of beef; and 600 muttons. As the ravages happened in the month of May, these may be supposed to be the remains only of his winter provision. M[r] Hume deduces from this fact "the wretched state of ancient husbandry which could not provide subsistence for the cattle during the winter." We may likewise deduce from the state of husbandry the comparatively small degree of population. The greatest part of the land was *common* pasture; three acres of which is not equal in produce to one of arable in the improved state.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

In 1421 *the pound of silver was coined into* 30 *shillings of* 176 *grains; about* 2$\frac{1}{10}$ *of ours—in* 1422 *into* 37 *shillings and* 6 *pence of* 142 *grains; about* 1⅔ *of ours—in* 1426 *into* 30 *shillings of* 176 *grains—and in* 1461 *again into* 37 *shillings and* 6 *pence of* 142 *grains.*

CORN.—The highest price of wheat during this century was 1l 6s 8d; the lowest was 1s 2d; and the average of 24 years was 9s 8d.—In the reign of Henry IVth permission was given to export corn when it was at *low* prices:—wheat at 6s 8d a quarter and barley at 3s 4d.

WOOL AND CLOTH.—Twenty-three tod of pure wool, according to Fleetwood, was sold in 1425 for 10l 18s 6d, i. e. at 9s 6d a tod of 28lb.——A penalty was inflicted by Parliament in 1489 for selling cloth of grain colours for above 16s; or cloth of other colours for above 11s a yard.[k]

WAGES.—A carpenter, mason, or tyler, without diet, 4½d—other labourers, without diet, 3½d in summer and 2½d in winter.—A reaper, without diet, 5d.—A mower 6d a day.[l]

PAY OF THE ARMY.—In Edward IV's reign a Duke's pay was 13s 4d—an Earl's 6s 8d—a Baron's or Baroneret's 4s.—The King's Physician and the Dean of his Chapel, each 2s—the other clergy 1s 2d.—Surgeons 1s.—A knight 2s.—A spearman 1s.—An archer 6d.[m]

LANDED PROPERTY AND COMMERCE.—The great change which has taken place in the circumstances of the English nation during the last three centuries originated in the reign of Henry VIIth. That wise Monarch, sensible of the danger which must ever attend the vast property and influence of the barons, and the difficulty of restraining them by force, determined to weaken them by policy. With that view he caused an act to be passed to enable them to alienate their estates; and thus provided them with a means of gradually diminishing their own greatness. And though some of his acts prove that he was unacquainted with the true principles of trade, yet his protection and encouragement contributed to its advancement; and concurred with the discovery of the Indies to enrich the mercantile world, and create purchasers for the mouldering estates of the barons.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

In 1509 *the pound of silver was coined into* 45 *shillings of* 118 *grains; or near* 1½ *of ours—in* 1543 *into* 48 *of* 100; *about* 1⅘—*in* 1545 *into* 48 *of* 60 *grains, with* 2 *ounces, instead of* 18 *pennyweights, of alloy; about* ⅝ *the value of ours—in* 1546 *into* 48 *of* 40 *grains with* 8 *ounces of alloy—in* 1552 *into* 72 *of* 20 *with* 9 *ounces of alloy—in* 1560 *into* 60 *of* 89 *grains with* 18 *pennyweights of alloy.*

CORN AND CATTLE.—The highest price of wheat during this century was 2l 16s 8d. The lowest 4s. Average of 21 years 1l 11s 11d.——A good sheep was sold in 1558 for 2s 10d.[n]

WAGES.—A labourer in 1557 was paid for threshing a quarter of wheat, which is two ordinary days work, 1s 1d.[n]

LAND AND HUSBANDRY.—The low state of tillage appears in an act passed in this century to check the prevailing inclination to convert arable land to pasture, by prohibiting farmers from keeping more than 2000 sheep in one flock. The preamble says that there were some of 24,000.—And the bad state of husbandry in general appears from the low value of the land itself compared with that of its produce. In 1544 an equal quantity of meadow and pasture land in Cambridgeshire was let for 1s an acre.[o] Supposing then that common arable was equally valuable and that it was sold for 16 years purchase, which we have reason to think a very high price in this age, a sack of wheat at the medium price (as above) would buy the fee of an acre of land; whereas in the 18th century 20 sacks at a medium price will not do it. And the medium produce of an acre of arable in the 18th century *sold at the mean price of the* 16th would have purchased the fee of at least 4 acres. And even in meadow and pasture, where little labour, skill, or expence is required, the price of the product was more than twice as great, in proportion to the rent, in the 16th as in the 18th century. The price of meat was from 1o to 18d a score. The value of a score of meat therefore, at an average, was more than equal to the rent of an acre of land in the former century, whereas that of two score is not equal to it in the latter.

HOPS AND VEGETABLES.—The use and cultivation of hops are said to have been introduced the beginning of this century. Sallads and eatable roots were planted here about this time.[p]

LIQUORS.—In 1504 red wine was sold at 4l a tun. Claret at 3l 13s 4d. White wine 3l 6s 8d. Ale of London 1l 10s: of Canterbury 1l 5s.[p]

ARTS, MANNERS, &c.—Hume in his Reflections on the Reign of Henry II[d], says "that as the King and all the barons were of French extraction, the manners of that people gained an ascendant and were regarded as models of imitation." But the English nation do not appear, at this period, to have derived any essential improvement or taste for the elegances of life from an imitation of their more polished neighbours. Holinshed, who lived in Queen Elizabeth's time, says that in the preceding age "there scarcely was a chimney to the houses, even in considerable towns: the fire was kindled by the wall, and the smoak sought its way out at the roof, or door, or windows. The houses were nothing but wattling plastered over with clay. The people slept on straw pallets, and had a good round log under their head, for a pillow; and almost all the furniture and utensils were of wood." ——— ——— In great cities, and countries where there is an easy communication, the arts are promoted by emulation in things which are called luxuries. But in a country so thinly inhabited as England must now have been, desolated by civil war and rapine, and in which the roads were scarcely passable, there could have been but little intercourse, or rivalship in domestic accommodations. We are not therefore to be surprised that the nation had made so small a progress in the arts, and in the course of four centuries had advanced no further on the scale of refinement than from *litter* to a *straw pallet* and a *round log*.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

In the year 1603 *the pound of silver was coined into* 62 *shillings, with the usual alloy of* 18 *grains; and at this number it remains.*

CORN AND HUSBANDRY.—The highest price of a quarter of wheat of nine bushels at Windsor market during the first ten years of this century was 2l 16s 8d—the lowest was 1l 9s—the average 1l 17s 10.—Of the second ten it was 2l 8s 8d; 1l 10s 4d; 2l 1s 1d.—Of the third ten it was 2l 18s 8d; 1l 8s; 2l 1s 1d.—Of the fourth ten it was 3l 8s; 2l 4s 8d; 2l 14s 9d.—And of six years between 1640 and 1650 it was 4l 5s; 2l 8s; and 3l 6s 8d.——By a proclamation of James I[st] establishing public magazines, the commissioners were empowered to purchase corn for them, whenever wheat was below 1l 12s a quarter, and barley 16s.[q] These prices, at a period when money was scarce and the rent of land low, were comparatively very great. And the fact tends to prove that little or no progress had at this time been made in husbandry. The land had, as yet, been chiefly in the hands of small copy and lease-holders under lords who generally resided at their country seats; both of whom were independent of improvements or great exertion for what they deemed the comforts of life. But the gradual increase of expence and of taxes since the revolution has rendered it necessary to men of landed property to raise their rents, and of course to their tenants to improve their estates. And this stimulus has concurred with the security of property and other causes to produce that gradual improvement which has been made in land during the 18th century.——The Compiler has not been able to ascertain the pay of labourers in husbandry.—It was probably low in comparison with the price of necessaries. But the right of common which many of them enjoyed assisted their industry in supplying a subsistence for their families.

WOOL.—Wool was sold for 1l 13s a tod of 28 lb during the greatest part of James I's reign.[q] And the high price of the material, with the high interest of money, which was 10 per cent, and the necessity of sending the cloth to Flanders to be dyed must have rendered this article also dear.

b Fleetwood 65. c Anderson 1. 216. d Hume 2. 227. e Fleetwood 71. g Anderson from Rymer 1. 316. h Fleetwood 130. i Fleetwood 67. k Anderson 1. 5[e]4.
l Fleetwood 131. m Anderson 1. 502. from Rymer. n n Fleetwood 97-6. o o Hume 4. 278-4. p Fleetwood 92. q q Hume 6. 175.

TAB. VIII. # PRICE OF WHEAT FROM 1650 TO 1789.

THIS Table, to the year 1764, is extracted from Dr Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, and gives the higheſt price of a quarter of nine buſhels of the higheſt priced wheat at Windſor Market.—From 1771 it is taken from Mr Anderſon's Hiſtory of Commerce, and gives the average prices of the kingdom of a quarter of eight and nine buſhels.

YEAR	PRICE	AVERAGE
1651	3 13 4	
1652	2 9 6	
1653	1 15 6	
1654	1 6 0	
1655	1 13 4	2 9 4
1656	2 3 0	
1657	2 6 8	
1658	3 5 0	
1659	3 6 0	
1660	2 16 6	
1661	3 10 0	
1662	3 14 0	
1663	2 17 0	
1664	2 0 6	
1665	2 9 4	2 8 10
1666	1 16 0	
1667	1 16 0	
1668	2 0 0	
1669	2 4 4	
1670	2 1 8	
1671	2 2 0	
1672	2 1 0	
1673	2 6 8	
1674	3 8 8	
1675	3 4 8	
1676	1 18 0	2 10 7
1677	2 2 0	
1678	2 19 0	
1679	3 0 0	
1680	2 5 0	
1681	2 6 8	
1682	2 4 0	
1683	2 0 0	
1684	2 4 0	
1685	2 6 8	
1686	1 14 0	1 19 1
1687	1 5 2	
1688	2 6 0	
1689	1 10 0	
1690	1 14 8	
1691	1 14 0	
1692	2 6 8	
1693	3 7 8	
1694	3 4 0	
1695	2 13 0	2 16 10
1696	3 11 0	
1697	3 0 0	
1698	3 8 4	
1699	3 4 0	
1700	2 0 0	
1701	1 17 8	
1702	1 9 6	
1703	1 16 0	
1704	2 6 6	
1705	1 10 0	2 3 2
1706	1 6 0	
1707	1 8 6	
1708	2 1 6	
1709	3 18 6	
1710	3 18 0	
1711	2 14 0	
1712	2 6 4	
1713	2 11 0	
1714	2 10 4	
1715	2 3 0	2 4 10
1716	2 8 0	
1717	2 5 8	
1718	1 18 10	
1719	1 15 0	
1720	1 17 0	
1721	1 17 6	
1722	1 16 0	
1723	1 14 8	
1724	1 17 0	
1725	2 8 6	2 1 11
1726	2 6 0	
1727	2 2 0	
1728	2 14 6	
1729	2 6 10	
1730	1 16 6	
1731	1 12 10	
1732	1 6 8	
1733	1 8 4	
1734	1 18 10	
1735	2 3 0	1 17 2
1736	2 0 4	
1737	1 18 0	
1738	1 15 6	
1739	1 18 6	
1740	2 10 8	
1741	2 6 8	
1742	1 14 0	
1743	1 4 10	
1744	1 4 10	
1745	1 7 6	
1746	1 19 0	1 13 9
1747	1 14 10	
1748	1 17 0	
1749	1 17 0	
1750	1 12 6	
1751	1 18 6	
1752	2 1 10	
1753	2 4 8	
1754	1 14 8	
1755	1 13 10	
1756	2 5 3	
1757	3 0 0	2 1 8
1758	2 10 0	
1759	1 19 10	
1760	1 16 6	
1761	1 10 3	
1762	1 19 0	
1763	2 0 9	
1764	2 6 9	

YEAR	8 GALL.	9 GALL.	AVERAGE
1771	2 7 2	2 13 0¾	
1772	2 10 8	2 17 0	
1773	2 11 0	2 17 4½	
1774	2 12 8	2 19 3	
1775	2 8 4	2 14 4½	
1776	1 18 2	2 2 11¼	
1777	2 5 6	2 11 2¼	
1778	2 2 0	2 7 3	
1779	1 13 6	1 17 8½	
1780	1 15 8	2 0 1½	2 10 4
1781	2 4 8	2 10 3	
1782	2 7 10	2 13 9¾	
1783	2 12 8	2 19 3	
1784	2 8 10	2 14 11¼	
1785	2 1 10	2 7 0¾	
1786	1 18 10	2 3 8¼	
1787	2 1 2	2 6 3½	
1788	2 5 0	2 10 7½	

THE Compiler could not give the years 1765, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70 upon proper authority.

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BIOGRAPHY

OF

SOVEREIGNS, STATESMEN, &c.

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AGUESSEAU.

HENRY FRANCIS D'AGUESSEAU, one of the greateſt and worthieſt magiſtrates that France ever produced, was the ſon of H. d'Agueſſeau, Counſellor of State—born at Limoges, 1668.—When young he acquired a great proficiency in the learned languages—was a paſſionate admirer of the Greek poets—and improved his taſte in polite literature by the converſation of Racine and Boileau, who honoured him with their intimacy. —His progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, though not ſuited to his genius, was rapid; and his previous education enabled him to join the graces of oratory to a profound knowledge in his profeſſion.—In 1689 he made his firſt appearance as King's Advocate, and in the following year was appointed to the newly inſtituted office of Advocate General to the Parliament; in which he acquitted himſelf with wonderful applauſe.—At the recommendation of the Preſident Harlay, he was promoted to the office of Procurer General at the age of thirty-two years. And in the diſcharge of it, he ſhewed himſelf upon all occaſions the friend of civil liberty; particularly in his ſupport of the Janſeniſts and his oppoſition to the bull *unigenitus*, with which the kingdom was afterwards tormented.—The Regent Duke of Orleans, who knew his abilities and had experienced his attachment, advanced him in 1717 to the office of Chancellor. In which capacity the French nation is much indebted to him, not only for his attention to the immediate buſineſs of his ſtation, but to his unwearied labours in regulating and improving the ſyſtem of adminiſtering juſtice in the inferior courts, and many other reforms which were introduced by his advice.—But neither his merit nor ſervices could ſecure him the favour of the court. His ſtrict principles were not agreeable to his patron; and his ſupport of the Parliament rendered him ſo obnoxious that he was deprived of the Seals in 1718.—They were reſtored to him, unſolicited, two years after; but he was again diſmiſſed in 1722 and ordered to retire to his eſtate at Freſne.—He was recalled in 1727, but was not reſtored to his office till 1737—In 1750 he reſigned his dignity at his own requeſt, and retired, at the age of eighty-two, with every honour that could be conferred on him by his Sovereign.—He died the enſuing year.

ALBERONI, CARDINAL JULIUS.

THIS eccleſiaſtic and ſtateſman, no leſs remarkable for viciſſitude of fortune than his extenſive genius and enterpriſing ſpirit, was born of obſcure parents near Placentia in 1664—was bred to the church and patroniſed by the Duke of Parma: who made him his agent to negotiate ſome affair with the Duke of Vendoſme, when Commander of the French army in Italy.—That Prince, perceiving his abilities, and being much pleaſed with his eaſy manners and lively converſation, retained him in his ſervice and afterwards made him his confidant and ſecretary. In this capacity he attended him on his return to France, and accompanied him on his campaigns in Flanders and Spain. Where the Duke, having experienced his fidelity upon ſeveral occaſions, employed him to carry on his correſpondence with the Court of Madrid.—After the death of his friend and patron in 1712, he was retained in the ſame capacity by the Duke of Parma. This gave him an opportunity of conciliating the favour of the Princeſs Des Urſins, who had the greateſt weight in his Majeſty's councils; and he attached himſelf to her intereſts in order to partake of her aſcendency. But the event which cauſed the ruin of the Princeſs carried ALBERONI to the ſummit of his greatneſs. On the death of Gabriella of Savoy, firſt Queen of Philip V^th^, he was ſanguine in his wiſhes to effect a match between the King and the Princeſs Elizabeth of Parma, as a means of eſtabliſhing his power. And in order to accompliſh this purpoſe, he recommended her to Des Urſins, as a lady of an amiable, thoughtleſs diſpoſition, under whom ſhe might enjoy a continuance of her influence.—A negotiation for the marriage commenced; and ſhe was not undeceived till it was too late to correct her error.—On the Queen's arrival ſhe immediately inſiſted on the exile of Des Urſins; and ALBERONI, whoſe genius perfectly ſuited her Majeſty's aſpiring views, held the firſt place in her confidence. He was ſoon after honoured with a Cardinal's hat and appointed Prime Miniſter; a ſtation which gratified his unbounded ambition and enabled him to diſplay his political talents.—He, in concert with the Swediſh Miniſter, Baron Goertz, planned an invaſion of Great Britain in favour of the Pretender.—He deſigned the overthrow of the power of the Regent Duke of Orleans—And he involved his Sovereign in a ruinous war to deprive the Houſe of Auſtria of her Italian dominions, in order to provide an eſtabliſhment for the Spaniſh Princes in Italy. Theſe plans, which, if they had ſucceeded, would have eſtabliſhed his character as a conſummate politician, being unſucceſsful, were deemed the projects of a viſionary enthuſiaſt. The Spaniſh fleet was totally defeated by Lord Torrington: and the King was obliged, by an expreſs ſtipulation in the treaty of peace in 1720, to diſmiſs his Prime Miniſter.—ALBERONI retiring to Italy, was employed afterwards as Legate at Bologna.—And, as M. Voltaire obſerves, "Having no opportunity to ſubvert kingdoms, he amuſed himſelf in attempting to ruin the little republic of St Marino."—He died 1752.

ALI BEY.

The hiſtory of this extraordinary chieftain is intereſting in itſelf; and becomes more ſo when we conſider that it affords a ſtriking proof of the weakneſs of the Turkiſh government, and gives us a general idea of the circumſtances of its dependent ſtates.—The æra of his birth is not preciſely aſcertained. It probably happened between the years 1730 and 1735.—According to Mr Volney, he is ſuppoſed to have been "born among the Abazans who inhabit Mount Caucaſus; and was brought to Cairo and ſold as a ſlave to two Jews employed in the cuſtom-houſe, who made a preſent of him to Ybrahim Kiaya."—When about the age of 20 years Ybrahim gave him his freedom; ſoon after made him Governor of a diſtrict; and laſtly procured him to be elected one of the 24 Beys.—After the death of his friend, 1757, he became the leader of one of thoſe factions into which the province was divided; and about 1764 was baniſhed for his ſeditious practices. While an exile he formed the deſign which his ambition ſuggeſted, and which the money that he had accumulated enabled him to undertake. In 1766 he returned to Cairo; and being ſupported by a numerous party he put to death four Beys, exiled four others, and made himſelf completely maſter of the city. Not content with the authority of a Bey, he now aſpired to independency and the title of Sultan; and with a view of gaining it he expelled the Paſhâ; and, refuſing to pay the accuſtomed tribute to the Porte, proceeded 1768 to coin money in his own name.—In 1769 he diſpatched a force under his chief agent, Mohammed Bey, or Aboudaab, to ravage Mecca. And at the ſame time projected a trade to India by the Iſthmus of Suez, which was to take place of that by the Cape of Good Hope.—In 1771 he ſent 50,000 men under Mohammed againſt the Paſhâ of Damaſcus. This army conſiſted of only 6000 regular Mamlouk troops, and the reſt were a rabble of ſervants, ſlaves, &c. but being joined by a force from the old Syrian Chief Daher, they reduced that city. But, when the object of the expedition was nearly accompliſhed, Mohammed, being wrought upon by the Paſhâ, declared for a retreat. In conſequence of this a breach enſued between Ali Bey and Mohammed; who ſoon after left Cairo and became his moſt formidable enemy. In 1772, having collected an army of malecontents, he returned to Cairo, defeated Ali Bey and forced him to fly for refuge to his ally, the Cheik Daher. In 1773, being ſupported by this Chief, and having a promiſe of aid from Ruſſia, he marched towards Cairo, but was ſurrounded on his way by a body of Mohammed's troops, who took him priſoner.—He died a few days after.

ANSON.

George Lord Anson was the ſon of W. Anson, a gentleman of a reſpectable family in Staffordſhire.—He engaged in the ſea-ſervice at an early age; and was appointed Captain of the Scarborough 1723.—At the commencement of the Spaniſh war in 1739 an expedition was projected againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the South Seas. And ſuch was the opinion then entertained of Mr Anſon that he was inveſted with the command of a ſquadron of five ſhips and a ſloop, deſtined for this ſervice, with the commiſſion of Commodore. The expedition was well planned; it being ſuppoſed that their ports were in a very defenceleſs ſtate. But ſuch was the delay in ſending out the fleet that he did not ſail till the end of September 1740; a circumſtance which was doubly unfortunate, as it gave the enemy time to prepare for him and rendered the paſſage to the Pacific more dangerous. He felt the fatal conſequences of it by the loſs of two ſhips in doubling Cape Horn and another ſoon after; and the havoc made in his crews by the ſcurvy was ſo great that on his arrival at Juan Fernandez, June 1741, he had only 335 men remaining.—After taking ſeveral prizes, and burning the town of Paita he croſſed the Pacific to the Iſland of Tinian, one of the Ladrones, Autumn 1742, and afterwards ſailed to Macao.—He was now to be rewarded for the difficulties and dangers which he had encountered. Having refitted his only remaining ſhip, the Centurion, he determined to wait the arrival of the Acapulco ſhip: and ſo well was his plan conducted that in June 1743 it proved ſucceſsful.—He then proceeded to China and afterwards to England; where he arrived with his rich prize June 1744.—In 1746 he was appointed Viceadmiral of the Blue; in which capacity he, in conjunction with Adm. Warren (May 1747) intercepted a French merchant fleet bound for the Eaſt and Weſt Indies and took ſix men of war and nine trading veſſels.—As the reward of his important ſervices he was honoured with a Peerage and appointed Admiral of the Blue 1748.—In 1751 he was appointed Firſt Lord of the Admiralty—In 1758 he took the command of the fleet intended to cover the deſcent at St Maloes and Cherburg, and was appointed the ſame year Commander in Chief of the fleet.—In 1761 he convoyed her preſent Majeſty to England.—He died June 1762—He married the eldeſt daughter of E. Hardwicke, but had no child.

ARGYLE——Earl and Duke of.——See Campbel.

ARNAULD.

Simon Arnauld, Marquis de Pompone, was born 1618.—During a life which was extended to the uncommon length of 81 years he acquitted himſelf with great honour in various departments of the ſtate.—When only 23 years old he was employed as Miniſter from the Court of Verſailles on ſeveral negotiations to the Italian Princes.—From 1665 to 1671 he was Ambaſſador to the Courts of Stockholm and the Hague; and on his return was appointed Miniſter and Secretary of State for Foreign affairs; which office he reſigned 1679: but was prevailed upon by the King to reſume it in 1691, and continued in it till 1699, when he died, equally regretted by his Sovereign and the French nation as an able and faithful Miniſter.

ASFELDT——Cl. Fr. Bidal Marshal d'

His father was in the ſervice of Chriſtina Queen of Sweden, by whom he was honoured with the title of Baron.—The Marſhal engaged when young in the French army: and, having merited the confidence of government by his abilities and fidelity, was employed by it in a civil as well as military capacity.—He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of St Eſtevan di Litera, and juſtly claimed a ſhare of honour in the victory of Almanza, where he commanded under the Duke of Berwick. In 1708 he reduced the towns of Denia and Alicant.—Lewis XIVth was ſo ſenſible of his merit, that he not only conferred on him the Order of the Golden Fleece, but appointed him Director General of the Fortifications and member of the Council of war.—In 1734 he was honoured with a Marſhal's ſtaff, and, on the death of the Duke of Berwick before Philipſburg, ſucceeded him in his command on the Rhine and reduced that fortreſs.—He died 1743.

ATHLONE——Earl of——See Guinckel.

AUBENTON.

William d'Abenton was born at Auxerre in 1648—was bred a Jeſuit prieſt and appointed Confeſſor to Philip Vth of Spain, at a time when that ſociety was threatened with the ruin which has ſince befallen it. His ſituation afforded him ſeveral opportunities of ſhewing his zeal for its welfare and his addreſs in promoting it.—In 1706 the celebrated Princeſs Des Urſins, jealous of his influence with the King, procured his diſmiſſion: and he was not reinſtated till after her diſgrace. This period however he had not ſpent unprofitably; having been employed in concert with his brother Jeſuit, Fabroni, in framing the famous bull *unigenitus*, which has ſince occaſioned ſuch diſtraction in France.—After his reinſtatement he became again the centre of miſchievous intrigue.—When, in 1719, the Regent Duke of Orleans wiſhed to make the marriage of his daughter, Madle de Montpenſier, to the Prince of Aſturias the condition of the peace which was then in agitation, his faithful Miniſter, Du Bois, employed d'Abenton to manage this ſecret part of the negotiation with the King of Spain. The Jeſuit readily engaged in the buſineſs. But, ever attentive to the intereſts of his order, expreſsly ſtipulated that the Regent ſhould give it his ſupport. This proved no obſtacle

to

to the treaty; for the Duke, who, though he had profeſſed himſelf an advocate for the Janſeniſts, had ſecretly laughed at both parties, began now to be tired of their feuds and politically diſaffected to his former partiſans.——The occaſion of his death, as related by Voltaire, is ſingular. When Philip V^th^ grew melancholy and began to entertain thoughts of reſigning his crown, he confeſſed his intention to D'AUBENTON: and the Confeſſor, wiſhing to prevent it, communicated the confeſſion to the Regent Duke of Orleans, requeſting his aſſiſtance for that purpoſe. But the Duke, having now no farther occaſion for D'AUBENTON's ſervices, ſent his letter to the King of Spain; who laying it before his Confeſſor, he was ſo much ſtruck at finding that his breach of confidence was known that he fainted at the ſight and died ſoon after.—1723.

AUBUSSON.

FRANCIS V^t^ D'AUBUSSON, DUKE DE LA FEUILLADE, was ſon of Francis Count de la Feuillade.—His natural diſpoſition led him to the profeſſion of arms—In the war of the Frond he fought in the royal army and gave early proofs of that military ardour for which he was ever afterwards honoured.—After the peace of the Pyranees had releaſed him from the ſervice of his Sovereign he accepted the commiſſion of Marſhal de Camp in a body of 6000 troops, ſent under Count de Coligni to the aid of Auſtria againſt the Turks; who ſignalized themſelves in the battle of St Gothard on the Raab.—Having married the heireſs of the domain of Roannez the King erected it into a dutchy in his favour 1667.—The enſuing year he went with a reinforcement (of which 200 gentlemen of the beſt families in the kingdom made a part) to the aid of Candia againſt the Turks.—At the commencement of the Dutch war 1672 he ſerved in Flanders as Colonel of the French guards, and aſſiſted at the ſieges of Orſoy, Rhinberg and Doeſburg.—In 1674 he attended the King on his expedition againſt Franche Comté, and diſplayed his courage in ſtorming Fort St Etienne, which was deemed impregnable.—For theſe and many other ſervices the King created him a Marſhal 1675, and the next year appointed him Lieutenant General in Flanders.—On the death of the Duke of Leſdiguieres he was inveſted with the government of Dauphiné.—In 1686 he expreſſed his ſenſe of gratitude for the honours and emoluments which his Sovereign had conferred on him by erecting his ſtatue in the Place de Victoires, at that time formed at Paris.—He died 1691 with the character of a good ſoldier, and a faithful, loyal ſubject.

AURENG ZIB.

THE Great Mogul, SHAH GEHAN, had four ſons; to each of whom he aſſigned the government of a part of his dominions; and AURENG ZIB, who was the third, was inveſted with that of the Decan. By means of the influence which this appointment gave him he raiſed a conſiderable military force, which his extreme diſſimulation and artifice enabled him to employ with ſuch advantage that in 1660 he poſſeſſed himſelf of the capital of Dehli and dethroned his father, who died in priſon ſix years after. Having thus uſurped the ſovereignty he confined his youngeſt brother; defeated his eldeſt in a battle that enſued in conſequence of his uſurpation, and cauſed him to be put to death; and obliged his ſecond to fly his country.—The imperfect account which we have of his reign is ſufficient to prove that his life was rendered miſerable by the revolt of his ſons, the juſt puniſhment of his uſurpation.—It is ſaid that he inflicted a ſevere penance upon himſelf by eating only bread and vegetables.—He died 1707 at a very great age.

AVEIRO.

DON JOSEPH MASCARENHAS, D'ALANCASTRO, DUKE D'AVEIRO, the chief conſpirator againſt the life of Joſeph I^ſt^ of Portugal, was of the moſt illuſtrious family in that kingdom; being deſcended from George, an illegitimate ſon of John II^d^, who took the additional name of d'Alancaſtro, in honour of Philippa, Queen of John I^ſt^ of Portugal, ſiſter of Henry IVth of England.—DON JOSEPH was Lord Steward of the King's Houſehold and Preſident of the Palace Court: But thought himſelf aggrieved by being deprived of ſome commanderies which he had enjoyed under John V^th^—And the Marquis of Tavora and his Marchioneſs, ſiſter-in-law of DON JOSEPH, were incenſed at being refuſed the rank of Duke.—Theſe are ſaid to have been the chief circumſtances that excited them and the two ſons of the Marquis and his ſon-in-law, Count Attouguia, to conſpire with the Jeſuits againſt the life of their Sovereign, and to employ aſſaſſins to accompliſh their deſign, September 3, 1758, by firing at him by night in his carriage.—The project failed; but the conſpiracy was proved: and the event was, that they were brought to their trial, conpemned, and executed January 13, 1759.

AVAUX.

CLAUD DE MESMES COUNT D'AVAUX was the nephew of Count d'Avaux, who diſcovered his ſuperior genius as a negotiator by his conduct in the treaty of Oſnaburg or Munſter.—He was born 1640—was bred to the law: and improving the advantages which he enjoyed from the patronage of his uncle, and giving early proofs of his own talents, was appointed Maſter of Requeſts and Councellor of State.—In 1675 he was joined with Marſhal d'Eſtrades and the Marquis de Croiſſi, as Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Nimiguen; which was concluded by a peace, very honourable and advantageous to France.—He was afterwards ſent Ambaſſador to the Courts of England, Holland and Sweden, and bore a diſtinguiſhed part in the negotiations of his time; particularly thoſe by which Lewis XIVth counteracted the revolution in Great Britain.—He died 1709.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

DESCENT.

GENEALOGISTS, in their zeal to do honour to this race, give ſuch accounts of its antiquity as are too fabulous to deſerve any credit.

Rodolph Count of Hapſburg, who was elected Emperor in 1273, has been generally deemed the founder of the *preſent* family. From him deſcended Maximilian, who was created Archduke of Auſtria by his father, the Emperor Frederick III^d^, and was elected Emperor in 1486.—By his Marriage with Mary, heireſs of Charles the bold Duke of Burgundy, he added the extenſive and rich dominions of that Prince to thoſe of the Houſe of Auſtria. He had by her ſeveral children; of whom the eldeſt was Philip, who married Joan, heireſs of Ferdinand and Iſabella, King and Queen of Caſtile and Arragon; by whom he had, beſide other children, Charles, founder of the Spaniſh branch of the Houſe of Auſtria, and Ferdinand to whom his brother reſigned his German dominions in 1556; and who acquired Hungary and Bohemia by his marriage with Ann, heireſs of the laſt King, Ladiſlaus—from him deſcended Maximilian II^d^—Rodolph II^d^—Matthias—Ferdinand II^d^—and Ferdinand III^d^, who married the Infanta, Mary Ann, daughter of Philip III^d^ of Spain; on whoſe deſcent was founded the claim of the Archduke Charles to the crown of Spain.—See 1702.

LEOPOLD, Emperor of Germany and King of Hungary, &c. ſon of Ferdinand III^d^ by M. Ann, daughter of Philip III^d^ of Spain, was born 1640—received the crown of Hungary 1655 and of Bohemia 1656 and was elected to the Imperial crown 1658, which he enjoyed 47 years.—He was endowed with qualities which would have rendered him reſpectable in private life, but were not calculated for the high ſtation to which he was raiſed and the turbulent times in which he reigned. In 1683 he tamely ſuffered himſelf to be driven from his capital by the Turks; and, inſtead of animating the Auſtrian troops by his own preſence, ſolicited the aid of John Sobieſki, King of Poland, to reſcue him from his enemy. He was fortunate however in his Generals; and was at laſt victorious over the Turks and revolted Hungarians.—There were ſeveral circumſtances alſo which contributed to his proſperity and political importance.—The treaty concluded by his father at Weſtphalia, which gave Alſace to France, appears at this period to have created an unuſual ſpirit of union among the German Princes. And the growing power of that crown and the ambition of the French Monarch raiſed a dread of him in ſome of the neighbouring ſtates and a hatred in others, and produced

the league of Augſburg 1686, which was intended to check his progreſs. And ſo prevalent was this principle of oppoſition, that though the Emperor's claim to the whole of the Spaniſh monarchy, on the death of Charles IId, was inconſiſtent with the deſign of the partitioning powers,§ yet, rather than ſuffer it to paſs to a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon, they ſupported a war at an immenſe expence to place the Archduke Charles on the throne.—During this conteſt LEOPOLD died, May 1705.——He married 1666 Marg. Thereſa, daughter of Philip IVth of Spain, by whom he had M. Antonietta Joſepha Electreſs of Bavaria, and ſeveral other children who died infants.—This Empreſs dying May 1673 he married, the ſame year, Cl. Felicitas, daughter of the Duke of Inſpruck, by whom he had two children who died infants.—On her death he married, 1677, El. Magd. Thereſa, daughter of Philip W. Elector of Palatine, by whom he had Joſeph his ſucceſſor, born 1678—Charles VIth, 1685; elected Emperor 1711—two daughters who died unmarried—and M. Ann Joſepha, married to John Vth of Portugal.

JOSEPH Ist was born 1678—received the crown of Hungary 1687; of Bohemia the enſuing year; and that of the Romans 1690.—On the death of his father 1705 he was elected Emperor.—He was ſtrongly actuated by that ambitious ſpirit which characterizes the Houſe of Auſtria.—His whole reign was employed in an unſucceſsful attempt to ſecure the crown of Spain to his brother, and to ſubdue his maleconteut ſubjects in Hungary.—He died April 1711.——He married 1699 Wilhelmina Amelia, daughter of John Frederick, Duke of Hanover, by whom he had M. Joſepha, Electreſs of Saxony and M. Amelia, Electreſs of Bavaria.

CHARLES VIth, brother of the preceding, was born 1685.—By the ſecond partition-treaty, in 1700, the *crown of Spain* was ſettled on this Prince. But his father who thought that, by the will of Philip IVth and the renunciation of Lewis XIVth, his right to the *whole* of the Spaniſh dominions was eſtabliſhed on the death of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria,† refuſed to accede to it. And, that no objection might be made on account of uniting them to his hereditary dominions, he on the death of Charles IId reſigned his pretenſions to his ſecond ſon the Archduke Charles; who upon theſe grounds laid claim to the monarchy and was proclaimed in 1703 by the title of Charles IIId.—A war enſued, in which he was vigorouſly ſupported by Great Britain, Holland, Pruſſia, Sardinia, and Portugal.—On the death of his brother, (1711) he ſucceeded to the Auſtrian dominions and was elected Emperor: and theſe events depriving the advocates for war of their chief plea occaſioned the defection of Great Britain from the grand alliance; which was ſoon followed by the treaty of Raſtadt on the part of Auſtria, (1714) which gave to that Houſe the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the dutchies of Milan and Mantua and the Low Countries.—He married, 1708, Eliz. Chriſtina of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, by whom he had M. Thereſa, married to Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorrain, and M. Ann, who married his brother, Prince Charles.—The Emperor having no ſon, it became his grand object to ſecure his hereditary dominions to his daughters. This was at laſt effected by the *pragmatic ſanction*, which was eſtabliſhed as a fundamental law in the Auſtrian dominions, and was guaranteed by France and many other powers. By it his dominions were ſettled firſt on the Archdutcheſs M. Thereſa and her iſſue; then on her ſiſter; afterwards on the Electreſſes of Saxony and Bavaria, daughters of his elder brother; and laſtly on the iſſue of M. Ann, Queen of Portugal.—The Emperor died October 1740.

MARIA THERESA, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, ſo celebrated for her amiable virtues in private life as well as her patriotiſm and magnanimity as a Sovereign, was born 1717.—She married Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorrain, afterwards Duke of Tuſcany and Emperor, in 1736.—On the death of her father, 1740, ſhe claimed his hereditary dominions by virtue of the pragmatic ſanction; but ſoon found by experience of how little weight treaties are when oppoſed to the intereſts of Princes. The Elector of Saxony claimed by right of primogeniture, having married the eldeſt daughter of the Emperor Joſeph, eldeſt ſon of the Emperor Leopold.—The elector of Bavaria claimed the kingdom of Bohemia by will of Ferdinand Ist, and Upper Auſtria as being diſmembered from his Bavarian dominions—The King of Pruſſia claimed Sileſia—and the King of France in contempt of public faith, ſupported the Elector of Bavaria in his pretenſions. Though threatened by a vaſt allied army of French and Bavarians on one ſide and invaded by his Pruſſian Majeſty on the other, ſhe was not intimidated by their ſuperior force; but, with a truly heroic ſpirit, throwing herſelf for ſupport on the affections of her Hungarian ſubjects, ſhe gained their attachment by ſecuring them in their ancient rights, which had been withheld by her predeceſſors; and ſo rouſed their paſſions by a ſpirited harangue, delivered in the Latin language, with her infant ſon Joſeph in her arms, that they drew their ſwords and declared that they were ready to die in ſupport of her cauſe.—She found it expedient to make peace with Pruſſia by the ceſſion of great part of Sileſia. But by her own exertions and the aid of Great Britain ſhe not only defended Bohemia and Auſtria againſt the Elector of Bavaria, but placed her huſband on the Imperial throne, and effected an honourable peace in 1748.—Having ſtrengthened herſelf with the alliance of France, Ruſſia and Sweden, ſhe attempted the recovery of Sileſia in 1756. But though her armies were commanded by ſome of the beſt Generals of the age, yet ſhe was foiled in her effort by the invincible ſpirit and perſeverance of her enemy, and was obliged at laſt, by the death of her ally, the Empreſs Elizabeth, to deſiſt from her deſign and confirm the ceſſion of it by the treaty of Hubertſburg in 1763.—The affections and reſpect of her people, which had been gained by a compliance with their juſt demands and by her greatneſs of mind, ſhe confirmed by her affability, beneficence, and unremitted attention to their welfare during a reign of 40 years.—She died November 1780.—Her children were Mary A. Joſepha, Abbeſs of Prague—Joſeph-Benedict-Auguſtus, her ſucceſſor—Chriſtiana-Joſepha, married 1766 to Albert, Duke of Saxe Teſchen—M. Eliz. Joſepha, died unmarried 1767---M. Amelia Joſepha, married 1769 to Don Ferdinand Duke of Parma---Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and afterwards Emperor.---M. Caroline Louiſa, married 1768 to Ferdinand IVth of Naples---Ferdinand, Ch. Anthony, Governor of Milan, married 1771 to M. Beatrix d'Eſte, heireſs of the dutchy of Modena---Maria Antoinetta, married 1770 to Lewis XVIth of France---Maximilian Fr. Xavier, Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order and Archbiſhop of Cologne.

JOSEPH IId---The EMPEROR JOSEPH-BENEDICT-AUGUSTUS was born 1741---was elected King of the Romans 1764---ſucceeded his father, the Emperor Francis Stephen, in 1765---and was ſoon after admitted by his mother Co-Regent in her hereditary dominions.---On the death of Maximilian Elector of Bavaria in 1777, he laid claim to Lower Bavaria, and ſupported his right by force of arms during the enſuing campaign. But being reſolutely oppoſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty he thought it expedient to take the territory of Burghauſen by way of compromiſe with the Elector Palatine, who was heir to the Elector of Bavaria.---In 1784 he attempted to recover a free navigation of the Scheld; but deſiſted from his deſign upon finding the Dutch States determined to oppoſe him.---In 1785 he projected an exchange of the Auſtrian Netherlands for Bavaria. But was diſappointed of his object by a confederacy of the German Princes to preſerve the indiviſibility of the empire---In 1787 he attempted to change the ſyſtem of judicial proceedings in the Netherlands. But, upon finding that his ſubjects were determined to ſupport their rights, he relinquiſhed his undertaking.---In 1788 he joined the Empreſs of Ruſſia in a war with the Porte, with a view of extending his dominions on the Banks of the Danube; at which time he was unprovided of ſufficient ſupplies for carrying it on, and had loſt the confidence of that part of his ſubjects who were moſt able to aſſiſt him. He however took the field with a numerous and well-appointed army, but effected nothing.---The fatigue of the campaign and unhealthineſs of the ſeaſon threw him into a decline, which prevented his attending the ſiege and reduction of Belgrade in 1789 and brought him to his end, March 1790.---He married 1760 M. Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Duke of Parma; by whom he had Thereſa Elizabeth who died an infant.---The Archdutcheſs dying 1763, he married, 1765, the Princeſs M. Joſephina of Bavaria, who died without children.——In private life he was uniformly affable, courteous and friendly. But his public character appeared in different lights at different periods of his life. He was indefatigable in informing himſelf of whatever he deemed intereſting to his own greatneſs, and in many inſtances active in forwarding the welfare of his people. To theſe principles it may be attributed that during his regency and reign he did more eſſential ſervice to the Auſtrian dominions than had been done by any one of his predeceſſors.---He relieved them from the tyranny of the Church of Rome---he began the abolition of religious houſes---he gave the German Princes an example of emancipating their ſlaves---and he promoted the trade of Germany by his protection and liberal benefactions to the ports of Oſtend and Trieſte.---Theſe acts of ſound policy would have eſtabliſhed his character as a man of ſuperior intellectual abilities, had he not diſparaged it by his ſubſequent conduct; which convinced the world that it had miſtaken activity of mind and great application for ſtrength of underſtanding.---His love of power prevailed over his patriotiſm. His deſire of improvement degenerated into an impatient ſpirit of innovation, which carried him headlong into difficulties and embarraſſments. And his reſtleſs ambition excited him to form ſchemes of aggrandizement which he had neither perſeverance nor vigour of mind to execute.

PETER

§ See 1698. † See Charles II. of Spain.

PETER LEOPOLD.—The Emperor PETER LEOPOLD was born 1747.—He married in 1768 the Infanta Maria Louiſa of Spain; upon which occaſion the Emperor reſigned to him his Tuſcan dominions.—His ſovereignty was diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral good regulations reſpecting admiſſion to religious houſes and by others reſpecting trade.—He ſucceeded his brother in his hereditary dominions, March 1790, and was afterwards elected Emperor—he died 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis-Joſeph-Charles, the preſent Emperor, born 1768.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA ON THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

DESCENT.

THE Archduke Philip, (ſon of the Emperor Maximilian) who was Duke of Burgundy in right of his mother, heireſs of that dutchy, entitled his ſon to the inheritance of the crowns of Caſtile and Arragon by his marriage with Joan, heireſs of Ferdinand and Iſabella. He had by her Charles, who ſucceeded to thoſe kingdoms by the title of Charles I^st, and was elected Emperor by that of Charles V^th—Charles reſigned the crown of Spain to Philip II^d, his ſon by Iſabella of Portugal, in 1555—Philip II^d was ſucceeded in 1598 by Philip III^d, his ſon by Ann, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II^d—Philip III^d married Margaret, daughter of Charles Archduke of Gratz; by whom he had his ſucceſſor, Philip IVth—Ann Mary, married to Lewis XIIIth—Mary Ann, married to the Emperor Ferdinand III^d, and other children.——Philip IVth ſucceeded his father in 1621. He had by his firſt Queen, Iſabella, daughter of Henry IVth of France, M. Thereſa, married to Lewis XIVth—And by his ſecond Queen, M. Ann, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand III^d, he had his ſucceſſor, Charles II^d—M. Margaret Thereſa, married to the Emperor Leopold, and other Children who died unmarried.

CHARLES II^d, ſon of Philip IVth, and the laſt ſovereign of the Houſe of Auſtria, was born 1661 and ſucceeded his father 1665.—He married, 1679, M. Louiſa, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans.—She dying without children 1689, he, the ſame year, married M. Ann, daughter of Philip W. Elector of Bavaria.—The King having no heir, the ſucceſſion to his dominions became a concern which very deeply intereſted the powers of Europe; who were apprehenſive that the balance of power would be deſtroyed, ſhould this rich inheritance be added either to the kingdom of France or the Auſtrian dominions. To prevent this a partition-treaty was formed in 1698, by which the crown of Spain was given to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria; Naples, Sicily and ſome other territories in Italy to the Dauphin; and Milan to the Archduke Charles. But on the death of the Electoral Prince in 1700, a ſecond treaty was ſigned, by which the crown of Spain was ſettled on the Archduke; Naples and Sicily were again given to the Dauphin, and ſome alterations made in favour of France reſpecting the other Italian dominions. In the mean time the Spaniſh Court became a ſcene of intrigue; in which the Auſtrian party were ſupported by the Queen and Count Harraſch, and that of France by the Marquis de Harcourt, who by his inſinuating addreſs ſecured Cardinal Portocarrero and other men of great influence. The King, wrought upon by Portocarrero, and diſguſted at hearing that his monarchy was arbitrarily divided by the partitioning powers, determined if poſſible to defeat their purpoſe by bequeathing his crown and dominions entire to Philip, Duke of Anjou, grand-ſon of Lewis XIVth—King CHARLES died November 1700.——According to the Preſident Henault, the order of his heirs was as follows—1. The children of M. Thereſa, wife of Lewis XIVth, daughter by the *firſt* Queen of Philip IVth—2. The Electoral Prince of Bavaria, whoſe mother was the Archdutcheſs M. Ann, daughter of the Emperor Leopold by Margaret Thereſa, daughter by the *ſecond* Queen of Philip IVth—3. The Duke of Orleans, brother of Lewis XIVth, and younger ſon of Ann of Auſtria, wife of Lewis XIIIth and *eldeſt* daughter of Philip III^d—4. The Archduke Charles, whoſe grand-mother, M. Ann of Auſtria, wife of the Emperor Ferdinand III^d, was a *younger* daughter of Philip III^d—5. The Duke of Savoy in right of Catharine his g-grandmother, daughter of Philip II^d

AUVERQUERQUE.

H. DE NASSAU LORD OF AUVERQUERQUE was of an illegitimate branch of the Houſe of Naſſau—ſon of Lewis de Naſſau Lord of La Leek.—He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defence of his country when attacked by Lewis XIVth in the war of 1672; and particularly at the battle of Mons or St Denys, 1678, where he ſaved the life of the Prince of Orange at the riſk of his own.—In 1688 he attended the Prince to England and was appointed Maſter of the Horſe.—He had a command under him on his expedition to Ireland—was preſent at the battle of the Boyne, and was afterwards ſent with a detachment to take poſſeſſion of Dublin.—During the remainder of the war, which terminated at the peace of Ryſwick, he ſerved in Flanders.—On the death of his royal maſter he retired into Holland; and on the commencement of the war of the ſucceſſion 1702 he again took the field, was appointed Field Marſhal, and merited that honour by his good conduct on ſeveral occaſions.—He died in the camp at Rouſelaer, 1708, aged 66.

BADEN——PRINCE LEWIS OF

DESCENT.

THE two Houſes of Baden-Baden and Baden Dourlach are collaterally deſcended from Chriſtopher Marquis of Baden, who ſerved in the army of the Emperor Maximilian I^st and was rewarded by him with the government of Luxemburg and the grant of ſeveral domains.—He died 1527.

PRINCE LEWIS OF BADEN was the ſon of Ferdinand Maximilian Marquis of Baden and Louiſa, daughter of Thomas of Savoy Prince of Carignan, grand-father of Prince Eugene—he was born 1655 and learned the art military under thoſe celebrated Generals, Montecuculi and the Duke of Lorrain.—Having given many proofs of his abilities, he was in the campaign of 1688 inveſted with the command of a ſeparate army; in which he gained ſo much honour by his victory over the Turks at Terven that the enſuing year he was raiſed to the command in chief againſt the Turks; the Duke of Bavaria being called to the defence of his own dominions and the Duke of Lorrain employed on the Rhine. And his ſucceſs juſtified the appointment: for during the campaign he defeated the enemy in ſeveral actions near Niſſa and Vidin and reduced thoſe fortreſſes. And in 1691 he gained a ſignal victory at Salankemen over the brave Vizier Cuprogli, who was ſlain in battle with near 20,000 men.—In 1693 he took the command on the Rhine, and with an inferior force repulſed de Lorges in an attempt to penetrate into the empire.—At the commencement of the war in 1702 he was again inveſted with the command of the Imperialiſts. And though he was forced to yield the victory of Fridlingen to Villars, yet he gained honour by ſuſtaining the well-conducted attack of a ſuperior force under that able General.—On the junction of the allied armies, 1704, he had an alternate command with the Duke of Marlborough, and partook with him in the honour of the day at Donawert. After the deciſive victory gained by the Duke and Prince Eugene at Blenheim, PRINCE LEWIS, who had during that battle been engaged in the ſiege of Ingolſtadt, made himſelf maſter of Landau. His military character was much injured by his inſiſting on the reduction of that fortreſs inſtead of purſuing the retreating enemy, while the whole kingdom of France was in a ſtate of conſternation: and ſtill more by his not co-operating with the Duke of Marlborough the following campaign in his deſign of penetrating into Champagne. This was attributed by his enemies to his jealouſy of that great General's fame; and by his friends to the remiſſneſs of the German powers in furniſhing their contingents.—He died January 1707.

BARNARD——SIR JOHN

THIS diſtinguiſhed patriot was born 1684.—He was an Alderman of the city of London, and its repreſentative in ſix ſucceſſive Parliaments.—The zeal with which he ſupported its intereſts in the Houſe, as well as his age and the long continuance of the honours he enjoyed in it, deſervedly

ſervedly gave him the appellation of Father of the City, and his abilities as a ſenator and inflexible integrity gained him general reſpect.—As a teſtimony of gratitude the merchants of London erected his ſtatue in the Royal Exchange during his life.—He died 1764.

BART.

JOHN DU BART was a ſea officer in the French ſervice, diſtinguiſhed for his bravery.—He was born of obſcure parents at Dunkirk in 1651; and from the humble capacity of a fiſherman raiſed himſelf by his merit to a high rank in the navy.—In 1694 he, with a ſquadron of only ſix frigates, reſcued a fleet of French ſtore ſhips from the Dutch, and of eight ſhips, by which they were convoyed, took three.—In 1696 he captured five Dutch men of war and fifty merchant ſhips. For theſe exploits he was ennobled by his Sovereign.---1697 he convoyed the Prince of Conti, then a candidate for the crown of Poland, to Dantzick.---He died 1702.

BATHURST.

ALLEN EARL BATHURST was ſon of Sir B. Bathurſt and Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apſley.---He was born 1684, and bred at Trinity College, Oxford, of which his uncle D. Ralph Bathurſt was Preſident.---Being choſen member for Cirenceſter 1705 he joined the Tories, and warmly oppoſed the warlike meaſures of the Duke of Marlborough and his party.---Soon after the change of adminiſtration in 1710 he was honoured with a Peerage.---Having ſhared with his friend E. Bolingbroke in his proſperity he adhered firmly to him in his adverſe fortune, proteſting againſt the acts of attainder againſt him and the Duke of Ormond.---He alſo ſpoke with great warmth againſt the impeachment of the Biſhop of Rocheſter; and was particularly ſevere on the Biſhops who ſupported the proſecution, whoſe conduct he imputed to an idea ſimilar to that of the wild Americans, "who fancy that they ſhall inherit not only the ſpoils but the abilities of the man whom they deſtroy."---He was a ſtrenuous oppoſer of Sir R. Walpole, and gave his ſentiments with great force upon many important occaſions.---Upon the diſmiſſion of that Miniſter in 1742 he was appointed of the Privy Council and Captain of the Gentlemen Penſioners; which poſt he reſigned 1744.---His Lordſhip was continued a Privy Councellor by his preſent Majeſty, was created an Earl in 1772.—and died 1775.——His ſpeeches in Parliament and his political conduct diſcovered great ſtrength of mind and integrity of heart.---He poſſeſſed the virtues of benevolence, courteſy and humanity in an eminent degree.---His taſte in polite literature recommended him to the intimacy of E. Bolingbroke, Swift, Pope, Addiſon, Somers, &c. and his natural chearfulneſs, and his ſocial, friendly diſpoſition gained him the reſpect and eſteem of all who knew him.

BEDFORD——DUKE OF——See RUSSEL.

BAVARIA——HOUSE OF.

DESCENT.

THE common anceſtor of the Palatine and Bavarian families was Lewis the Severe, Duke of Bavaria and Count Palatine; who was deſcended from Otho Count Palatine of Wittleſbach. (See Palatine.)---Lewis, (who died 1294) dividing his dominions between his two ſons, Upper Bavaria was given to his younger ſon, Lewis.---Who married firſt Beatrix, daughter of the Duke of Glogaw; and afterwards Margaret, heireſs of William Count of Hainault, &c. During his time Lower Bavaria, which had been the portion of a younger branch, devolved to him; and was again alienated by him in favour of his younger ſon Albert, who became Count of Hainault in right of his mother.---But it returned again to the Houſe of Bavaria by the death of his ſon William without male heir 1417.---The Emperor Sigiſmund would have granted it to his ſon-in-law Albert Vth of Auſtria, ſon of Albert IVth and Jane, daughter of the above Albert, Count of Hainault. But it being a male fief, the meaſure was oppoſed by the German Princes as contrary to the ſpirit of the Germanic conſtitution.†—Stephen, ſon of the above Lewis, dividing his domains between his three ſons, Stephen the eldeſt had the dutchy of Ingoldſtadt—Frederick had Landſhut—and John had Munich.—The two firſt becoming extinct in 1445 and 1503, the whole domains devolved to Albert Vth, Duke of Bavaria Munich.—A regulation was afterwards made to prevent any future diſmemberments.—The electoral dignity was granted to Maximilian Ist, 1623, on the forfeiture of it by Frederick Elector Palatine.

MAXIMILIAN-M-EMANUEL, Duke and Elector of Bavaria, was ſon of Ferdinand, Duke of Bavaria by Hen. Adelaide, daughter of Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy; and grand-ſon of the above Maximilian Ist and Mary Ann, Archdutcheſs of Auſtria, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand II^{d}---He was born 1662; and engaging in the Auſtrian ſervice when very young he attended the Duke of Lorrain in the Hungarian war, and gained honour by his behaviour on many occaſions, particularly at the ſiege and battle of Newhauſel in 1685.—Two years after his good conduct and his rank recommended him to the command of 20,000 men, with which he contributed much to the memorable victory of Mohatz. The enſuing campaign, the Duke of Lorrain being diſabled by illneſs, he took the command in chief, and beſieged and reduced the important fortreſs of Belgrade. In 1689 he was obliged to return to the defence of his own dominions againſt the French, who had entered Germany and were ravaging the palatinate. And on the death of the Duke of Lorrain in 1690 he was inveſted with the command in chief on the Rhine. In 1692 he was appointed Governor of the Spaniſh Netherlands, and co-operated with the King of England during the remainder of the war, which terminated with the peace of Ryſwick.—By the firſt partition-treaty his eldeſt ſon by the Archdutcheſs M. Ann,§ whom he married 1685, was nominated to the crown of Spain; but he died 1700, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.---In the war which enſued on the death of Charles II^{d} he was prevailed upon to ſupport the pretenſions of the Houſe of Bourbon to the Spaniſh ſucceſſion; a meaſure which was the cauſe of great diſtreſs to himſelf and his country.---In 1706 he was put under the ban of the empire.---In 1712 Philip Vth in acknowledgment of his ſervices transferred to him the ſovereignty of the Spaniſh Netherlands.‡---By the treaty of Utrecht he was reſtored to his dominions and electorate.——On the death of the Archdutcheſs M. Ann, he married, 1694, Thereſa Cunegunda, daughter of John Sobieſki King of Poland, by whom he had Charles Albert, his ſucceſſor, and ſeveral other children.---He died 1726.

CHARLES ALBERT, ſon of Maximilian Elector of Bavaria and Thereſa Sobieſki, was born 1697, and ſucceeded his father 1726.—On the death of the Emperor Charles VIth, 1740, he claimed Bohemia by virtue of the will of Ferdinand Ist, and Upper Auſtria and Tirol as provinces diſmembered from Bavaria. Tempted by the ſupport offered him by the Court of Verſailles through Marſhal Belleiſle, a warm advocate for war, he determined to aſſert his right by force of arms.—In 1741, having received a reinforcement of French troops, he made himſelf maſter of Paſſau, Lintz and Upper Auſtria; and marching into Bohemia, reduced Prague and was proclaimed King of Bohemia. Proceeding in his career of ſucceſs, he was elected Emperor by the influence of France, January 1742. But his proſperous fortune was of ſhort continuance. That year the Auſtrians under Prince Charles of Lorrain and Count Kevenhuller recovered Auſtria; and entering Bavaria reduced Munich. And the enſuing the Elector, being in the greateſt diſtreſs and but feebly ſupported by his ally, entered into a treaty of neutrality for Bavaria.---He did not long ſurvive this reverſe of fortune.---His death, which happened January 1745, was imputed to grief.——He married 1722 M. Amelia, youngeſt daughter of the Emperor Joſeph, by whom he had Charles Maximilian Joſeph, his ſucceſſor---M. Antoinetta, Electreſs of Saxony---and Mary Joſephina, married to the Emperor Joſeph.

CHARLES MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, Duke and Elector of Bavaria, was born 1727.---He married M. Ann Sophia, daughter of the Elector of Saxony.---He died 1778, and, having no heirs, was ſucceeded in his dominions by Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine.---See Palatine branch.

BATH

† See 1777. § See Charles II. of Spain. ‡ Henault, 1710.

BATH——Earl of——See Pulteney.

BEDMAR.

Isidore J. Dominique de Cueva, Marq. de Bedmar was born 1652.—He was bred to arms and employed during his younger years in Italy and Flanders.—In 1701 he was appointed Commandant of the Spaniſh Netherlands in the abſence of the Duke of Bavaria; and the enſuing year he was created a Grandee of Spain and ſoon after Counſellor of State.—The honourable appointment of Viceroy of Naples was conferred upon him in 1704.—In 1709, when, by advice of Cardinal Portocarrero, the adminiſtration was put upon a Spaniſh bottom, he was appointed Miniſter of the War Department, and in 1717 Preſident of the Council of War.—He died 1723, having acquired high repute as a ſoldier, a ſtateſman and a man of honour, and received every mark of the perſonal eſteem and approbation of his Sovereign.

BELLEISLE.

Charles, L. Aug. Fouquet, Duke de Belleisle, ſon of Lewis Marquis de Belleiſle, was born 1684.—He was bred a ſoldier, and had a ſubaltern command under Villars in the campaign of 1734 in Italy. He was initiated early in the political world likewiſe. And his natural penetration, aſſiſted by attentive ſtudy and thoſe obſervations which his appointment as Negotiator upon ſeveral occaſions gave him an opportunity of making, enabled him to acquire a knowledge of the relative intereſts and intrigues of the European Courts.—Such was the idea entertained of his genius and abilities that Mr Voltaire ſays, "that although he had neither been a Miniſter nor General, he paſſed for a man who was capable of managing a ſtate or commanding an army"—and, "that with the politeneſs of an amiable courtier he had the open frankneſs of a ſoldier."—With theſe endowments and this impreſſion in his favour he had gained ſuch an influence in the ſtate, during the laſt years of Cardinal Fleury's adminiſtration, as enabled him to drive that Miniſter from his pacific ſyſtem in 1741, and involve France in a war to give the Elector of Bavaria poſſeſſion of the Auſtrian dominions and make him Emperor of Germany.—A field was now opened which was perfectly ſuited to his enterpriſing genius. He negotiated the treaty of Nymphemburg with that Prince; and afterward engaged his Pruſſian Majeſty to join it. He then took a command under the Elector, who was appointed Generaliſſimo, and who made himſelf maſter of Paſſau, Lintz and Prague, and received the Imperial crown January 1742.—The Elector ſoon experienced a reverſe of fortune. Prague was inveſted by a powerful army in 1742; and, the beſieged being diſappointed of the expected relief, Marshal Belleisle, who commanded the garriſon, by a wonderful ſtroke of generalſhip eſcaped with the army to Egra.—In 1747 he was more ſucceſsfully employed againſt the Auſtrians and King of Sardinia in Provence, whom he forced to retreat with great loſs.—For theſe ſervices he was created a Peer of France.—In 1758, when the ſtate was ſunk to the loweſt pitch of diſgrace, under a weak miniſtry, ſupported by the influence of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour, and it was found abſolutely neceſſary to call men of abilities into office, Belleisle was placed at the head of the War Department, and did all that the debilitated ſtate of the kingdom would permit to retrieve the honour of its arms.—The ſatisfaction which this gave him in his laſt years was embittered by the death of his only ſon, the Count de Gizors, who fell at the battle of Crevelt with the character of a gallant young officer.—He continued Miniſter till his death, in 1761; when he was ſucceeded by the Duke de Choiſeul.

BELLEISLE.

The Chevalier de Belleisle was younger brother of the preceding.—He is repreſented by Mr Voltaire and other contemporary writers to have had equal genius and abilities with the Marſhal, and to have been actuated by the ſame ambitious ſpirit. But, though he was more thoughtful, and from his robuſt conſtitution, more capable of executing his deſigns, his mind was of that gloomy caſt which prevented him from being equally ſucceſsful in inſinuating himſelf into the good graces of thoſe whom he wiſhed to make ſubſervient to his views.—He was joined with his brother in the command of the troops ſent to drive the allies out of Provence; and, after accompliſhing this object, was detached with forty-ſix battalions to beſiege Exilles. He here met death in a manner ſtrongly expreſſive of that ardour with which he was animated in the field of battle. On finding that his grand attack was likely to fail, he took a pair of colours from one of his officers and advanced to the glacis of the redoubt, where in planting them he bravely fell.

BENBOW——Admiral John.

This brave and honeſt ſea officer was of a reſpectable family in Shropſhire, which ſuffered much by its firm adherence to Charles Ist.—His father, Col. John Bembow, is ſaid to have owed his death to an emotion of joy on receiving the perſonal thanks of Charles IId and a promiſe of reward for his ſervices.—The Admiral was born 1650.—Having given proofs of his courage in the command of the Bembow frigate againſt the Piratic States in the Mediterranean, he was in the war of 1689 ſent on ſeveral expeditions againſt the French coaſt, where he had frequent opportunities of diſplaying that cool intrepidity with which his character was ſtrongly marked.—In the Autumn of 1698 he was ſent with a ſmall ſquadron to protect the Engliſh Weſt India ſettlements from the Pirates which infeſted them, and ſecure the infant Scotch ſettlement on the Iſthmus of Darien from any attack which might be made on it by the Spaniards.---He returned in 1700, having acquitted himſelf much to the ſatiſfaction of his Sovereign.---In 1701 he merited the King's favour by accepting the command of a fleet of ten ſhips deſtined to the Weſt Indies, which had been declined by ſeveral other officers. The enſuing campaign, being informed that the French Admiral du Caſſe was arrived off Hiſpaniola, he ſailed from his ſtation near the Leeward Iſlands to attack him. An action enſued, in which Bembow ſhewed great valour, and would probably have received the juſt reward of it by a victory, had not the baſe conduct of ſome of his Captains given it to the enemy. He loſt a leg in the action; and the fever attending that accident and the exceſſive chagrin which he felt from the late diſaſter occaſioned his death, November 1702.

BENTINCK.

William Duke of Portland, ſon of Henry Bentinck, a gentleman of the province of Guelderland, was born 1648.---He was honoured with the intimate friendſhip of William Prince of Orange at a very early age, and experienced the ſincerity of his attachment by uniformly partaking of his good fortune and his greatneſs.---When the Prince was made Captain General, in 1672, Mr Bentinck was appointed by him Captain of the regiment of Dutch Guards.---After having been employed in various other negotiations, he was ſent in 1688 to ſecure the aid of the Elector of Brandenburg during the expedition to England; and his ſucceſs upon this occaſion, and his addreſs in conducting the correſpondence with the friends of the revolution in that kingdom, concurred with his other ſervices in giving him the higheſt place in the Prince's eſteem.---Attending him to England in 1688, he immediately experienced his favour by being appointed Privy Counſellor, Privy Purſe, Groom of the Stole, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber: and in 1689 was created Baron Cirenceſter, Viſcount Woodſtock and Earl Portland.---The enſuing year he attended the King to Holland, and acted as his Majeſty's Envoy at the general Congreſs at the Hague.---In 1695 the King would have given him a more material proof of his friendſhip by the grant of a very extenſive diſtrict in the principality of Wales, but was prevented by the oppoſition made to it in Parliament. Theſe extraordinary acts of royal beneficence he merited by his conſtant attendance on the King in his expeditions to Ireland and Flanders; and particularly in 1695, when he diſcovered the plot that was laid to aſſaſſinate him. And as he had borne an active part in the war ſo he was the chief agent in negotiating the peace of Ryſwick.---He was afterwards ſent Ambaſſador to France.---On his return he was ſo diſguſted on finding a powerful rival in the Earl of Albemarle that he reſigned his poſts. He after-

wards enjoyed no office at Court; but in 1698 was appointed one of the Britiſh Plenipotentiaries in negotiating the partition-treaty; for which he was unſucceſsfully impeached.—He was alſo attacked for procuring exorbitant grants of lands in Ireland, which were in conſequence of it reſumed.—After the death of his royal maſter he retired from Court, and died 1709.——He married, for his firſt wife, a ſiſter of Edward Villiers, the firſt Earl Jerſey, by whom he had his ſucceſſor Henry, who had, by a daughter of Earl Gainſborough, William the late Duke; who married the heireſs of the ſecond Earl Oxford, and was father of the preſent Duke, who was born 1738; ſucceeded to the title 1762; and married Dorothy, ſiſter of the Duke of Devon 1766.

BERWICK——J. FITZ-JAMES DUKE OF——See STUART.

BIRON, OR BIEREN.

JOHN ERNEST BIRON, who was raiſed by fortune, unaſſiſted by merit, to the higheſt ſtation to which a ſubject can aſpire, was of low extraction.—His grand-father was Groom of the Stables to James III^d, Duke of Courland; and his father was in the ſervice of Duke Alexander his ſucceſſor, and attended him to the ſiege of Buda, 1686, where he was ſlain.—JOHN ERNEST, who was a younger ſon, went as an adventurer (1714) to the Court of Peterſburg. And, according to Baron de Manſtein, he was ſo ill-recommended that when he ſolicited the appointment of Gentleman to the wife of the Czarowitz, his application was rejected with contempt. But fortune ſoon after favoured him with her ſmiles.—He was introduced to Ann, Dutcheſs of Courland, by Beſtuchef, Maſter of her Houſehold, whoſe ruin he afterwards effected; and ſo entirely engroſſed her confidence that he incurred the diſlike of the nobility; which was confirmed by the favours and honours heaped upon him after her acceſſion to the throne of Ruſſia.—To complete the aggrandizement of this favourite and the mortification of his enemies, on the extinction of the Houſe of Ketler in Duke Ferdinand 1737, he was by her influence elected Duke of Courland. And ſuch was his aſcendency that he prevailed upon the Empreſs, on her death-bed, to ſign an inſtrument by which he was conſtituted Regent of the empire during the minority of her nephew Iwan. His haughty behaviour and general conduct in this high ſtation increaſed the odium which he incurred in attaining it.—His power had been derived from circumſtances which now no longer exiſted: and having loſt his protectreſs he was expoſed, defenceleſs, to the attacks of his enemies.—Count Munich, who had been inſtrumental to his advancement with a view of partaking of his authority, being diſappointed in his expectations, caballed againſt him with the partiſans of the Princeſs Ann of Brunſwick, and effected a revolution which was immediately followed by his diſgrace and exile to Siberia.—On the revolution which took place a few months after in favour of the Empreſs Elizabeth he was recalled, but did not enjoy any office in the ſtate.—Attempts were made by the nobility of Courland to deprive him of the ſovereignty; but he was conſtantly ſupported by the Sovereigns of Ruſſia, who conſidered him as a means of preſerving their influence in that ſtate.—In 1769 he abdicated in favour of his eldeſt ſon, Peter—and died 1772, aged 82 years.

BOIS——WILLIAM CARDINAL DU.

THE memoirs of this profligate eccleſiaſtic afford a remarkable inſtance of the influence which accidental circumſtances frequently have on the fortunes of men.—Though he is not repreſented as being deficient in thoſe intellectual endowments or that addreſs and knowledge of the world, which, with proper application, might have qualified him for a ſtateſman, yet he does not appear to have poſſeſſed them in ſuch a degree as to juſtify an expectation of thoſe accumulated honours to which he arrived: and, what is ſingular, his advancement may be attributed to that which under other circumſtances would have occaſioned his diſgrace.—He was the ſon of an apothecary at Brive-la-Gallarde.---Was bred to the church ---And being introduced to M. Saint Laurent, Preceptor to the Duke of Orleans, as a young man of good capacity, was choſen to aſſiſt him in that appointment. Being a man of humour, and unreſtrained by principle, he gained the confidence of that Prince by becoming the companion of his pleaſures and gratifying his taſte for exceſſive diſſipation.---When the Duke was raiſed to the Regency, on the death of Lewis XIVth, Du Bois was admitted into the Council and was employed on ſeveral negotiations and affairs of ſtate, in ſome of which the Regent was perſonally intereſted; particularly the intended alliance between his family and the Court of Madrid. This was an employment to which his genius was perfectly adapted; and he acquitted himſelf ſo much to his patron's ſatisfaction that the ſee of Cambray was conferred upon him in conſequence of it. Nor did the Regent leave the man from whom he had experienced ſuch ſervices, and to whoſe buffoonery he was indebted for ſo much mirth thus ſcantily provided for. Beſide giving him other rich benefices and eccleſiaſtical appointments, he aſſiſted in procuring him a Cardinal's hat.---His ſucceſs upon this occaſion did not ſurpriſe thoſe who conſidered with what kindneſs the Conclave have been known to overlook blemiſhes in the moral character of their candidates. Nor could any one juſtly refuſe him the title of *Eminence* attached to that dignity, being indiſputably the moſt eminent debauchee and infidel in the kingdom, not excepting the Regent himſelf. But when, the enſuing year, (1722) the Duke completed the climax of his civil honours by appointing him Prime Miniſter, it raiſed the indignation of the French nation.---He projected ſome expedients for retrieving the public credit; but did not live to carry them into execution---dying 1723.

BOLINGBROKE——HENRY SAINT JOHN, VISCOUNT——See SAINT JOHN.

BONNEVAL.

CL. ALEXANDER COUNT DE BONNEVAL was born 1672.---His hiſtory is rendered intereſting by the ſingularity of his adventures.—Being ſentenced to die for ſome ſtate offence during the adminiſtration of Chamillard, he left France and went into the Auſtrian ſervice---was promoted to the rank of Major General; and behaved with ſignal valour under Prince Eugene at the battle of Peterwaradin. When ſurrounded by a numerous body of Turks and ſupported only by 200 men, he withſtood their attack above an hour till at laſt, being diſabled by a wound, he was carried off by the ſmall remains of his brave troops to the victorious army.†---In 1720 he was ſentenced to loſs of his appointments and impriſonment for one year, for ſome inſolent expreſſions reſpecting the Marchioneſs de Prie, whoſe huſband was Commandant of the Auſtrian Netherlands. Diſguſted with this puniſhment, when ſet at liberty he went into the Turkiſh ſervice and was inſtrumental to many improvements in their military ſyſtem.---During the regency of the Duke of Orleans he came to France, obtained his pardon, and married a lady of the family of Biron. Some years after which he returned to Conſtantinople; and declaring himſelf a Muſſulman was honoured with the appointment of Bathâ.---He died in that country 1747.

BOSCAWEN——RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD.

THIS gallant ſea officer was a younger ſon of Hugh Boſcawen, created Viſcount Falmouth by Queen Ann.—The firſt ſervice in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf was as Captain of the Shoreham, which he commanded under Admiral Vernon on the expedition againſt Porto Bello in 1739.—His behaviour as Captain of the Namur in the action under Admirals Anſon and Warren off Cape Finiſterre, in 1747, did him ſo much honour that he was the ſame year appointed, with the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue, to the command of a ſquadron of ſix ſhips ſent to the Eaſt Indies.---The enſuing he made an attack upon Pondicherry, but was foiled by the ſtrength of the garriſon and the ſickneſs of his men.—In 1751 he was appointed Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.—In 1755 he was ſent with a fleet to Newfoundland; and the naval war commenced with the capture of the Alcide and Lys by Captains Howe and Andrews.—In 1758 the Admiral was joined with Generals Amherſt and Wolfe in an expedition againſt

† Voltaire, L. 15. V. 1. 4.

againſt Cape Breton, which terminated in the reduction of Louiſburg, after a ſiege in which both the aſſailants and garriſon ſignalized themſelves by their bravery.—The next year, being ſent with a fleet to the Mediterranean, he attacked the French Admiral de la Clue, and took three of his ſhips with 2000 priſoners and deſtroyed two more in Lagos Bay.—After having received the higheſt honours in his profeſſion, the juſt reward of his merit, he was in 1760 appointed a Privy Counſellor.—He died 1761.——He was elected member for Truro in 1742 and repreſented that borough till his death.

BOUFLERS.

Lewis Fr. Marshal Duke de Bouflers was the ſon of Francis Count de Bouflers, of a very ancient family in Picardy, which took its name from a domain between Heſdin and Abbeville; the firſt of whom upon record was Bernard Signeur de Bouflers, who was living in 1133.—The natural genius of this accompliſhed ſoldier qualified him to continue the military repute which his anceſtors enjoyed in almoſt every age; and he had the advantage of improving his talents under ſeveral of the moſt illuſtrious Generals that France ever produced.—He commanded under Marſhal Turenne in the campaign of 1674; when that General, to prevent the Duke of Lorrain from penetrating into the French provinces, attacked him with a very unequal force at Enſheim near Straſburg and gained a victory, in which Bouflers had a great ſhare of the honour.—For his many important ſervices in this and the enſuing war, he was raiſed in 1693 to the rank of Marſhal.—But his gallant behaviour in the defence of Liſle did him the greateſt honour, and procured him the dignity of a Peer of France and the reverſion of the government of Flanders to his ſon.—In the enſuing campaign (1709) he, with a truly patriotic ſpirit, waving the right of precedence, commanded under Marſhal Villars. And when that General was diſabled at the battle of Malplaquet, and the victory was loſt, he ſhewed conſummate ſkill in conducting the retreat.—He died 1711, aged 67, after ſerving his Sovereign faithfully above 40 years.

Joseph Marshal Duke de Bouflers was the ſon of the preceding, and ſucceeded his father in the government of Flanders.—In 1747, when the Republic of Genoa had revolted againſt the Auſtrians and had driven them from the city, he was ſent with a body of troops to its aid, with which he forced the enemy to raiſe the ſiege. He did not live to enjoy the fruits of his ſucceſs, dying of the ſmall pox a few days after the enemy retired, aged 41.

HOUSE of BOURBON.

DESCENT.

The common anceſtor of the different branches of the family of Bourbon was Lewis IXth,* who died 1270.---He had ſix ſons—four of whom left no male heirs. His *ſecond ſon*, Philip III^d of France, had four ſons. (1) Lewis, who died young. (2) Philip, who ſucceeded to the crown, and was the father of Lewis X^th, Philip V^th and Charles IVth, the laſt Sovereign of the *direct Capetian line*.---(3) Charles, *Count of Valois*, father of Philip de Valois, who, (in oppoſition to Edward III^d of England) ſucceeded Charles IVth and was the anceſtor of the three branches of the Houſe of Valois, which terminated in Charles VIIIth---Lewis XIIth, the laſt Sovereign of the line of *Valois-Orleans*---and Henry III^d, the laſt of that of *Valois-Orleans d'Angouleſme*.---(4) and Lewis Count d'Evreux whoſe ſon Philip was King of Navarre in right of his wife, the heireſs of that crown.---The *ſixth ſon* of Lewis IXth was Robert de Clermont, Signeur de Bourbon, who was the anceſtor of the three Houſes of Bourbon *Clermont*, *Montpenſier* and *La Marche*.---On the extinction of the Houſe of Valois in Henry III^d, the direct line of Clermont having expired in 1487, the right to the crown would have deſcended to the ſecond of theſe. But that having become extinct in Charles, Duke of Bourbon, Conſtable of France, who fell at the ſiege of Rome in 1527, and the *direct* line of La Marche being alſo extinct, it devolved to Henry of Navarre, Prince of Bearn, ſon of Anthony de Bourbon, Duke de Vendoſme, who married Jane heireſs of Henry d'Albert King of Navarre, and who was himſelf deſcended from the *ſecond* ſon of John Count de la Marche and was the repreſentative of that line.—Henry IVth married firſt Margaret, ſiſter of his predeceſſor, by whom he had no child and from whom he was divorced; and afterwards Mary, daughter of Francis de Medicis Grand Duke of Tuſcany, by whom he had Lewis XIIIth, his ſucceſſor---Gaſton Duke of Orleans---Elizabeth, married to Philip IVth of Spain---Chriſtiana, to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy---and Henrietta, to Charles I^st of England.——Lewis XIIIth married Ann of Auſtria, daughter of Philip III^d of Spain, and had by her Lewis XIVth, and Philip, created Duke of Orleans on failure of male heirs to Gaſton.

LEWIS XIVth, ſon of Lewis XIIIth and Ann of Auſtria, daughter of Philip III^d of Spain, was born 1638.---His father dying when he was only 5 years of age, left him to the care of his mother, who was appointed ſole Regent by the Parliament, contrary to the will of the late King, which directed that ſhe ſhould be aſſiſted by a Council of Regency.—Two years after he was committed to the care of the Marſhal Duke of Villeroi, as Governor, and Perefixe Archbiſhop of Paris, as Preceptor; both of whom notoriouſly neglected their truſt.—The kingdom was on his acceſſion engaged in a war with Spain; and his reign commenced with the ſplendid actions of Marſhal Turenne and the Prince of Condé: which enabled Cardinal Mazarine, who was at the head of the ſtate, to conclude the advantageous peace of Weſtphalia in 1648, by which the rich province of Alſace was added to his dominions.—Foreign war was immediately ſucceeded by civil diſſention. The ſecret diſſatisfaction, which the Cardinal's meaſures had occaſioned, broke out in open revolt upon a trifling diſpute between him and the Parliament.---A ſtrong party of the Nobility, who were jealous of his power, ſupported them in their oppoſition: and the populace were ready to join in any deſign which they thought might be a means of relieving them from the burden of taxes under which they groaned.---The King of Spain, availing himſelf of theſe broils, renewed the war in 1649. Which after ten years continuance was concluded by the treaty of Pyrannees, which gave the Infanta, M. Thereſa, in marriage to Lewis, and effected a reconciliation between the diſaffected parties in the kingdom.---The death of Cardinal Mazarine in 1661 releaſed him from the reſtraint in which he had been held by that aged Miniſter.—The celebrated Colbert was then appointed Secretary and Comptroller of Finance; and by his advice many good regulations were made for the advancement of manufactures and commerce. And Le Tellier de Louvois, appointed War Miniſter, was equally attentive to the buſineſs of his department.—The refuſal of the Court of Madrid to acquieſce in the King's claim upon the Spaniſh Netherlands, in right of his Queen, on the death of her father in 1665, gave him an opportunity of gratifying his paſſion for military glory and ambition of aggrandizing the crown of France. Taking the field in perſon in 1667 he commenced a war which terminated the enſuing year in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; which gave him great part of what is now called French Flanders.—His attack upon the United Provinces in 1672 brought on a war with them and their allies, the Emperor and King of Spain, which ended with the peace of Nimiguen, (1678) by which he acquired Franche Comté and ſeveral fortreſſes in the Netherlands.—Theſe rapid ſucceſſes alarmed the neighbouring powers and induced them to form the league of Augſburg to prevent his progreſs; which eventually gave occaſion to a war with Great Britain, Holland, Spain, the Emperor, Brandenburg and Savoy, that continued till the peace of Ryſwick, (1697) by which Straſburg and ſome other towns in Alſace, reſerved by the treaty of Weſtphalia, were added to his frontier.—On the death of Charles II^d of Spain, Lewis, evading the force of the partition-treaties and the renunciations of right to that crown, which had been repeatedly made, accepted the will of that Monarch, which ſettled the inheritance entire on the Duke of Anjou. And the King's declared intentions of ſupporting his grand-ſon's pretenſions gave riſe to a war in 1702, which, after raging with unabated fury above ten years, was concluded by the treaty of Utrecht with England, Holland and Brandenburg in 1713, and that of Raſtadt with the Emperor in 1714. By this war, though the events of it were in general diſaſtrous, he effected his chief object of placing a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon on the throne of Spain.—His adverſe fortune was reſerved for his laſt years. The ill ſucceſs of his arms, the national diſtreſs, and the mortality in his own family,§ brought a cloud of melancholy over him which could not be removed. Madame de Maintenon had exhauſted her invention to amuſe him, and even flattery had loſt its charms: and the diſputes occaſioned by that horrid engine of deſtruction, the bull unigenitus, procured by his Confeſſor Le Tellier, completed his miſery.—He died September 1715.——In viewing the hiſtory of Lewis XIVth we are apt to be ſtruck with the ſignal actions of his Generals and the conſequent extenſion of his dominions. But it ought to be remembered that in theſe the eſſential welfare of his people was ſacrificed to the ſplendour of military achievements and the pride of conqueſt.—The real grandeur of the French monarchy during his reign was derived from other

* Or Saint Lewis. § See 1711, 1712 and 1714.

other cauſes. By his prudent conduct he attached the Nobility to his perſon, and quelled that mutinous ſpirit among them which had diſtreſſed his predeceſſors without adding to the liberty of the people. His greatneſs of mind and princely dignity of character and deportment impreſſed his people with an idea of his ſuperior underſtanding; and the reſpect which this gave him was increaſed by his munificence to men of genius.—While the liberal arts flouriſhed under his auſpices, the more uſeful objects had their ſhare of his attention. The navy, which at the commencement of Colbert's adminiſtration ſcarcely deſerved that name, had, in 1681, been increaſed to 200 ſail of all ſizes.—During his reign foreign trade was greatly extended, inland navigation was facilitated by canals, and a variety of manufactures eſtabliſhed, which, with every diſadvantage from loſs of hands in conſequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes and that want of public credit which throws a damp upon the commercial ſyſtem of an abſolute monarchy, have been the ſource of great national wealth.—The cruel perſecution of the Hugonots is certainly a diſgrace to his memory. But he made the French nation ſome compenſation for this injury by his patronage of ſcience; which is gradually relieving them from that ſuperſtition with which they were fettered, and will probably be a means of preventing the return of thoſe religious wars which have proved ſo deſtructive to the kingdom, and thoſe abſurd cavils which have perpetually diſturbed the peace of the community. ——Lewis XIVth had, by the Infanta M. Thereſa, the Dauphin Lewis, and ſeveral other children who died young.—He had alſo by Madame de Monteſpan two ſons, who were created Duke of Maine and Count of Toulouſe, and three daughters, who were married to the Prince of Conti, the Duke of Bourbon and the Duke of Orleans.---Theſe were all legitimated.

LEWIS—DAUPHIN, ſon of Lewis XIVth, was born 1661, and received his education under Boſſuet Biſhop of Meaux.---The King, who wiſhed to give his ſon a taſte for the profeſſion of arms, in which he flattered himſelf he had acquired great ſkill and repute, led him into the field at the age of 13, that he might learn the art military by his obſervations upon the conduct of the greateſt Generals of the age. In the war of 1688 he was inveſted with the command in chief; in which he was aſſiſted with the advice of Marſhal Duras: and had afterwards the ſame appointment with the Duke of Luxemburg.---His oppoſition to Madame de Maintenon diſturbed the harmony which had ſubſiſted between him and the King. But his amiable character gave him great popularity among the people, who then were ready to ſee the virtues of their Princes in the moſt favourable light.——He married 1680 Mary Ann, daughter of Ferdinand Duke of Bavaria, by whom he had Lewis, Duke of Burgundy, afterwards Dauphin---Philip Duke of Anjou, afterwards King of Spain---and Charles Duke of Berry, who died May 1714.---After the death of the Dauphineſs 1690, he was privately married to M. Emilia de Joly de Choin.†---He died April 1711.

LEWIS, DUKE OF BURGUNDY, afterwards Dauphin, ſon of the Dauphin Lewis, was born 1682.---His education was committed to the Duke de Beauvilliers as Governor, and the celebrated Fenelon, Archbiſhop of Cambray, as Preceptor; whoſe great attention to him was rewarded by the progreſs which he made in literary attainments and polite accompliſhments.---He was bred to arms; and in the war of the ſucceſſion received the command in chief, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that capacity by his valour upon many occaſions.---Succeeded his father as Dauphin 1711.---He married M. Adelaide of Savoy; by whom he had a ſon, who died in his infancy---Lewis, Dauphin, born 1707; died March 1712 ---Lewis, born 1710, afterwards King of France.——He died February 1712, aged 29; five days after the death of the Dauphineſs his wife.

CHARLES, DUKE OF BERRY, brother of the preceding, was born 1686---married 1710 L. Elizabeth, daughter of the Regent Duke of Orleans, by whom he had three children, who died in their infancy.---He died May 1714.

LEWIS XVth was the third and only ſurviving ſon of Lewis Duke of Burgundy, afterwards Dauphin, and M. Adelaide, daughter of Victor Amadeus Duke of Savoy---born 1710.---His grand-father, the Dauphin Lewis, dying 1711, and his father in 1712, he became heir to the crown on the death of his grand-father, Lewis XIVth---That Monarch ordered by his will that the government, during the minority of his ſucceſſor, ſhould be veſted in a Council of Regency, to conſiſt of the Duke of Orleans, as Preſident, the Duke of Bourbon, the Duke of Maine and Count Toulouſe, Marſhals Villeroi, Villars, d'Uxelles, Tallard and Harcourt, and ſeven of the principal officers of ſtate. He gave the care of the King's perſon to the Duke of Maine, under whom Marſhal Villeroi was to be Governor and the Dutcheſs de Ventadour, Governeſs; and Cardinal Fleury was appointed Preceptor. But on his death the Parliament annulled his will and veſted the ſole regency in the Duke of Orleans. Who, though a man of talents, was of a diſpoſition which was ill-calculated to raiſe the French nation from the diſtreſſed ſtate in which the long wars and enormous expences of the late King had left it. He was deſirous at all events to reſtore the finances; but was too impatient to wait the ſlow and regular progreſs towards that object, which might have been made by the encouragement of trade and agriculture, by a ſyſtematic œconomy, and a general attention to the national welfare. He therefore adopted the more expeditious, but diſhonourable and impolitic means of raiſing the nominal value of the coin; and afterwards patroniſed and adopted the ſpecious, financial projects of John Law: by which expedients he paid the crown debts but involved the nation in ruin. The Regent, however, made it ſome compenſation by entering into an alliance with England, and thus preventing the renewal of war.—At his death in 1723 the Duke of Bourbon was placed at the head of the ſtate. But the general diſapprobation of his character and conduct occaſioned his diſmiſſion three years after; when Cardinal Fleury took the lead in the Council and was ſoon after appointed Prime Miniſter.—Though not a ſtateſman of ſuperior abilities, yet he was of eſſential ſervice to the kingdom; his pacific adminiſtration of ſeventeen years enabling it gradually to recover from its diſtreſs, and the ſtate in ſome degree to regain that credit which it had loſt by the Regent's unjuſt meaſures.---The King was contracted to the Infanta, M. Ann, of Spain. But the Duke of Bourbon, fearing the effect of ſuch an alliance, prevailed upon him to break this engagement. And, the better to ſecure his influence, recommended a marriage with the Princeſs Mary Leczinſki, daughter of Staniſlaus, the dethroned King of Poland, which took place in 1725.—This connection occaſioned a war of ſhort continuance in 1733 to replace him on the throne of that kingdom; which terminated in a treaty that ſettled Lorrain on Staniſlaus for life, and gave the eventual ſucceſſion of it to the crown of France.—In 1740 he was prevailed upon by the councils of Marſhal Belleiſle and his brother to engage in a war with the Queen of Hungary, who was aided by Great Britain, in ſupport of the Duke of Bavaria's pretenſions to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion. This was brought to a concluſion by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle upon the principle of mutual reſtitution.—The cauſes of enmity between France and England not having been effectually removed, war was renewed with that power in 1756, which continued with various ſucceſs till the treaty of Paris in 1763, by which he loſt the province of Canada. And in the mean time the family-compact had been formed under the adminiſtration of the Duke de Choiſeul.—His laſt years were diſtinguiſhed only by civil diſſention and national diſtreſs.—He died May 1774.——The exceptionable parts of this Monarch's conduct, which created a diſaffection in his ſubjects towards him, appear to be owing rather to accidental circumſtances than a depraved diſpoſition. For beſide the diſadvantages which he experienced in common with all thoſe who are expoſed to groſs flattery and have not an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of men in general by converſing with them, he had others of a more perſonal nature.---Cardinal Fleury was eſteemed a man of exemplary moral character; but he had not thoſe enlarged ideas which alone could qualify him to give a proper elevation of mind to a perſon who filled the higheſt ſtation in ſociety. After the death of his Preceptor, who had ever held him in that kind of tutelage which had prevented him from exerciſing and improving his judgment, he affected to take the reins of government into his own hands. But in fact he was ſoon under the influence of Madame de Pompadour and her favourites; and was by degrees deprived of the advice of the few men of talents and integrity who had been in office during the Cardinal's adminiſtration. And the conſequence was a ſeries of weak, diſjointed miniſtries, which brought the national affairs into ſuch diſtreſs and diſgrace as obliged him at laſt to call Marſhal Belleiſle and the Duke de Choiſeul to the helm.—Theſe Miniſters, by the vigour of their meaſures, in ſome degree retrieved the honour of the French arms; but did nothing towards repairing that financial derangement, which was ultimately attended with ſuch fatal effects. And by their own arbitrary principles they foſtered thoſe prejudices reſpecting the grounds and extent of the ſovereign power, in which he had been educated. If to this it be added that the companions of his pleaſures were men of the moſt licentious character, who were intereſted in his blindneſs as well as his vices, it will not appear extraordinary that he ſhould have been inattentive to the change which was gradually taking place in the minds of his people upon political ſubjects. That he ſhould not have obſerved that ſcience, which had made a rapid progreſs in his dominions during the laſt century, had introduced a free ſpirit of inveſtigation which had been ſapping the foundations of deſpotic power.—By the want of this reflection, by draining the purſes of his ſubjects to gratify the profuſion of his courtiers, by ſupporting a deteſted Miniſter, and by his diſſolute manners, without even the veil of decency to ſave the dignity of the crown, he loſt the affections and reſpect of his people: and by an

† See her life.

an unjuſtifiable exerciſe of his prerogative he increaſed the growing ſpirit of independency and paved the way to thoſe calamities and that ſcene of extreme diſtreſs in which his amiable and benevolent but unfortunate ſucceſſor and his family are now involved.†——He had by the above Princeſs, the Dauphin Lewis, born 1729—Madame de France, born 1727, married to Philip Duke of Parma—Maria Adelaide, born 1732—Sophia Philippina, born 1734, a nun—Louiſa Maria, born 1737; and other children who died young.

LEWIS—DAUPHIN, was born 1729---married 1744 M. Thereſa, daughter of Philip V^th^ of Spain, by whom he had a daughter who died an infant.---This Dauphineſs dying in 1746, he married the enſuing year M. Joſepha, daughter of Auguſtus III^d^ of Poland, by whom he had Lewis XVIth, born 1754---Lewis Staniſlaus Xavier, Count of Provence, born 1755, who in 1771 married M. Joſepha Louiſa of Savoy---Charles Philip Count d'Artois, born 1757, married 1773 M. Thereſa of Savoy---M. Adelaide, born 1759, married 1775 to Charles Prince of Piedmont ---Elizabeth, born 1764, unmarried; and other children who died infants.---The DAUPHIN died 1766.

LEWIS XVIth was born Auguſt 1754---married May 1770 M. Antoinetta, daughter of the Emperor Francis Stephen of Lorrain and M. Thereſa, Empreſs Queen of Hungary, by whom he has had the Princeſs M. Thereſa, born 1778---the Dauphin Lewis, born 1781---died 1789 ---Charles Duke of Normandy, afterwards Dauphin, born 1785---and the Princeſs Sophia, born 1786.

ORLEANS BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

PHILIP, DUKE OF ORLEANS, ſon of Lewis XIIIth and Ann of Auſtria, and only brother of Lewis XIVth was born 1640.---He was bred to the army and accompanied the King on his expeditions againſt Flanders in 1667 and Holland in 1672.---In 1676 he took the command, with the aſſiſtance of Marſhals d'Humieres and Luxemburg, and ſhewed great valour at the battle of Mount Caſſel, where he defeated the Prince of Orange and afterward reduced the ſtrong fortreſs of St Omer.—He died 1701; having married, 1661, Henrietta, daughter of Charles I^st^ of England, by whom he had M. Louiſa Queen of Charles II^d^ of Spain—and Ann, married to Victor Amadeus Duke of Savoy.---In 1671 he married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine, by whom he had Philip, his ſucceſſor, born 1674.

PHILIP, DUKE OF ORLEANS, ſon of the preceding was when young, one of the moſt accompliſhed Princes of his age. With a manly, agreeable perſon, he was bleſſed with a lively wit and a ſuperior underſtanding, which diſcovered itſelf in his taſte for the belles lettres and his proficiency in the liberal arts. And theſe endowments were accompanied with great perſonal valour and embelliſhed with every princely accompliſhment.—Born 1674.—He took the field under Luxemburg 1691 and attended the ſiege of Mons—and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinde.—In 1706, when the Duke of Vendoſme was called into Flanders in conſequence of the defeat of Ramillies, he was appointed, with Marſhals de Marſin and de la Feuillade, to the command in Piedmont: and a total overthrow before Turin ſoon enſued, which obliged the French to evacuate Italy.—In 1707 he was ſent with a reinforcement to Philip V^th^. And arriving ſoon after the battle of Almanza he availed himſelf of the deciſive victory gained by the Duke of Berwick to make himſelf maſter of Raquena, Valentia and Saragoſſa.—In 1708 he reduced Tortoſa and defended it againſt a bold attempt by Staremberg to recover it. But being ſuſpected of making a party among the Spaniſh Nobles in favour of himſelf (a ſuggeſtion of the Princeſs des Urſins) he reſigned the command.—On the death of Lewis XIVth he was inveſted by Parliament with the ſole Regency.—His firſt meaſures were popular.* But he was raiſed to that high ſtation at a time when the finances of the crown were in a ruinous ſtate, from which his diſpoſition to expence was ill-calculated to recover them. Unwilling to wait the ſlow effects of national œconomy and the gradual progreſs of trade in its uſual courſe, he haſtily adopted the commercial and financial plans of the projector, Law; which proving unſucceſsful involved the nation in bankruptcy, and for a time entirely deſtroyed the credit of government.—But ſuch was the reverence then paid even to the repreſentative of majeſty that, though a want of principle diſgraced his adminiſtration as much as his groſs and indecent ſenſuality did his private character, yet his unjuſtifiable meaſures excited no revolt—the people patiently bore their diſtreſs, while the Court was a ſcene of gaiety and diſſipation.—The means he took to avoid a war, by an alliance with Great Britain, did indeed in ſome degree compenſate the loſſes they had ſuſtained, by giving them time to recover from them.—The neceſſity of applying to buſineſs of ſtate after the deceaſe of Cardinal du Bois, on whom the weight of it had before fallen, together with his exceſſes, occaſioned his death a few months after, December 1723.——He married 1692 M. Frances de Bourbon, natural but legitimated daughter of Lewis XIVth, by whom he had Lewis, his ſucceſſor—M. L. Elizabeth, married to the Duke of Berry—L. Adelaide, Abbeſs of Chelles—Charlotte, married to the hereditary Prince of Modena—L. Elizabeth, to Lewis I^st^ of Spain—and Philippa Elizabeth, contracted to Don Carlos.‡

LEWIS, DUKE OF ORLEANS, was ſon of the preceding, but of a very different, or rather oppoſite character.—He was born 1703: and in 1724 married a Princeſs of the Houſe of Baden, who died two years after. The ſorrow which he felt on this event had ſuch an effect upon his mind, which was naturally of a ſerious caſt, that it threw him into a melancholy that expreſſed itſelf in a contempt of all human grandeur.—Men who leave the world in diſguſt are ſeldom content with the practice of rational religion. This worthy, benevolent man, not deeming it ſufficient to have exchanged the Palais Royal for an apartment in the Abbey of St Genivieve, thought it incumbent upon him to torment himſelf with monkiſh auſterities and ſuperſtitious exerciſes, which were totally inconſiſtent with that good underſtanding which he diſcovered in matters of literature and ſcience. But, with this unmeaning perſonal debaſement, which argued weakneſs, he diſcovered, in things that came within the rules of duty which he preſcribed to himſelf, not only goodneſs of heart but greatneſs of mind. Beſide his public inſtitutions, his charities, though often ill-judged, were boundleſs; and his beneficence upon various occaſions was exemplary; particularly in 1733 and 1739, when the inhabitants of his domains were in great diſtreſs from the prevailing dearth.—He died 1752.—His children were Lewis Philip, his ſucceſſor, and a daughter who died an infant.

LEWIS PHILIP, DUKE OF ORLEANS, was born 1725, and in 1743 married Louiſa-Henrietta, daughter of Lewis-Armand, Prince of Conti; by whom he had a ſon, Lewis Philip, born 1747, who is now known by the appellation of Egalité, which he has aſſumed as a cover for his ambition; and who in 1769 married L. M. Adelaide of Penthievre, by whom he has ſeveral children.

CONDE AND CONTI BRANCHES OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

THE Condé branch of the Houſe of Bourbon derives its origin from Lewis, firſt Prince of Condé, ſon of Charles de Bourbon, Duke of Vendoſme, grand-father of Henry IVth of France.—Lewis was the grandfather of Henry Prince of Condé, who ſignalized himſelf in the civil wars of Henry IVth and Lewis XIIIth.—He married Margaret de Montmorency; by whom he had Lewis Prince of Condé, ſo celebrated for his heroic actions in the reign of Lewis XIVth, and Armand de Bourbon, founder of the branch of Conti.—Lewis Prince of Condé was grand-father of Lewis Duke of Bourbon, who had a command in the army of Lewis XIVth and behaved with great valour and conduct at the battle of Steenkirk, Neerwinde, &c. who was grand-father of Joſeph-Lewis Prince of Condé, born 1736, who had a command in the French army in the laſt German war.

BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON ON THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

PHILIP V^th^, ſon of the Dauphin Lewis and M. Ann of Bavaria, and grand-ſon of Lewis XIVth and M. Thereſa, eldeſt daughter of Philip IVth of Spain, was born 1683.—His grand-mother had renounced her right to the Spaniſh crown on her marriage with Lewis XIVth, and that monarch had virtually done the ſame by his acceſſion to the partition-treaties. But while he was deceiving the parties intereſted in theſe by an

† December 1792. * See 1716. ‡ See 1725.

apparent acquieſcence in them, the Marquis de Harcourt was practiſing all the arts of a conſummate courtier to procure a will from the weak, debilitated Spaniſh Monarch in favour of the Houſe of Bourbon. He at laſt effected his deſign by means of Cardinal Portocarrero, who prevailed upon him upon his death-bed to make a will, by which Philip Duke of Anjou was declared heir to the whole monarchy. This occaſioned a war of 12 years with the Emperor and his allies, which terminated with the treaties of Utrecht, Raſtadt and Baden, by which his right was acknowledged.—He married 1701, M. L. Gabriella of Savoy, a Princeſs who was eminent for her good ſenſe and her wife and virtuous conduct; by whom he had Lewis, born 1707---and Ferdinand, born 1713: to the former of whom he reſigned his crown in 1724; but was prevailed upon to reſume it upon the death of that Prince a few months after.—On the death of Queen Gabriella he married Elizabeth Farneſe, daughter of Edward Prince of Parma; by whom he had Don Carlos, who became King of Naples in 1736, and of Spain in 1759—Philip Duke of Parma—Lewis Anthony Archbiſhop of Toledo—M. A. Victoria Queen of Portugal—M. Thereſa, married to the Duke of Burgundy, afterwards Dauphin —and M. Antoinetta Queen of Sardinia.——During the life of the Princeſs of Savoy the Spaniſh Councils were much influenced by the Princeſs des Urſins, a lady of great talents and a warm partiſan of France.—On the King's marriage with the Princeſs of Parma, ſhe was inſtantly diſmiſſed; and the government was conducted by the Queen and Cardinal Alberoni. This enterpriſing Miniſter, falling in with the Queen's views of gaining a ſettlement for her ſons in Italy, prevailed upon the King to ſend a great force to attack the Auſtrian dominions in that country: which brought on a war that was terminated by the treaty of Vienna in 1720, by which the eventual ſucceſſion to Tuſcany and Parma was given to Don Carlos.—By the treaty of Vienna, in 1736, Don Carlos was put in poſſeſſion of Naples, and Parma was ceded to the Emperor. And by that of Aix-la-Chapelle the Queen's ambition was completely gratified by the ſettlement of Parma and Placentia on her ſon Don Philip. —The King died July 1746, and the Queen in 1766.

LEWIS Ist, ſon of Philip Vth and Gabriella of Savoy, was born 1707.—He received the crown of Spain by reſignation of his father, January 1724 and died about eight months after of the ſmallpox.——He married L. M. Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, but left no child.

FERDINAND VIth, ſon of Philip Vth and Gabriella of Savoy, was born 1713—ſucceeded his father in 1746.—He died, 1759, of grief for the loſs of his Queen, M. Joſepha, daughter of John Vth of Portugal, by whom he had no iſſue.

CHARLES III^{d}, ſon of Philip Vth and Elizabeth Farneſe, was born 1716.—By virtue of the treaty of Vienna he ſucceeded to the dutchy of Parma on the death of Anthony, laſt Duke of the Houſe of Farneſe.—He gained poſſeſſion of Naples in 1736, which was confirmed to him by the definitive treaty with the Emperor 1738, at which time he reſigned the dutchy of Parma.—On the death of his half-brother 1759 he ſucceeded to the crown of Spain and reſigned that of Naples and Sicily to his third ſon, Ferdinand Anthony; his eldeſt being deemed incapable of governing and the ſecond being heir to the Spaniſh crown.—The moſt memorable event of his reign was the *family compact*, a cloſe confederation, and in ſome reſpects an union of the ſeveral branches of the Houſe of Bourbon; by which they are not only bound mutually to ſupport each other, but their ſubjects are admitted to many of the rights of natives. The object of this powerful confederacy appears to have been to enable the united powers to raiſe a naval force ſuperior to that of Great Britain. And the immediate conſequence was a war which rendered her ſuperiority ſtill more glorioufly conſpicuous. The Havannah in the Weſt and Manilla in the Eaſt Indies were reduced in 1762; and the enſuing year a treaty of Peace was ſigned, by which Florida was ceded to her by Spain.——He married 1739 M. Amelia, daughter of Auguſtus King of Poland; by whom he had Philip Anthony, Duke of Calabria, born 1747—Charles Anthony, Prince of Aſturias—Ferdinand, King of Naples 1751 —Gabriel, Grand Prior of Caſtile 1752—Anthony Paſchal, a General in the Spaniſh army 1755—two daughters who died young—M. Louiſa 1745, married 1765 to Leopold Grand Duke of Tuſcany.—The King died December 1788.

CHARLES IVth, ſon of the preceding, was born 1748—married 1765 Louiſa. M. Thereſa, daughter of Philip Duke of Parma, by whom he has ſeveral children—ſucceeded to the crown 1788.

House of BOURBON on the Throne of Naples and Sicily.

The Emperor Charles Vth inherited Naples and Sicily as part of the hereditary dominions of Ferdinand and Iſabella of Spain; and theſe kingdoms were governed by the Viceroys of the Kings of Spain till the war for the ſucceſſion of that monarchy; when it was conquered by the Auſtrians.—By the treaty of Utrecht, Sicily was given to the Duke of Savoy. But in 1720 it was exchanged for Sardinia. After which they both remained in the hands of the Emperor till 1734 when they were conquered by the Spaniards.—By the treaty of Vienna 1736 they were formally ceded to Don Carlos, ſon of Philip Vth and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Duke of Parma, who took poſſeſſion of them by the title of Charles VIIIth—See Spain.

FERDINAND IVth.—Don Carlos, on his acceſſion to the throne of Spain, in 1759, ſettled the crown of Naples on his third ſon Ferdinand; his eldeſt being an idiot, and his ſecond being heir to the Spaniſh monarchy.—He married 1768 Mary Caroline, daughter of the Emperor Francis Stephen and the Empreſs Queen M. Thereſa, by whom he has a numerous family.

BOURDONNAIS.

Mahie de la Bourdonnais was born at St Maloes 1699.—He was bred to the ſea from the age of 10 years, and employed by the French Eaſt India Company; in whoſe ſervice he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ingenuity, his courage and addreſs.—Commercial and naval affairs had been the chief object of his attention: but he was endowed with that ſtrength of mind and thoſe powers of application which enable men eaſily to attain whatever object they have in view. "His plans, ſays the Abbé Raynal, all bore the marks of genius, nor were his views contracted by the cloſe attention which he paid to the minute particulars of whatever ſcheme he undertook."—The eminence which he had acquired recommended him to the French government in 1734 as a proper perſon to conduct the deſign for planting and cultivating the Iſle of Mauritius, afterwards called "Iſle of France," which he executed with great ſucceſs.—In 1746, being Governor of this iſland and that of Bourbon, he ſailed with a fleet of nine ſhips to the latter, and reduced the Engliſh fortreſs of Madraſs. Agreeably to the orders which had been given him he agreed to accept a ranſom; but Dupleix, the Governor General, who was his rival in fame, refuſed to accede to the capitulation. And, at his inſtigation, Bourdonnais was ſent home under a moſt grievous accuſation, as having ſacrificed the intereſts of the Company to his own views.—The conſequence was that he was impriſoned above three years in the Baſtile, and at laſt acquitted and releaſed; but died ſoon after of a diſorder occaſioned by his confinement, 1754.—When ſinking under his calamities he had the ſatisfaction to hear that he was called "Le Bourdonnais"—The Avenger of France and the Victim of Envy.

BOYLE——Family of.

The ſeveral noble families of this name are deſcended from Richard Boyle, a gentleman of Herefordſhire, who went into Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; where he acquired a conſiderable fortune by the purchaſe of the forfeited eſtates, and rendered himſelf of ſo much conſequence by his good conduct in various departments of the ſtate that he was created a Peer by James Ist by the titles of Baron Youghall, Viſcount Dungarvon and Earl Cork.—Of five ſons who ſurvived him, Richard, his ſucceſſor was created Earl Burlington—Lewis, Baron Bandon and Viſcount Boyle—Roger, Baron Broghil and Earl Orrery—Francis, Viſcount Shannon---his fifth was the celebrated Philoſopher, Robert Boyle.

BOYLE---Charles, Earl of Orrery.---The Family of Boyle which has been remarkable during ſeveral ages for ſtateſmen, ſoldiers and philoſophers, received additional luſtre from this nobleman. He was the ſon of the ſecond Earl of Orrery by Lady M. Sackville, daughter of the

the Earl of Dorſet, and grand-ſon of the above Roger, Baron Broghill, who made a diſtinguiſhed figure during the Protectorate, and was created Earl of Orrery by Charles IId.---He was born 1676; and educated at Chriſt-Church College, Oxford, under Doctors Atterbury and Friend.---His taſte in polite literature and his proficiency in the learned languages ſoon became ſo eminent that Doctor Aldrich, then Dean, in the preface to his Compendium of Logic, calls him "the great ornament of the College."---His firſt work was a Tranſlation of the Life of Lyſander from Plutarch.---His ſecond was an edition of the Epiſtles of Phalaris; a book which gave occaſion to a conteſt between him and Doctor Bentley in which he ſhewed much wit and learning.---In 1703 he ſucceeded his brother in his paternal titles and eſtate; and ſoon after took the command of a regiment, at the head of which he gained great honour by his conduct upon many occaſions, but particularly at the battle of Malplaquet or the Wood.---His Lordſhip was afterwards appointed Envoy to the States of Brabant---and in 1712 he was, as the reward of his ſervices, created an Engliſh Peer by the title of Lord Boyle, Baron Marſton.---At the acceſſion of George Ist he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber ---but in 1716 was deprived of his regiment and reſigned his appointment at Court.---He lived chiefly in retirement till 1722, when he fell under ſuſpicion of being an aſſociate in Layer's plot---after being examined by the Privy Council he was committed to the Tower, where he remained ſix months and was then admitted to bail.---The proſecution was at laſt diſmiſſed for want of ſufficient evidence.---He died 1731, having married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Exeter by whom he had John, Earl of Orrery, who became Earl Cork on the death of Earl Burlington without heirs in 1753, and had by his ſecond wife, Margaret, heireſs of John Hamilton, Edmund the preſent Earl, who was born 1742, and, in 1764, married Ann, daughter of Kelland Courtenay, niece of Earl Sandwich.

THE HOUSE OF BRAGANZA.

DESCENT.

THE preſent royal family of Portugal has its deſcent from John Duke of Braganza, (afterwards John IVth) who in 1640 availed himſelf of a revolt in Catalonia, and the averſion which the tyranny of the Spaniſh government had raiſed in his countrymen, to place himſelf on the throne of Portugal, of which his anceſtors had been unjuſtly deprived by Philip IId in 1580, on the death of King Henry without children.---He was the the ſon of Theodoſius Duke of Braganza, whoſe mother was Catharine, daughter of Edward ſon of Emmanual King of Portugal; and whoſe father, John Duke of Braganza, was a deſcendant of Alphonſo, the natural Son of John Ist of Portugal, for whom that title was created.---He married Louiſa de Guzman; and was the father of Alphonſo VIth who was depoſed in 1667---of Peter who ſucceeded his brother in the throne ---and of Catharine, Queen of Charles IId of England.---He died 1656.

PETER IId ſon of John IVth and Louiſa, daughter of Don Juan Manuel Perez de Guzman, Duke of Medina Sidonia, was born 1648.—His elder brother Alphonſo VIth being deprived of the ſovereign power 1667 on account of his miſconduct, Don Pedro was inveſted with it under the title of Regent till the death of Alphonſo in 1683, when he ſucceeded to the crown.—On the death of Charles IId of Spain, PETER formed an alliance with France; but in 1703 he thought it expedient to join the grand alliance; to which he firmly adhered till his death, December 1706.——He married 1668 M. F. Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Duke of Nemours, from whom his brother had been divorced; by whom he had Iſabella who died 1689.—On her death he married 1687 M. Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Neuburg, by whom he had his ſucceſſor and ſeven other children.

JOHN Vth, ſon of the preceding, was born 1689—ſucceeded his father 1706; and adhering to the grand alliance continued the war with Spain which terminated with the peace of Utrecht, by which their conqueſts were mutually reſtored with ſmall exchange of territory.——He married 1708 the Archdutcheſs M. Anne Joſepha daughter of the Emperor Leopold, by whom he had Joſeph his ſucceſſor—Peter, Grand Inquiſitor of Portugal and Prior of Guimarens, born 1717, who married his niece and enjoyed a matrimonial crown—M. Joſepha, married 1746 to Ferdinand VIth of Spain, and two other children.—He died 1750.

JOSEPH Ist, ſon of John Vth and the Archdutcheſs M. Ann of Auſtria, was born 1714—ſucceeded his father 1750.—The conduct of this Prince was unpopular and his reign marked with ſeveral calamitous events.—In 1755 his ſubjects ſuffered prodigious loſs by a dreadful earthquake at Liſbon.—In 1758 his life was attempted by three aſſaſſins. And the grief and terror occaſioned by this event were much increaſed by a diſcovery that ſome of the principal nobility were concerned in the conſpiracy. The Duke of Aveiro,* the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Tavora, Count Atouguia and others, ſuffered death. And it afterwards appearing that ſeveral Jeſuits had been agents in the plot, they were expelled the kingdom.——He married 1729 M. Ann Victoria, daughter of Philip Vth of Spain, who had been betrothed to Lewis XVth, and, after remaining four years in France, was returned on account of her youth.—He had by her his ſucceſſor Mary, F. Iſabella—Mary-Benedicta, married to her nephew the Prince of Brazil, and two other children.—He died February 1777.‡

MARY Ist, daughter of Joſeph Ist and M. Ann, daughter of Philip Vth, was born 1734—married 1760 her uncle Don Pedro, by whom ſhe has ſeveral children—ſhe ſucceeded her father in 1777.

HOUSE OF BRANDENBURG.

DESCENT.

THE different branches of the Houſe of Brandenburg, according to Buſching, derive their origin from Godfrey, Count of Zollern Hohenloe, who was Burgrave of Nuremburg in the reign of the Emperor Conrad IIId who died 1152.—From him deſcended the Burgrave Frederick Vth, to whom the Electoral Mark of Brandenburg was granted by the Emperor Sigiſmund in 1415.—His deſcendant, the Elector John George, who was born 1525, had three ſons. His eldeſt, Joachim Frederick, continued the electoral line—the ſecond, Chriſtian, was the founder of the Houſe of Brandenburg Bareith, (of which that of Culembach is a branch) and the youngeſt, Joachim Erneſt, was the founder of the preſent Houſe of Brandenburg Anſpach.—John Sigiſmund, ſon of Joachim Frederick, made a great addition to the domains and *pretenſions*† of the electoral houſe by his marriage with Ann, heireſs of Albert Frederick Duke of Pruſſia and Mary Eleanor, eldeſt daughter of William Duke of Cleves, Juliers and Berg, and coheireſs of the laſt Duke, John William; by whom he had the domains of Albert Frederick; and alſo, after a warm conteſt with the other claimants on the domains of the Duke of Cleves, obtained the dutchy of Cleves with the countries of Mark and Ravenſburg. He was the father of George William: who married a daughter of Frederick IVth, Elector Palatine, by whom he had his ſucceſſor Frederick William, born 1620, and other children.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.——This Prince may be deemed the founder of that greatneſs to which the Houſe of Brandenburg has ſince riſen. His grand-father's marriage with the Princeſs of Pruſſia was a means of extending its dominions, and was ſerviceable to its trade by gaining a frontier towards the Baltic. But the long war between Sweden and the Emperor, in which his father took an active part, had exhauſted his treaſury, and had left the country uncultivated and the people depreſſed with poverty and miſery. Happily for the ſtates FREDERICK WILLIAM, who ſucceeded him in 1640, had all the virtues and great endowments which were neceſſary to remedy thoſe evils. By his prudence and œconomy he retrieved the finances; by his wiſdom, valour, and military ſkill he not only defended his country from the attacks of France and Sweden, but gained ſo much the reſpect of the European ſtates, that he was applied to as a common mediator; and by his attention to agriculture, manufactures and the arts of peace, and his wiſe toleration, at a time when Lewis XIVth by his indiſcreet zeal robbed his country of two millions of its beſt

* See Aveiro. † See 1772. ‡ See Pombal.

beſt inhabitants, he repeopled his towns and villages and reſtored his dominions to a comparative degree of proſperity and political importance.—He died 1688, having been deſervedly honoured with the appellation of the Great Elector of Brandenburg.——He married 1646 Louiſa Henrietta, daughter of Henry Prince of Orange, by whom he had Charles Emilius who died during the campaign of 1674 on the Rhine, whither he had attended his father—Frederick, his ſucceſſor.—Lewis Margrave of Brandenburg, and other children who died young.—By his ſecond wife, Dorothy, daughter of the Duke of Holſtein Glucksburg, he had Philip William—Albert Frederick---Charles William, who died at the ſiege of Caſal 1695---Chriſtian Lewis---M. Amelia, married to the Duke of Mecklenburg Guſtraw and afterwards to the Duke of Saxe Zeitz---Elizabeth Sophia to the Duke of Courland; afterwards to the Marquis of Bareith; and laſtly to the Duke of Saxe Meinenguen; and other children.

FREDERICK III^{d}, as Elector of Brandenburg, and Ist as King of Pruſſia, ſon of Frederick William and L. Henrietta of Orange, was born 1657; and ſucceeded to the electorate in 1688.—Agreeably to the advice given him by his father on his death-bed, he allied himſelf with the Prince of Orange, who was ſoon after raiſed to the throne of England.—The chief characteriſtic of this Prince appears to have been vanity. This led him to ſacrifice the lives of 30,000 of his ſubjects in the Emperor's wars to attain the regal diadem, which was given him in 1701. And the ſame induced him to aſſume an appearance of ſtate and to indulge himſelf in expences which were totally inconſiſtent with his revenue, and conſequently were burdenſome to his ſubjects.——He married 1679 Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of William, Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, by whom he had Louiſa Dorothea Sophia, married 1700 to Frederick, Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.—On her death he married 1684, Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Erneſt Auguſtus, Duke of Brunſwick, a Princeſs eminent for her virtue and good ſenſe. At whoſe ſolicitation the Academy of Berlin was founded, and the celebrated Leibnitz and other men of ſcience appointed Profeſſors.—By her he had Frederick William his ſucceſſor.—Queen Sophia dying 1705 he, in 1708, married Sophia Louiſa of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who was confined ſoon after her marriage on account of inſanity, and who had no child.—FREDERICK died 1713.

FREDERICK WILLIAM II^{d}, ſon of Frederick Ist and Sophia of Brunſwick, was born 1688.—He was a Prince of an uncultivated underſtanding, unpoliſhed manners, and auſtere temper; which he diſcovered particularly in his behaviour to the Prince Royal. But he contributed much to the welfare of the ſtate by his œconomy, and increaſed the population of his dominions by the refuge afforded to the diſtreſſed Saltzburghers.—He left a large ſum in his treaſury, and formed one of the beſt diſciplined armies in Europe; which became the means of aggrandizement to his ſon.——He married 1707 Dorothy, daughter of George Ist of Great Britain, by whom he had Frederica Wilhelmina, married to the Marquis of Brandenburg Bareith—Frederick, his ſucceſſor—Frederica Louiſa, married to the Margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach—Philippina Charlotte, to the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel—Sophia Dorothy to the Margrave of Brandenburg Schwedt—Louiſa Ulrica, to Adolphus Frederick King of Sweden—William Auguſtus, father of the preſent King of Pruſſia---Ann Charlotte, Abbeſs of Queidlinburg---Lewis Henry, born 1726, who married the Princeſs Wilhelmina of Heſſe Caſſel.—He died unlamented 1740.

FREDERICK III^{d}, ſon of the preceding, was born 1712.---His father was negligent of his education: but this diſadvantage was compenſated by his taſte for literature and ſcience and his attention to whatever related to government.---In 1733 he, by his father's command, married the Princeſs Elizabeth Chriſtina of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel; whom he treated ever after with ceremonious reſpect, but did not cohabit with her.---He ſucceeded to the crown in 1740, at an age when his underſtanding, matured by experience and enriched by ſtudy and reflection, prepared him to enter upon thoſe great actions to which his ambition and enterprifing diſpoſition inclined him, and which his ſtrength and vigour of mind enabled him to perform.---On the death of the Emperor Charles VIth, which happened the ſame year, he revived an ancient claim to Sileſia; which not being complied with by the Queen of Hungary, he maintained by force of arms; and obliged her to yield to his pretenſions by the treaty of Breſlaw in 1742, and to confirm by that of Dreſden in 1745.---And when ſhe would have recovered it by means of a powerful alliance in 1756, he defended his conqueſt by an aſtoniſhing diſplay of valour and generalſhip againſt the united force of Auſtria, France, Ruſſia and Sweden, ſupported only by the arms and ſubſidies of Great Britain. And, after achieving a ſeries of the moſt ſplendid actions and experiencing the moſt extraordinary turns of fortune, he was at laſt enabled by his own perſeverance, aſſiſted by the death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to conclude the treaty of Hubertſburg in 1763, by which that valuable acquiſition was again ſecured to him.---It would have been happy for his memory if he had been as upright and generous as he was brave. After having admired his patience of fatigue, his courage, his fortitude and all thoſe eſſentials of magnanimity which could be ſhewn in the field, it is with regret that we are forced to view the dark ſhades with which his character is ſullied. In 1772 he formed a confederacy with Auſtria and Ruſſia to ſtrip the defenceleſs King of Poland of his dominions, founding his pretenſions on antiquated claims.§---But the injuſtice and oppreſſion which he practiſed himſelf he would not ſuffer in others. In 1778 he became the defender of the rights of the Germanic Body, and the champion of thoſe Princes who would have been aggrieved by the Emperor's ſeiſure of the Bavarian dominions; and ſupported their cauſe with vigour and ſucceſs.---In 1785 he again came forward, as the guardian of the conſtitution of the empire, to prevent a treaty which the Emperor was negotiating with the Elector of Bavaria for an exchange of his electorate for the Auſtrian Netherlands; and in this likewiſe he was ſucceſsful.---He died the enſuing year.——The conduct of this Monarch toward the neighbouring powers was rapacious---his moral character few men will attempt to vindicate---and religion he did not profeſs. But as a Sovereign, whatever were the principles of his actions, whether ambition or a ſenſe of the obligations which that high ſtation laid upon him, the meaſures of his government bear the ſtamp of a great and enlightened mind. No abſolute Monarch was ever more attentive to the proſperity of his ſubjects. He appears to have conſidered himſelf as a perſon placed at the head of the ſtate to defend its territories and promote its welfare; and the revenue of the crown as a property to be employed for the ſame purpoſes. And therefore, whatever was not neceſſary to the ſupport of his dignity or for the common expences of government, he applied to public uſes. By an unlimited toleration, by premiums, by grants of privileges, by encouragement of manufactures and commerce, he filled his towns with artiſts and manufacturers.---Many extenſive diſtricts, where the land at his acceſſion was in its original ſtate, "Sylvis horrida aut Paludibus fœda," he cauſed to be drained, peopled and cultivated. And, in order to give his ſubjects every advantage that can be enjoyed under a deſpotic government, he cauſed the various ſyſtems of laws to be reformed and digeſted into a regular code; and laboured to prevent oppreſſion in the magiſtrates by a vigilant attention to their conduct and by being ever ready to redreſs the grievances of thoſe who were injured by them.---By theſe means he completed what his anceſtor, the Great Frederick William had begun, in raiſing his dominions from wretchedneſs and obſcurity, and placing the Houſe of Brandenburg upon a level with the firſt powers in Europe.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, brother of the preceding, was born 1722---married Louiſa Amelia, daughter of Frederick Albert Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel 1742.---By whom he had Frederick William, King of Pruſſia---Frederick-H. Charles, born 1747---Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, born 1751, married 1767 to William Prince of Orange.---He died 1758.

FREDEKICK-WILLIAM, ſon of the preceding, was born 1744---married 1764 Elizabeth-Chriſtiana-Ulrica of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, by whom he had a daughter 1767, and from whom he was divorced 1768.---In 1769 he married the Princeſs Frederica Louiſa of Heſſe Darmſtadt, by whom he has Frederick William, born 1770---Frederick Charles, born 1773---Frederica-S.-Wilhelmina, born 1774---married 1791 to Frederick Duke of York; and ſome other children.---He ſucceeded his great-uncle in the crown of Pruſſia in 1786.

BRANCH OF BRANDENBURG ANSPACH.

THE preſent family of Brandenburg Anſpach was founded by Joachim Erneſt, third ſon of the Elector John George.---He was the grand-father of John Frederick, who had by his ſecond wife, a Princeſs of Saxe Eiſenach, W-Frederick, his ſucceſſor, and Caroline Wilhelmina, married to George II^{d} of Great Britain.---W-Frederick married a daughter of the Duke of Wirtemburg, by whom he had his ſucceſſor Charles, who married the Princeſs Frederica Louiſa, daughter of Frederick II^{d} of Pruſſia, by whom he had Chriſtian Charles-Frederick, the preſent Margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach, who was born 1736, and in 1754 married the Princeſs Frederica Caroline of Saxe Saalfield; and after her death he in 1791 married the Dowager Lady Craven.

BROWN.

§ See 1771, 2, &c.

BROWN.

ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN, COUNT BROWN, was nephew of Count George Brown, an Auſtrian General of Iriſh extraction—he was born at Bazil 1705—accompanied his uncle into Hungary when a boy, and was preſent at the ſiege of Belgrade in 1717: and in 1723 was appointed to a company in his regiment.—His merit recommending him to the Emperor's attention, he was in 1732 appointed Chamberlain, and at the commencement of the war in 1734 received a Colonel's commiſſion and was ſoon after raiſed to the rank of General.—During the campaigns of 1737 and 1738 he commanded under Count Konigſeg againſt the Turks, and gained ſo much honour by his conduct that on his return the enſuing year he was promoted to the rank of Field Marſhal and named of the Aulic Council of War.—In 1744 he was ſent with a reinforcement to Prince Lobkowitz who commanded in Italy; and ſhewed great addreſs in the ſurpriſe and capture of a body of the enemy's troops at Velletri.—Joining Prince Lichtenſtein with 10,000 men in 1746, they advanced to diſlodge the grand army of French and Spaniards from Placentia; and the deciſive victory, which was immediately followed by the precipitate retreat of the enemy from Italy, was in a great meaſure owing to the ſkill and gallantry of COUNT BROWN. He was now inveſted with the command of 50,000 men, with which he purſued the retreating army; and croſſing the Var in the face of the enemy laid ſiege to Antibes in the Autumn of 1746. But the revolt of the Genoeſe, and the force brought by Marſhal Belleiſle, obliged him to raiſe the ſiege and retire into Piedmont. The judgment which he ſhewed in conducting the retreat contributed to eſtabliſh the repute which his late ſucceſſes had given him.—The Emperor, as the reward of his many ſervices, appointed him in 1752 Governor of Prague. And in 1756 he took the command againſt his Pruſſian Majeſty and fought the battle of Lowoſitz. The enſuing campaign he commanded under Prince Charles of Lorrain at the battle of Prague. And a wound, which diſabled him in the beginning of the day, is ſuppoſed to have contributed much to the diſaſtrous event of it; and concurred with the chagrin which he felt upon the occaſion to deprive the Empreſs Queen of her able and faithful General, who died ſoon after.

BRUHL.

HENRY COUNT BRUHL was ſon of John de Bruhl, Privy Counſellor to Auguſtus II[d] King of Poland, of a reſpectable Saxon family.—He was born 1699 and educated at the Academy at Leipſic; where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his proficiency in the belles lettres and his taſte in poetic compoſition.—He was introduced at the Court of Dreſden as Page to Auguſtus, who afterwards made him Gentleman of the Bedchamber. Finding him a young man of quick apprehenſion, good addreſs, and ſound judgment, he appointed him a Privy Counſellor; in which ſtation he merited the confidence of his Sovereign by his attention and fidelity.—On the death of that Monarch, he was one of the chief agents in the meaſures taken for placing his ſon on the throne of that miſerable, diſtracted kingdom; which was accompliſhed by the good conduct of himſelf and Count Flemming.—From that time he had the chief management of affairs, and appears to have been the centre of all the negotiations between the Court of Dreſden and thoſe of Vienna and Peterſburg, in conſequence of the treaty in 1745 by which Sileſia was ceded to the King of Pruſſia; and which were intended to recover that province to Auſtria, to curb the power of the Pruſſian Monarch, and increaſe that of the electoral King of Poland. The reproachful capitulation of Pirna in 1756 prevented Auguſtus from taking any farther part in the war which then commenced, and deprived his Miniſter of the ſatisfaction which he promiſed himſelf from the accompliſhment of his deſign.—He died in 1763.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

DESCENT.

THE ſeveral branches of the Houſe of Brunſwick derive their deſcent from Azo d'Eſt, who had great poſſeſſions in Lombardy.—Azo coming into Germany with the Emperor Conrad II[d] about 1030, and marrying the ſiſter and heireſs of Guelph, or Welpho, a Bavarian Nobleman, ſucceeded him in his domains: and the Emperor Henry IVth gave his eldeſt ſon,‡ Guelph, the inveſtiture of the dutchy of Bavaria, from which Otho of Saxony was driven for rebellion.—From him deſcended Duke Henry II[d], who received the inveſtiture of Saxony alſo from the Emperor Lothaire II[d], his father-in-law. But his ſon, Henry III[d], revolting againſt Frederick Barbaroſſa, was by him deprived of all his eſtates and forced to fly for refuge to Henry II[d] of England, whoſe daughter Matilda he had married. By his means he was put in poſſeſſion of the counties of Brunſwick and Lunenburg; which were erected into a dutchy by his eldeſt ſon, the Emperor Otho IVth, in favour of his third ſon William: and which were confirmed to Otho, ſon of William, by the Emperor Frederick II[d].—From him deſcended Duke Magnus II[d], who was the common anceſtor of the lines of Brunſwick Lunenburg and the *firſt* line of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel; his ſon Bernard being the founder of the former and Henry of the latter, which became extinct in 1634.—Erneſt, Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, the deſcendant of Bernard, dying 1546 left four ſons; of whom the two eldeſt left no heirs—his third ſon, Henry, was the founder of the *ſecond* line of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, and his fourth, William, continued that of Lunenburg and Zell.—Duke William had by Auguſta Dorothea, daughter of Chriſtian III[d] of Denmark, ſeven ſons; of whom the five eldeſt died without heirs.—His ſixth ſon, George, married Ann, daughter of Lewis, Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt; by whom he had four ſons, as underneath, and a daughter, Sophia Amelia, married to Frederick III[d] of Denmark.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG AND ZELL.

CHRISTIAN LEWIS, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG AND ZELL and PRINCE OF GRUBENHAGEN, was eldeſt ſon of Duke George and grand-ſon of Duke William, who was the founder of the branch of Brunſwick Lunenburg and Zell and brother of Henry, the founder of that of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel.—Born 1622—was married to a daughter of the Duke of Holſtein Gluckſburg, but had no child.—He died 1665.

GEORGE WILLIAM, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG AND ZELL, ſecond ſon of Duke George, was born 1624.---His father gave him the principality of Calemberg only, which his uncle received on the extinction of the original line of Wolfembuttel in 1634. But on the death of his elder brother, Chriſtian Lewis, he ſucceeded to the dutchy of Brunſwick Zell, &c. and the counties of Hoya and Diepoltz.---In 1675 he commanded an army ſent to attack Treves in order to relieve Montecuculi, who was oppoſed to Turenne and d'Asfeldt near Straſburg; and effected his purpoſe by a deciſive victory over Crequi at Conſarbrick, which was followed by the reduction of that fortreſs.——He married Eleanor Deſmiers, daughter of Alexander, Signeur d'Olbeauſe in Poitou, by whom he had Sophia Dorothea, married firſt to Auguſtus Frederick, Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, and, after his death, to George Lewis, Duke of Brunſwick Hanover and King of Great Britain.---He died 1705, aged 81 years.

JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF HANOVER, third ſon of George Duke of Brunſwick, was born 1625.---On the death of his eldeſt brother, Chriſtian Lewis, he had a conteſt with George William reſpecting the partition of his dominions; which was adjuſted by a convention that gave to JOHN FREDERICK the principality of Calemberg and Grubenhagen.——He married a Princeſs of the Palatine family, by whom he had ſeveral daughters. But having no ſon, his domains, being a male inheritance, at his death in 1679, paſſed to his brother Erneſt Auguſtus.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, youngeſt ſon of George Duke of Brunſwick, was born 1629.---He became Biſhop of Oſnaburg 1662; and ſucceeded his brother John Frederick Duke of Hanover in 1679.---This Prince took an active part in the war with France in 1672, and commanded under his brother in the campaign of 1675.---He ſupplied the Emperor with a body of troops, commanded by his ſons, to aid him in his war with the

‡ See Houſe of EB.

Turks and revolted Hungarians. In return for theſe ſervices and to ſecure his friendſhip in future, Leopold created a ninth electorate in his favour by the title of Elector of Hanover.---His brother George William, having no ſon, and his only daughter being married to the ſon of Erneſt Auguſtus, ſettled his whole dominions upon him and his poſterity for the ſupport of the electoral dignity.——He married, 1658, Sophia, daughter of Frederick V^th^ Elector Palatine and Elizabeth, daughter of James I^st^ of England, by whom he had George Lewis, his ſucceſſor---Frederick Auguſtus, Major General in the Imperial army, ſlain 1691---Maximilian, who ſerved as a General in the Venetian army---Charles Philip, who died a priſoner in the hands of the Turks of the wounds he received at the battle of Kazanac, 1690---Chriſtian, drowned in the Danube after the defeat of Munderkien, 1703---Erneſt Auguſtus, Biſhop of Oſnaburg and Duke of York---and Sophia, married to Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg and King of Pruſſia.---The Elector died 1698, and the Electreſs June 8, 1714.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK ON THE THRONE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GEORGE I^st^ KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c. DUKE OF LUNENBURG AND ZELL, and ELECTOR OF HANOVER, ſon of the preceding, was born 1660, and ſucceeded his father in his electoral dignity in 1698. And by virtue of an act of the Britiſh Legiſlature, by which the crown was ſettled on his mother, the Princeſs Sophia, and her heirs, being Proteſtants, in default of heirs to Queen Ann, he was called to the ſucceſſion of that kingdom on her death, Auguſt 1714.---At his acceſſion there was a ſtrong party in the nation, who were diſpoſed to favour the pretenſions of the Houſe of Stuart. And the factious ſpirit which this produced was increaſed by a natural prepoſſeſſion againſt the Tories which he brought with him to the throne, and his too manifeſt predilection for the Whigs. The rebellion which theſe circumſtances occaſioned in 1715 was eaſily ſubdued. But he never appears to have had a confidence in the affections of his people.——He married, 1682, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of his uncle George William, Duke of Lunenburg and Zell, by whom he had George Auguſtus, his ſucceſſor---William Erneſt, who died an infant; and Sophia Dorothea, married to Frederick II^d^ King of Pruſſia.---He died June 1727.

GEORGE II^d^, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c. ſon of the preceding, was born 1683.—He inherited the valour and taſte for the military profeſſion of his anceſtors; of which he gave diſtinguiſhed proofs at the battle of Oudenarde, where he ſerved as a volunteer in Bulau's dragoons. On his father's acceſſion to the throne of Great Britain he was created Prince of Wales; and ſucceeded to the crown in 1727.—The firſt part of his reign is not marked with any ſignal event. Sir Robert Walpole, who took the lead in adminiſtration, thought his own intereſt as well as the welfare of the country concerned in preſerving peace. And his views were ſeconded by a correſpondent diſpoſition in France and other neighbouring powers. But that Miniſter was at laſt forced to quit his pacific ſyſtem.—The depredations committed by the Spaniſh guarda coſtas on our Weſt India trade excited great indignation in the people, and he was obliged to yield to the general cry of "A free ſea or a war."—Hoſtilities commenced with a ſucceſsful expedition under Admiral Vernon againſt Porto Bello. On the death of the Emperor Charles VIth, the enſuing year, the flames of war broke out on the Continent of Europe, and his Britannic Majeſty ſoon became deeply involved in it.—In 1743 he joined the allied army commanded by Earl Stair on the Rhine; and animating the troops with his preſence and fortitude, contributed much to the victory of Dettingen, which foiled the French General in his plan of operations for the campaign.—The ill ſucceſs which the allies afterwards experienced in Flanders was compenſated by the many ſignal proofs of the ſuperiority of the Britiſh navy; which enabled him in 1748 to conclude the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle upon terms of mutual reſtitution.—The proper means not having been uſed to prevent diſputes by defining the boundaries of the Engliſh and French ſettlements in America, hoſtilities were again occaſioned in 1755 by an attack made on the frontier of Nova Scotia and the conteſted right of ſettling on the banks of the Ohio.—The King did not live to ſee the object of his ſanguine wiſhes accompliſhed in the ſecurity and extenſion of his dominions. But he had the ſatisfaction in his laſt days of ſeeing the diſgrace with which the war had begun done away, and the honour of the Britiſh arms carried to a greater height than had ever been before known.—He died October 1760.——The character of this Monarch appears to have been rather that of a worthy man than a great Prince. He was haſty in his temper, but eaſily appeaſed; affable in his manners; upright and ſteady in his principles; and faithful, ſincere and friendly in his diſpoſition.—His reign was in general proſperous and happy.—Though the means uſed by Sir Robert Walpole to avoid a war were not agreeable to the high ſpirit of the people, yet they were favourable to the national trade; and though his adminiſtration was cenſured for corruption, yet the the ſpirit of liberty, which was conſtantly awake, prevented it from doing any material injury to the conſtitution.—The domeſtic peace of the kingdom was diſturbed by the rebellion of 1745; which cauſed a temporary alarm, but contributed eventually to the ſtability of his government.—The loyalty diſcovered upon that occaſion convinced him that he enjoyed the affections of his Britiſh ſubjects in a greater degree than he had been taught to believe; that the ſincere adherents of the family of Stuart were comparatively few; and that the clamours, which had been repreſented as proceeding from a national predilection for it, aroſe from paſſions which might be gratified without a change of ſovereigns or a ſubverſion of the conſtitution. From that period he ſeems to have repoſed a full confidence in his people, which contributed much to the happineſs of his laſt years.——He married, 1705, Caroline, daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach, by whom (who died 1737) he had Frederick Lewis Prince of Wales—Ann, born 1709, married 1733 to William Prince of Orange—Amelia, born 1711, died unmarried 1786—Caroline Elizabeth, born 1713, died unmarried 1757—Two ſons who died infants—William, Duke of Cumberland, born 1721, died 1765—Mary, born 1723, married 1740 to Frederick, Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel—Louiſa, born 1724, married 1743 to Frederick V^th^ of Denmark.

FREDERICK LEWIS PRINCE OF WALES, ſon of George II^d^ and Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach, was born January 1707---married April 1736, Auguſta, daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe Gotha, by whom (who died 1772) he had Auguſta, born 1737, married 1764 to Charles William Frederick, Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel---George William Frederick, Prince of Wales, afterwards King of Great Britain, born June 1738---Elizabeth Caroline, born 1740, died unmarried 1759---Edward Auguſtus Duke of York, born 1741, died unmarried 1767---William Henry Duke of Glouceſter, born 1743---Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, born 1745---Frederick William, born 1750, died 1765---Caroline Matilda, born 1751, married 1766 Chriſtian VIIth of Denmark, died 1775.——The death of this reſpectable Prince, which happened March 1751, was univerſally lamented.---In all the virtues of private life, as a huſband, father and friend, he was truly exemplary. And though his behaviour reſpecting the breach between him and the King was not perhaps in every inſtance juſtifiable, yet he appears in this, and every other part of his public conduct, to have acted upon upright principles, and to have ſhewn in his ſentiments and declarations a diſintereſtedneſs and patriotiſm which did him great honour.

GEORGE III^d^, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c. ſon of the preceding, was born June 1738; and in 1751 ſucceeded his father in his hereditary titles and was created Prince of Wales.---On the death of his grand-father, October 25, 1760, he ſucceeded to the crown of Great Britain, &c.---September 8, 1761, he married Sophia Charlotte, Princeſs of Mecklenburg Strelitz, ſiſter of the preſent Duke; by whom he has George-Auguſtus Frederick, Prince of Wales, electoral Prince of Brunſwick, Duke of Cornwall, &c. born Auguſt 1762---Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulſter and Biſhop of Oſnaburg, born Auguſt 1763---William Henry, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Munſter, Captain in the navy, born Auguſt 1765---Charlotte-Auguſta Matilda, Princeſs Royal of England, born September 1766---Prince Edward, November 1767---Princeſs Sophia Auguſta, November 1768---Princeſs Elizabeth, May 1770---Prince Erneſt Auguſtus, 1771---Prince Auguſtus-Frederick, January 1773---Prince Adolphus Frederick, February 1774----Princeſs Mary, April 1776---Princeſs Sophia, November 1777---Prince Octavius, February 1779; *died* 1783---Prince Alfred, September 1780; *died* 1782---Princeſs Amelia, born Auguſt 1783.

PRINCE FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY in Great Britain, and EARL OF ULSTER in Ireland, and BISHOP OF OSNABURG, was born 1763---married, September 1791, the Princeſs Frederica-L.-Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick William, King of Pruſſia.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, third ſon of George II^d^, was born 1721---was created Duke of Cumberland in 1726, and a Knight of the Garter in 1730.---He was bred to the army and in 1740 was appointed Colonel of the ſecond regiment of foot guards, and in 1742, of the firſt.---He attended the army in the campaign of 1743 on the Rhine with the appointment of Major General, and behaved with great

great courage at the battle of Dettingen.—In 1745 he was inveſted with the command in chief of the allied army in Flanders, and fought the battle of Fontenoy; in which the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops ſignalized themſelves by their bravery, but the victory was loſt by the ill-behaviour of the Dutch.—In 1746 he took the command of an army ſent to ſubdue the rebellion in Scotland: which he effected by the victory of Culloden.—In 1757 he was again honoured with the command of an army of 50,000 men, intended to defend the electorate of Hanover. But, being overpowered by the ſuperior force of the French army under Marſhal d'Etrees at Haſtenbeck, he thought it expedient to retreat to Hoya, and afterwards ſigned the Convention of Cloſterſeven.—He died unmarried 1765.

WILLIAM-HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND EDINBURGH in Great Britain, and EARL OF CONNAUGHT in Ireland, was born November 1743—married 1766 Maria, Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, daughter of the Honourable Sir Edward Walpole, by whom he has had Sophia Matilda, born 1773—Caroline-Auguſtus Maria, born 1774; died 1775—William Frederick, born 1776.

HENRY-FREDERICK, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND STRATHERN in Great Britain, and EARL OF DUBLIN in Ireland, was born 1745—married 1771 Ann, widow of Chriſt. Horton, Eſq. and daughter of S. Lutterel, Earl of Carhampton and Baron Irnham.—He died without heirs September 1790.

BUTE——JOHN, EARL OF.——See STUART.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK WOLFEMBUTTEL.

DESCENT.

THE *firſt* Houſe of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel originated in Henry, ſon of Magnus Duke of Brunſwick and younger brother of Bernard, founder of that of Lunenburg; and expired in Frederick Ulrick 1634.—The *ſecond* was founded by Henry, ſon of Erneſt Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg and elder brother of William, founder of the Houſe of Lunenburg Zell and Hanover.—Not intending to marry (according to Moreri) he ceded the dutchy of Lunenburg to his brother, reſerving only the county of Danneburg. He, however, afterwards married Urſula, Princeſs of Saxe Lawenburg; and had by her his ſucceſſor Auguſtus, who ſucceeded to the title and domain of Wolfembuttel on the extinction of the original line in Frederick Ulrick, as above.—Rodolph Auguſtus, the eldeſt ſon of Auguſtus, died without male heirs—his ſecond, Anthony Ulrick, ſucceeded his brother, in 1704, and married Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Holſtein Norburg; by whom he had, beſide other children, Auguſtus-William, his ſucceſſor, and Lewis Rodolph, who founded the branch of Brankenburg; neither of whom had male heirs.—The third ſon of Auguſtus, Ferdinand Albert, founded the branch of Brunſwick Bevern, and was the father of Ferdinand Albert, who ſucceeded to the dutchy on failure of heirs in the direct line in 1735.—He married Antoinetta Amelia of Brunſwick Brankenburg, by whom he had Charles, his ſucceſſor—Elizabeth, married to Frederick III[d] of Pruſſia—Louiſa Amelia, married to Prince William of Pruſſia, father of the preſent King—Juliana, married to Frederick V[th] of Denmark—Sophia, married to the Duke of Saxe Saalfield—Anthony Ulrick, who married Ann of Mecklenburg†—and PRINCE FERDINAND,§ who was born 1721; who took the command of the allied army in 1758, and by his good conduct oppoſed the ſuperior armies of France with great ſucceſs during five campaigns, and was eſteemed one of the moſt accompliſhed Generals of his age—he died 1792—Charles Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, was born 1713, married Philippina Charlotte, daughter of Frederick William II[d] King of Pruſſia 1731, by whom he had Charles, his ſucceſſor and ſeveral other children.---He died 1780.---The preſent Duke of Brunſwick was born 1735.---He ſignalized himſelf by his brilliant actions as a partiſan in the war of 1756.---In 1764 he married the Princeſs Auguſta, eldeſt ſiſter of George III[d] of Great Britain, by whom he has ſeveral children.

BUTLER.

JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF ORMOND, was grand-ſon of James, the Great Duke of Ormond, and ſon of Thomas Earl of Oſſory, a nobleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſpirited behaviour upon many occaſions during the reign of Charles II[d].---He was born at Dublin 1665 and educated at Chriſt Church College, Oxford.---Engaging early in the profeſſion of arms he ſerved as a volunteer at the defence of Luxemburg 1684.---The enſuing year he was employed in the army ſent againſt the Duke of Monmouth. And 1688 the Order of the Garter was conferred upon him and he was appointed Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.---Though a friend of the Houſe of Stuart, yet his attachment to it did not induce him to give his ſanction to the unconſtitutional meaſures of James II[d].---On intelligence of the landing of the Prince of Orange he attended the King to Saliſbury; but was one of thoſe noblemen who, upon his retreat, left his ſtandard and joined the Prince at Sherborne; after which he cauſed his declaration to be read at Oxford.---After the revolution he was continued in his honours and attended King William on his expedition to Ireland.---1693 the DUKE ſerved under his Majeſty in Flanders and was wounded and taken priſoner at the diſaſter of Landen, but was exchanged for the Duke of Berwick.---His good conduct during this war recommended him 1702 to the command of the land forces ſent on board Sir George Rooke's fleet againſt Cadiz. Their attack upon that port being attended with little ſucceſs, they proceeded to Vigo, where they deſtroyed or took the whole fleet of galleons richly laden.---In 1703 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; which office he reſigned in 1707; but it was again conferred upon him in 1710.---In 1712 he ſucceeded the Duke of Marlborough in his command---ſix months after which a ſuſpenſion of arms was proclaimed and he withdrew from the allied army.---The prepoſſeſſion of George I[st] againſt the Tories alienated many men of merit and abilities from him; of which number was the DUKE OF ORMOND, who was left out of the Privy Council appointed at his acceſſion.---In 1715 he was ſuſpected of practices againſt government, and was impeached of high treaſon. To avoid the danger to which he thought himſelf expoſed he withdrew to France, having firſt reſigned the Chancellorſhip of Oxford, to which his brother the Earl of Arran was elected.---Notwithſtanding the able defence made by his advocates he was convicted and his eſtates forfeited.---He was afterwards inveſted with the command of the Spaniſh forces deſtined for an invaſion of England in 1718, which was prevented by intelligence conveyed to the government of that kingdom. The DUKE removed ſoon after to Avignon, where he ſpent the remainder of his life in retirement.---He died 1745, aged 81.

BYNG——GEORGE VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

FEW men have been endowed with ſo many eſſentials of an accompliſhed Commander as this nobleman. With that perſonal courage which forms the baſis of the naval character he poſſeſſed great ſkill in his profeſſion and that ſound underſtanding and firmneſs of mind which, when attended with ardour and perſeverance, ſeldom fail of ſucceſs.---He was of an ancient family in Kent---born 1663.---He engaged in the ſea ſervice at the age of 15 years; and, when only 22, ſignalized himſelf by his conduct as Captain of the Phœnix in the Eaſt Indies.---He ſerved under Admiral Ruſſel in the action off Beachy Head, 1690.---Under Sir George Rooke in the expedition againſt Vigo, 1702: at the ſiege of Gibraltar, 1704; and at the ſubſequent action off Malaga: and was honoured by him with repeated marks of diſtinction.---In 1708, being raiſed to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, he was ſent out with a fleet to oppoſe the invaſion attempted by France on the coaſt of Scotland, the purpoſes of which he effectually accompliſhed. And in 1715 he acquitted himſelf much to the ſatisfaction of government as Admiral of the White, in preventing the enemy's deſign upon the Britiſh coaſts.---But his conduct as Commander of a fleet ſent in 1718 to preſerve the neutrality of the Italian ſtates, and defend the Auſtrian dominions in Italy againſt the attempts of Spain, did him the greateſt honour. On his arrival at Naples, having conferred with Count Daun, the Imperial Viceroy, he called upon the Marquis de Lede, the Spaniſh General, to accede to a ceſſation of arms; and, upon his refuſal, attacked and defeated the Spaniſh Admiral Caſtenata off Cape Paſſaro; and with the aid of Captain Walton, who was

† See Romanow. § See Chronology, 1758 to 1762.

was ſent in purſuit of the vanquiſhed enemy, took or deſtroyed almoſt the whole fleet.‡---This ſtroke proved deciſive---The Auſtrians retook Sicily---The King of Spain acceded to the quadruple alliance: and ADMIRAL BYNG was employed as Miniſter for Great Britain to confer with thoſe of Spain and Auſtria reſpecting the terms of peace, which they happily accompliſhed.—His behaviour throughout this expedition gave him the higheſt repute as an able officer and ſtateſman, and gained him the reſpect even of the enemy, as a man of ſtrict integrity and honour.—On his return he was received by his Sovereign with every expreſſion of eſteem; and, as the reward of his ſignal ſervices, was appointed Treaſurer of the Navy and Privy Counſellor, and created an Engliſh Peer and Knight of the Bath.—On the acceſſion of George II[d] he was placed at the head of the Board of Admiralty; in which high ſtation he continued till his death in 1733.—He was ſucceeded in his title by his ſon Pattee; who dying without heirs in 1747, was ſucceeded by his brother George, father of the preſent Viſcount, who was born 1739, ſucceeded to the title in 1750 and in 1765 married Lady Lucy, daughter of Earl Cork.

CABRERA.

DON JUAN HENRIQUEZ DE CABRERA, AMIRANTE OF CASTILE, DUKE OF MEDINA DE RIO SECO, &c. was of one of the moſt ancient and powerful families in Spain, being deſcended from Don Alonzo, King of Caſtile, and Donna Leonora de Guzman.—He was a man of uncommon abilities; of a haughty ſpirit; of an active mind, and great ambition.—Beſide the hereditary office of Amirante he had enjoyed the government of Milan, and had been Counſellor of State.—With this character and the power which his ſtation and poſſeſſions gave him it is not ſurpriſing that he ſhould have reſented any diſreſpect or injury by which he deemed himſelf affected.—Being jealous of the aſcendency of Cardinal Portocarrero and the French party during the laſt years of Charles II[d], he threw the weight of his influence into the oppoſite ſcale. After the arrival of Philip V[th] in Spain being appointed Ambaſſador to France, he took the opportunity, under colour of providing for his departure, to draw together a large ſum of money, jewels, &c. and retiring to Portugal declared openly for the Archduke Charles and became one of the chief agents in the war which enſued. But he had the mortification to find that his revolt had not been attended with the important conſequences which he expected in Spain; that he was not treated with the deference he expected by the allies; and that his deſigns were not purſued with the vigour that promiſed ſucceſs. And his death, which happened June 1705, was attributed to the miſery occaſioned by this complicated diſappointment.

CAMERON——JANE.

THIS gallant young lady was diſtinguiſhed by the active part ſhe bore in the rebellion of 1745. The Chief of her clan being diſabled from ſervice, ſhe put herſelf at the head of his forces and led them to the field.—Addreſſing herſelf to the Chevalier as ſhe paſſed him in review, with her ſword drawn, ſhe told him that, "Though her troops were commanded by a woman, ſhe was confident that they would prove in the day of battle that they had the valour of men."

CAMPBEL——FAMILY OF.

THE different branches of this family, which has in every age made a moſt diſtinguiſhed figure in the hiſtory of Scotland, are deſcended from Sir Colin Campbel, who ſignalized himſelf by his exploits in the reign of Robert Bruce. From him deſcended Sir Duncan Campbel who, in 1445, was created a Peer by James II[d], who had before honoured him with the higheſt offices in the ſtate.—And the ſame King conferred upon his grandſon, Colin Lord Campbel, the earldom of Argyle.

ARCHIBALD, EARL OF ARGYLE, was ſon of Archibald, Earl and Marquis of Argyle, who was one of the chief of the Scotch covenanters.—In the year 1650, when Charles II[d] attempted the recovery of his crown, the EARL, then Lord Lorn, took a very active part in his ſupport, and recommended himſelf to his particular regard by his firm attachment. And though his Sovereign was forced to fly the kingdom after the defeat at Worceſter, he did not deſiſt from his endeavours to maintain his cauſe till he had his orders to capitulate.—At the reſtoration he attempted, by the merit of his own ſervices, to ſave the life of his father. But it was thought expedient that he ſhould fall the victim of a party whoſe chief ſupport he had ever ſhewn himſelf.---In 1662 the Earl of Middleton, then High Commiſſioner, and other enemies of his family, taking advantage of ſome reflections on their Government in an intercepted letter from him to Lord Duffus, accuſed him of what in the law of Scotland is called leaſing making; for which he was, contrary to the King's wiſhes, brought to his trial and ſentenced to death and confiſcation of his eſtates. The ſentence was however deferred, and after a ſevere impriſonment he was diſcharged in 1663, when Lord Rothes was appointed High Commiſſioner.---As he had repeatedly ventured his life from principles of loyalty, ſo he was equally zealous when his patriotiſm called upon him to reſiſt what he deemed injurious to the conſtitution of his country. In 1681, refuſing to acquieſce in the Duke of York's meaſures, he was accuſed of high treaſon, and by a forced conſtruction of his conduct, in declining to ſubſcribe a teſt which was arbitrarily impoſed, without ſuch an explanation as he deemed neceſſary to the ſafety of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution, he was ſentenced to death and confiſcation by a court in which, according to M[r] Hume, "Though the ſword of juſtice was diſplayed, even her ſemblance was not put on." He avoided the former part of his ſentence by eſcaping to Holland, where he remained till 1685; when the remembrance of the tyranny of James II[d] excited him to make an attempt in favour of the Duke of Monmouth, in which he proved unſucceſsful---was taken priſoner, and executed upon his former ſentence, June 1685.---And thus a man, whoſe principles appear to have been loyal and patriotic, ſuffered for crimes into which he was driven by perſecution.---He had by Mary, daughter of Earl Murray, his ſucceſſor and other children.

ARCHIBALD, DUKE, MARQUIS AND EARL OF ARGYLE, &c. was ſon of the preceding.---Coming to England with William III[d] he was admitted into the Convention as Earl of Argyle, though his father's ſentence was not reverſed. And in the claim of rights the ſentence was declared to be "A reproach upon the nation."---He was one of the Commiſſioners ſent by the Scotch Convention to tender the coronation-oath to their Majeſties 1689.---During their reign he was conſidered as one of the chief ſupporters of the revolution in Scotland, and in 1701 was honoured with the title of Duke of Argyle as the reward of his ſervices.---He died 1703.——He had, by a daughter of Sir Lioneſ Talmaſh, John and Archibald, Dukes of Argyle, and a daughter, married to Earl Bute.

JOHN, DUKE OF ARGYLE, &c. in Scotland AND GREENWICH in England, whoſe intellectual abilities, military character, and political conduct entitled him to the higheſt rank among his contemporaries, was the ſon of the preceding.---Born 1680---diſcovering a taſte for the profeſſion of arms at a very early age he was introduced to the King in 1694, and was ſoon after appointed to the command of a regiment.---In 1703 he ſucceeded his father in his titles, &c. and was ſworn of the Privy Council.---In the ſtation of High Commiſſioner (1705) he was one of the chief agents in forwarding the intended union of the two crowns and experienced her Majeſty's approbation of his conduct in being honoured with an Engliſh Peerage by the title of Duke of Greenwich.---He ſerved as Brigadier General under the Duke of Marlborough and gained great honour upon many occaſions, particularly at the battles of Oudenarde and Malplaquet; at the latter of which he, in conjunction with Generals Schulemburg and Lottum, diſlodged the enemy from their entrenchments and drove them into the wood of Sart.---In 1710 he was inveſted with the

‡ See 1718.

the Order of the Garter; and the enſuing year took the command of the Engliſh forces in Spain.—On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715 he was appointed Commander in Chief in Scotland, and by his good conduct ſoon forced the Pretender to retire from that kingdom. But theſe ſervices did not prevent the removal of himſelf and his brother, Archibald Lord Ilay, from their poſts in 1716; a meaſure which was imputed by the Tories to a want of rigour in his proceedings againſt the Scotch revolters, or his interceſſion for the noblemen who ſuffered in conſequence of it. He now joined the oppoſition and began to ſignalize himſelf by the powerful ſtrain of eloquence which occaſioned that moſt ſublime compliment paid him by M[r] Pope.

"ARGYLE, the ſtate's whole thunder born to weild,
And ſhake alike the ſenate and the field!"

He was reſtored to the King's favour in 1719 and was appointed Steward of the Houſehold—in 1729 he was created Duke of Greenwich, and continued to ſupport the miniſtry till 1740; at which time he reſigned his appointments and became the ſtrenuous oppoſer of Sir Robert Walpole's meaſures till he had driven him from the helm, when he again came into adminiſtration; but ſoon after took his final leave of the Court and ſpent the remainder of his life in retirement—he died October 1743.—Leaving no ſon, (he had five daughters) his brother Archibald, who had been created, 1706, Earl of Ilay, ſucceeded him in his Scotch titles.—Archibald dying 1761 without children the titles devolved to John Campbel of Mammore, grand-ſon of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyle, who had, by a daughter of Lord Bellenden, beſide other children, John, the preſent Duke, who in 1759 married Elizabeth Gunning, Dutcheſs Dowager of Hamilton; and ſucceeded to the titles in 1770.

CARAFFA.

GREGORY CARAFFA was of the ſecond branch of that family, which was one of the moſt ancient and reſpectable in the kingdom of Naples; being deſcended from Philip Caraffa, Seignior de Ripa Longa who died 1220.—GREGORY was a Knight of Malta and was ſent with a ſquadron in 1656 to join the Venetian Admiral Marcello, when they defeated the Turks at the Dardanelles and reduced the Iſland of Tenedos.—In return for his ſervices he was elected Grand Maſter of the Order in 1680; which honour he merited by his attention to its welfare, particularly in ſtrengthening the fortifications of the iſland.—His government was rendered remarkable by the victories gained by the Venetian and Malteſe fleet under the celebrated Moroſini.‡—He died 1690, aged 76.

CARAFFA.

ANTHONY CARAFFA was of the fifth or Forli branch of the Houſe of Caraffa.—He was initiated as a Knight of Malta; but quitted the Order to engage in the ſervice of the Emperor Leopold.—When that Monarch was alarmed by the approach of the Turkiſh army in 1683 CARAFFA was ſent to ſolicit the aid of John Sobieſki, King of Poland. He was appointed Major General in 1685 and did great ſervice in the reduction of Tranſylvania.—Was rewarded with the appointment of Commiſſary General at the ſiege of Belgrade in 1688; and afterward honoured with the Order of the Golden Fleece and named of the Emperor's Privy Council.—He died 1693.

CARTERET—JOHN LORD CARTERET, EARL GRANVILLE.

THE family of Carteret were deſcended from the Lords of Carteret in Normandy, who were deprived of their poſſeſſions in France for their adherence to the Kings of England; and being inveſted by Henry III[d] with the government of Jerſey were of ſignal ſervice in defending that Iſland againſt the attacks of the French.—His father, George Lord Carteret, was raiſed to the peerage by Charles II[d] in conſideration of the ſervices of his father, Sir Philip, who fell at the battle of Solebay, and of his grand-father, Sir George Carteret, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal in the royal cauſe as Governor of Jerſey during the rebellion. And his mother, Lady Grace Granville, was created Viſcounteſs Carteret and Counteſs Granville in honour of her father John Earl Bath, who was one of the chief agents in the reſtoration, and of her grand-father, the brave Sir Bevil Granville, who fell at the battle of Landſdowne.—JOHN LORD CARTERET was born 1691; and received his education at Weſtminſter School and Chriſt-Church College Oxford.—At the acceſſion of George I[st] he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber. And in 1719 was ſent Ambaſſador extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, where he renewed the ancient amity which had ſubſiſted between Great Britain and that crown, and formed commercial arrangements which were calculated to promote the trade of both countries.—In 1720 he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of Cambray. And the enſuing year was promoted to the office of Secretary of State; which he held till 1724, when he was inveſted with the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. His government, which continued till 1730, was marked with many acts for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and trade, which gained him great popularity in that kingdom. On his return from that appointment he became a moſt powerful and inveterate adverſary of Sir Robert Walpole—oppoſing every exceptionable meaſure, and diſplaying on every occaſion the greateſt extent of political knowledge, adorned with the moſt graceful and dignified elocution.—In 1740, availing himſelf of the national clamour cauſed by the Convention in Spain, he made a motion for his removal from the King's Councils; which, being ſeconded by the whole ſtrength of a moſt formidable oppoſition, occaſioned the reſignation of that Miniſter the enſuing year, when LORD CARTERET was appointed Secretary of ſtate.—The means which he uſed to ſecure his Sovereign's favour† were deemed inconſiſtent with thoſe patriotic ſentiments which he had formerly expreſſed with ſo much energy; and the great aſcendency which he acquired with him created a jealouſy in his partiſans and occaſioned that coalition between the Pelhams, the Duke of Bedford, Earl Gower and others which was called the "Broad bottom."—His Lordſhip, then Earl Granville by the death of his mother, feeling himſelf unequal to the oppoſition which threatened him, thought it expedient to reſign 1744.—He died 1763.——He married a daughter of Sir Robert Worſley, by whom he had John his ſucceſſor; by whoſe death without heirs in 1776 the titles became extinct.

CATHARINE—EMPRESS OF RUSSIA—See ROMANOW.

CATINAT.

NICHOLAS CATINAT, SIGNEUR DE ST. GRATIAN, was born 1637—was bred to the law, and is ſaid to have quitted that profeſſion in diſguſt on having loſt a cauſe which he was convinced was juſt.—His behaviour upon various occaſions as a ſubaltern officer juſtified his change of profeſſion; and, commanding his Majeſty's attention, was the means of his advancement.—Having gradually riſen by his own merit, he was in 1690 appointed to the command of an army ſent againſt the Duke of Savoy, and the ſame year eſtabliſhed his fame as a General by the ſignal victory of Stafferda, which was followed by the reduction of Saluces and Suza.—In 1693 he was honoured with the rank of Marſhal, and rendered his name formidable in Italy by his conduct in the battle of Marſaglia; in which, after his army had been repulſed, he recovered the field and gained a complete victory by his activity and conſummate generalſhip.—On the commencement of the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion he again took the command in Italy. But was ſoon ſuperſeded by Villeroi, a favourite of Madame de Maintenon, upon his expreſſing a doubt of the Duke of Savoy's ſincerity.—The event of the battle of Chiari and the Duke's ſubſequent defection juſtified his ſuſpicion.—In 1702 he had the command on the Rhine.—At the concluſion of that campaign he retired to his eſtate at Saint Gratian, where he died 1712.

‡ See Moroſini. † See 1742 and 1744.

CAVENDISH——Family of.

This family, the original name of which was Gernon, took that of Cavendiſh in conſequence of the marriage of Geoffrey de Gernon with the heireſs of John Potton, Lord of Cavendiſh, in the 14th century.---His deſcendant, George Cavendiſh, was Treaſurer of the Chamber to Henry VIIIth, by whom he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners to take the ſurrender of the religious houſes, and received from him the grant of ſeveral manors.---His grand-ſon was one of the adventurers in the ſettlement of Virginia and was created by James Ist Baron Cavendiſh and Earl of Devonſhire.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, fourth Earl and firſt Duke of Devonshire, ſon of William Earl of Devon and Elizabeth, daughter of William Cecil Earl of Saliſbury, was born 1640.—After receiving a claſſical education he made the tour of Europe, accompanied by Doctor Killigrew, whoſe knowledge in polite literature probably contributed to form the taſte of his pupil.—In 1663 he was honoured with the degree of A. M. by the Univerſity of Oxford.—In 1665 he went a volunteer with the Duke of York againſt the Dutch; and was preſent in the action off Harwich in which he defeated Admiral Opdam.—Such was now his repute for integrity that in 1679 he was honoured by his Sovereign with a nomination to the new Privy Council, which was intended by the popularity of its members to conciliate the public approbation to the meaſures of government. But, finding that he could neither oppoſe them with ſucceſs nor ſupport them with honour, he deſired leave to reſign.—He was choſen Knight of the Shire for the county of Derby in ſeveral Parliaments, and ſtrenuouſly, though unſucceſsfully, oppoſed the ſtream of venality and corruption which, under the ſanction of the royal example, then prevailed; and, as the ſincere friend of the conſtitution in church and ſtate, promoted every meaſure which he deemed conducive to its welfare or ſecurity, particularly the excluſion bill.—He ſucceeded his father in 1684.—Diſapproving of the principles and meaſures of James IId he lived in retirement during his reign, till he had an opportunity of aſſiſting in effecting the revolution.—After that event was accompliſhed he was appointed Steward of the Houſehold, Knight of the Garter, one of the Privy Council and Lord High Steward at the coronation. And in 1694 he was created Marquis of Hartington and Duke of Devon. Theſe honours he enjoyed during the reign of William and Mary, and they were continued to him by Queen Ann.—In 1706 the Duke and his ſon, the Marquis of Hartington, were appointed of the commiſſion for the union.—He did not long ſurvive that event, dying Auguſt 1707.—His abilities as a ſtateſman and diſintereſted patriotiſm did honour to the high offices which he bore and the high rank to which he was raiſed; and his taſte and proficiency in the belles lettres and liberal arts ſerved as embelliſhments to his public character.—He had by Mary, daughter of the Duke of Ormond, beſide other children, his heir William, who married a daughter of the unfortunate Lord William Ruſſel; his grand-ſon married the heireſs of John Hoſkins; whoſe ſon, William, the late Duke, (who died 1764) married the heireſs of the laſt Earl Burlington, by whom he had William, the preſent Duke of Devonſhire, who was born 1748, and in 1774 married Georgiana, daughter of the late Earl Spencer.

CHAMILLI.

Noel Bouton de Chamilli was, when young, in the ſervice of Portugal. But on the commencement of the war of 1672 he returned to France.—Three armies were that year marched towards the Dutch frontier; one commanded by Marſhal Turenne, who was attended by the King; another by the Prince of Condé; and a third by Chamilli.—He merited the honour thus conferred upon him by the reduction of Grave in 1672, and by his brave, though unſucceſsful, defence of it againſt the Prince of Orange in 1674. For theſe and other ſervices he was honoured by his Sovereign with the Baton of Marſhal.—He died 1715.

CHATEAURENAUD.

Francis Lewis de Rousselet, Count de Chateaurenaud, was born 1636—was bred to the army; but went into the navy in 1661.—He firſt ſignalized himſelf by his valour in the command of a ſingle veſſel againſt the Barbary Corſairs, as the reward of which he was raiſed to the command of a ſquadron.—In 1689 he convoyed the French forces that were ſent to ſupport James IId in Ireland, and the ſame year defeated Admiral Herbert in Bantry Bay, and took ſeven Dutch ſhips richly laden.—In 1690 Tourville and Chateaurenaud defeated Herbert, Lord Torrington, off Beachy Head.—On the breaking out of the war in 1702 he was employed to convoy the Spaniſh merchant fleet from the Indies, and brought them to Vigo, where he was attacked by a much ſuperior force, and almoſt the whole convoy was taken or deſtroyed. But ſo thoroughly was the King convinced that the diſaſter did not ariſe from any miſconduct in Chateaurenaud that he created him Marſhal the enſuing year.—He died 1716, aged 80.

CHATHAM——Earl of——See Pitt.

CHESTERFIELD——Earl of——See Stanhope.

CHOIN.

M. Emilia de Joly de Choin was by deſcent of a noble family, in Savoy and was retained in the ſuite of the Princeſs of Conti.—She is ſaid to have been a Lady of graceful perſon and elegant accompliſhments; and there are many anecdotes related of her which give us a high idea of her good ſenſe and amiable character.—She was honoured with the affections of the Dauphin; which he teſtified by a ſecret marriage after the death of the Princeſs of Bavaria.—His father, Lewis XIVth, expreſſed his eſteem by offering to receive her at Verſailles. But ſhe wiſely declined that flattering mark of reſpect, convinced that by accepting it ſhe ſhould expoſe herſelf to the intrigues of Madame de Maintenon.—When the Dauphin was going on ſome military expedition he gave her a will in which he had made her a very great proviſion. But ſhe inſtantly deſtroyed it; telling him, "That as long as he lived ſhe ſhould want nothing, and if he died a much ſmaller income would be ſufficient for her." She acted conſiſtently with this profeſſion of moderation.—After his death in 1711 ſhe lived in privacy at Paris, beloved and reſpected for her ſincere and friendly diſpoſition, her goodneſs of heart and extenſive beneficence.—She died 1744.

CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince of the Roman Empire, was the ſon of Sir Winſton Churchill, of a very ancient family in Dorſetſhire, a firm adherent of Charles Ist, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake of Aſhe in the county of Devon; at which ſeat he was born 1650.—He received his literary education under a private clergyman—was introduced at Court when very young, with every advantage that could be derived from a handſome perſon, an agreeable manner, an underſtanding that was equal to the greateſt actions, and an ambition that acted as a ſpur to every faculty. And theſe natural advantages were attended with ſome accidental circumſtances which concurred in raiſing him from the ſituation of a private individual to that uncommon degree of power as well as fame to which he attained. The fondneſs of the Duke of York for his ſiſter, Arabella Churchill,† induced him firſt to engage Mr Churchill as his Page; and afterward, about

† See Duke of Berwick.

about 1666, to procure him the commiſſion of Enſign in the Guards.—He took the firſt opportunity of ſoliciting employment, and was ſent with a body of troops deſtined for the defence of Tangier againſt the Moors.—In 1672 he went with the Engliſh auxiliaries to the French army; and behaved with ſuch gallantry upon ſeveral occaſions that he was honoured with the particular regard of Marſhal Turenne and the perſonal thanks of Lewis XIVth.—On his return he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Dragoons and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York; from which time he was a conſtant attendant on that unhappy Prince: accompanied him during his reſidence in Holland and his government in Scotland: and received from him every favour and every honour that he could give or procure.—In 1681 he married Mrs S. Jennings, an attendant on the Princeſs Ann, whoſe aſcendency with her royal miſtreſs was very inſtrumental to the DUKE's advancement.—In 1682 he was created Baron Eymouth in Scotland and appointed Colonel of the 3^d troop of guards.—On the acceſſion of James II^d he was created Baron Churchill in England, and ſent with the appointment of Lieutenant General againſt the Duke of Monmouth.—He appears to have taken no part in the meaſures of that reign. And yet, ſuch was the confidence which the King placed in him, that he gave him the command of a brigade in the army intended to oppoſe the Prince of Orange. But the event proved either that the King wanted diſcernment, or that he was deceived in the idea that he had formed of the DUKE's attachment to him. For, after taking the command, he went over, with the Duke of Grafton, &c. to the Prince of Orange and became inſtrumental to the revolution. After that event he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber and a member of the Privy Council, and created Earl of Marlborough.—The ſame year he was inveſted with the command of the troops ſent to the aid of Holland, and commanded under Prince Waldeck at the battle of Walcourt; where the behaviour of the Britiſh troops and their General gained them great honour.—The enſuing campaign he was employed with ſucceſs in Ireland; reducing Corke and Kinſale.—His merit and ſervices did not prevent his diſmiſſion in 1692: which was attributed to his attachment to the intereſts of the Princeſs Ann, who was at that time upon ill terms with their Majeſties.—After the death of Queen Mary he was recalled, and was ſo perfectly reſtored to the King's favour and confidence that he was conſulted upon all military affairs, and was appointed by him Plenipotentiary and Commander of a body of troops ſent to Holland in 1700.—And when the King was upon his death-bed he recommended the DUKE to his ſucceſſor with the higheſt encomium on his merit and abilities, by ſaying that he was "The propereſt perſon to command an army which was to protect the liberties of Europe."—Attentive to the King's recommendation, the Queen ſent him firſt to aſſure the Dutch States of her ſupport, and afterwards with the appointment of Captain General to the allied army in Flanders: where he, in conjunction with Earl Athlone, effectually ſecured the Dutch frontier from the attack intended by the French army under the Duke of Burgundy by the reduction of Venlo, Liege and other towns.---On his return he was created a Duke.---In 1703 he reduced Bonn and afterwards forced the enemy's lines in Flanders. But his actions in the enſuing campaign far exceeded his former exploits. The Emperor being threatened with ruin by the junction of the French and Bavarians, the DUKE marched with the greateſt diſpatch to his aid and defeated the Elector at Schellenburg: and a few weeks after, being joined by Prince Eugene, he attacked the grand army under the Elector and Marſhals Tallard and Marſin, and gained the ſignal victory of Blenheim, which obliged the enemy to repaſs the Rhine. After the cloſe of the campaign he viſited the Court of Berlin; and returning to England was rewarded with the manor of Woodſtock and the magnificent Palace of Blenheim. ---In 1705 he formed a grand deſign of penetrating into Champagne: but the prince of Baden not co-operating with him, he was foiled in it by Villars.---After ſpending ſome time at the Court of Vienna, where he was inveſted by the Emperor with the principality of Mildenheim, he paſſed again to Berlin and engaged his Pruſſian Majeſty to reinforce the allies in Italy.---His career of ſucceſs recommenced in 1706 with the victory of Ramillies, which was followed by the reduction of all Brabant.---In 1707 he was choſen by the allies to attend the King of Sweden at his camp at Raſtadt in order to render him favourable to their cauſe.§ And the following year he defeated that moſt accompliſhed General, the Duke of Vendoſme, at Oudenarde and reduced Liſle, Ghent and Bruges.---In 1709 he gained poſſeſſion of Tournay; and, having defeated Villars at Malplaquet, reduced Mons.---In 1710 he made himſelf maſter of Douay, Aire, Saint Venant, &c. And in 1711 forced the enemy's lines at Arleux. In the mean time the Tories having at laſt ſucceeded in their oppoſition to his meaſures, he was deprived of his command. And ſoon after, finding that they were proceeding againſt him with all the virulence of party ſpirit, he withdrew to Holland, and remained there till the day before the Queen's death.---He was honoured with the confidence of George I^ſt; and appointed Captain General and Maſter of the Ordnance; but retired ſoon after from public life, having reached the greateſt height of glory and proſperity to which his ambition could aſpire.---He died 1722.——He had an only ſon, the Marquis of Blandford, who died 1703 at the age of 18. He had alſo four daughters. The eldeſt of whom married Earl Godolphin.---The ſecond, Ann, married Earl Sunderland, whoſe ſon, Charles, ſucceeded to the title 1733 on the death of the Counteſs of Godolphin without heirs; who became Dutcheſs of Marlborough on the death of her father.---The third married the Duke of Bridgewater. And the fourth the Duke of Montagu.——See Spencer.

CLIVE.

ROBERT LORD CLIVE was ſon of Richard Clive of Styche and Rebecca Gaſcoyne of Mancheſter---born 1726---was bred a writer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; and is ſaid to have diſcovered no uncommon abilities in the commercial or civil departments. But the war in India, occaſioned by a conteſt between Mohammed Ali Khan and Chunda Saib for the appointment of Nabob of Arcot, gave him an opportunity of diſplaying his active, enterpriſing ſpirit and ſuperior powers of mind.---He in 1751 offered his ſervice in a military capacity, and was ſent with a reinforcement to Captain Cope; who was aiding the former in recovering the government of Arcot, with which the latter had been inveſted with the aſſiſtance of the French Governor, Du Pleix, on the death of Anaverdy Khan, Mohammed's father, who had fallen in action 1749.---Mr CLIVE, conducting the expedition with great ſecrecy and addreſs, poſſeſſed himſelf of Arcot; conciliated the favour of the natives by his humanity; and repulſed the ſon of Chunda Saib and his French auxiliaries: and, purſuing the retiring enemy, defeated them on the Plains of Arani, and afterwards gained a complete victory over them at Koveropauk, which obliged them to leave the province of Arcot.—After the return of Major Lawrence as Commander in Chief, 1752, Colonel Clive acted as ſecond in command, and ſignalized himſelf upon many occaſions in ſupport of their ally; till the war, which had been almoſt fatal to the French Company, was concluded by a treaty of peace in 1754.—In 1756 he accompanied Admiral Watſon in a ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Piratic Chief, Tulagee Angria. And the following year he was again joined with Admirals Watſon and Pococke in an expedition againſt Suraja Doula, who had poſſeſſed himſelf of Calcutta and committed the moſt horrid cruelties upon the garriſon. This expedition terminated in the reduction of Chandanagore; the defeat of the Nabob at Plaſſey; his depoſition; and the elevation of Mir Jaffier Ali Cawn to the government.—In 1759 he was employed to counteract the deſigns of the Dutch upon our ſettlements in Bengal.—For his eminent ſervices to the ſtate and the E. India Company he was 1762 raiſed to the peerage by the title of Baron Clive of Plaſſey.—In 1765, the affairs of the Company being in a very diſtracted ſtate, he was ſent to India with full powers to act as Commander in Chief and Preſident and Governor of Bengal, with an unlimited authority lodged in himſelf and four others, who were to form a ſelect committee. In this capacity he concluded a treaty with the Mogul and the Nabob of Oude, by which the Company was put in poſſeſſion of the Duannee of Bengal, Bahar and Oriſſa and their privileges confirmed, upon their ſtipulating an annual payment to the Mogul.—He returned to England 1767 and died 1774.——He married a daughter of Edward Maſkelyne; by whom he had Edward the preſent Lord Clive, who married 1784 Henrietta, ſiſter of Earl Powis.

CODRINGTON.

CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON was born at Barbadoes 1668—was educated at Chriſt Church and Allſouls College, Oxford; by the latter of which ſocieties he was elected a Fellow in 1689.—After acquiring the accompliſhments of a ſcholar and a gentleman he went into the army—was honoured with the notice of King William and appointed a Captain in the 1^ſt regiment of foot guards, at the head of which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Namur 1695.—After the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwick he received the appointment of Governor of the Leeward Iſlands; and in the civil as well as military departments of his office acquitted himſelf much to the ſatisfaction of the ſtate.—He died at Barbadoes 1710 with the character of a brave ſoldier and an honeſt man. He was buried at Allſouls College, having bequeathed to it 10,000£ for the purpoſe of building a library.—He left his eſtates to the Society for the propagation of the Goſpel.

COEHORN

§ See 1707.

COEHORN—MEMNON.

He was Lieutenant General in the Dutch ſervice and one of the moſt celebrated engineers of his age.—Many of the Dutch fortreſſes were either conſtructed or improved by him; but Namur and Bergen-op-Zoom were eſteemed his chef-d'oeuvres.—He ſignalized himſelf upon many occaſions during the valliant ſtruggles made by the Republic, under the conduct of William Prince of Orange againſt the power of Lewis XIVth, and in particular at the defence of Namur in 1692; where, after exerting his utmoſt ſkill in maintaining Fort Coehorn, on the ſtrength of which he valued himſelf, he was obliged at laſt to yield to his rival Vauban, who conducted the ſiege, which was covered by a vaſt army under the command of Marſhal Luxemburg.—In 1703 he aſſiſted the Duke of Marlborough in the reduction of Bonn.—This was the laſt ſervice which he rendered his country, dying in 1704, aged 70.

COCCEIUS.

SAMUEL COCCEIUS, MINISTER AND CHANCELLOR OF PRUSSIA in the reign of Frederick III^d^, was the ſon of Henry Cocceius, Profeſſor of Law at Heidelburg, Utrecht and Frankfort; who having been employed on ſeveral important negotiations by the Emperor Leopold was honoured by him with the rank of Baron.—In 1746 CHANCELLOR COCCEIUS was employed by his Sovereign, who had the higheſt opinion of his integrity and abilities, to form a new code of laws, called the Frederick Code; and likewiſe to execute his plan of reform in the adminiſtration of juſtice, by which the expences were to be diminiſhed and every ſuit to be determined within a year. The deſign was accompliſhed with all the promptneſs and ſucceſs that might be expected from an able and upright Miniſter, acting under a deſpotic Prince who wiſhed to promote the welfare of his people.—Many corrupt and ignorant magiſtrates were diſmiſſed; many abuſes were reformed; and in 1752 of 9366 ſuits all except three were determined within the year.—But the extreme difficulty of the undertaking ſoon appeared.—It was found by experience that this diſpatch, by which the King intended to relieve his ſubjects from oppreſſion, became itſelf a cover for injuſtice.—He died 1755.

COLBERT—FAMILY OF.

JOHN BAPTIST COLBERT, MARQUIS DE SEIGNELAY, &c. was ſon of Nicholas Colbert, Seigneur de Vandieres and Counſellor of State, of a family which (according to Moreri) came originally from Scotland, and was ſettled in Champagne in the 13th century.—He was born 1619; was introduced at Court under the auſpices of Secretary le Tellier, by whom he was made acquainted with Cardinal Mazarine.—His good capacity and taſte for buſineſs of ſtate enabled him to render himſelf uſeful to that Miniſter; and his fidelity placed him ſo high in his eſteem that he recommended him to the King as one of the ableſt and beſt ſtateſmen in his realm. In conſequence of which, on the Cardinal's death in 1661, he was appointed Comptroller of Finances—in 1664 Superintendant of the Royal Buildings—and in 1669 Secretary of State.—It would be ungenerous to rob the French Monarch of the glory which he received from the various improvements made during his reign. But it may, without any derogation to his merit, be ſaid that he was particularly fortunate in having a Miniſter whoſe abilities made him a proper inſtrument of his grand deſigns.—By his intenſe application he regulated the ſyſtem of finance, which was in itſelf of the moſt complicated nature, and was at that period in a very deranged ſtate. Under his direction foreign commerce was greatly extended by the eſtabliſhment of Companies for the purpoſe of trading to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies and the African Coaſt. The exports of the kingdom were augmented by encouragement given to manufactures: and inland communication facilitated by the Canal of Languedoc; a work of great utility, and which in that age was deemed ſtupendous.—The navy, which had been long neglected and was almoſt annihilated, engaged his particular attention, and became reſpectable during his adminiſtration.—And in the mean time he contributed to the advancement of literature, ſcience and the liberal arts. The Academy of Inſcriptions was inſtituted in 1663—that of Sciences in 1666—that of Architecture in 1671. Men of genius were recommended by him to his Sovereign, in whom they found a munificent patron; and their works will ever reflect honour on the memory of that illuſtrious Monarch.—After rendering his country theſe and many other ſignal ſervices in the ſeveral departments in which he was employed, he died 1683, having received the ſatiſfaction of ſeeing his ſon appointed his ſurvivor in the office of Secretary of State.

CHARLES COLBERT, MARQUIS DE CROISSI, brother of the preceding, was born 1629.—After bearing ſeveral inferior offices in ſtate he was appointed Preſident a mortier; and having been Ambaſſador to the Court of London, and employed in ſeveral other negotiations, he was ſent as one of the Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and afterwards to that of Nimiguen in 1678, and was the enſuing year appointed Secretary of State.—He died 1696.

JOHN BAPTIST COLBERT, MARQUIS DE SEIGNELAY, was ſon of the celebrated Miniſter, and inherited his merit and abilities.—He was born 1651.—To all the advantages of his birth he added every accompliſhment that education and a knowledge of the world could give him.—The King, as a teſtimony of his perſonal eſteem and a mark of reſpect for his father, by whom he was trained to buſineſs of ſtate, granted him, at a very early age, the reverſion of his appointment as Miniſter, to which he ſucceeded in 1683.—His great attention to the marine department, in which he was firſt employed, was ſeen in the improvements made in the French navy; and his adminiſtration was diſtinguiſhed by the chaſtiſement of Piratic States and a ſucceſsful expedition in 1684 againſt the Republic of Genoa, which had encouraged their depredations upon the French trade.—The King loſt this faithful and able Miniſter, and the naval officers and ſailors their zealous friend, in the flower of his age in 1690.

JOHN BAPTIST COLBERT, MARQUIS DE TORCI, ſon of the Marquis de Croiſſi, was born 1665.—Such were his known abilities and the repute of his family, that he was ſent Envoy to Portugal when only 19 years old, and was afterward employed in the ſame capacity in Denmark and England. His natural talents, improved by the opportunities which theſe appointments gave him of acquiring a knowledge of the world and a profound acquaintance with the ſtrength and line of conduct of the European ſtates, qualified him to fill the ſtation of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which he ſucceeded his father; and alſo to acquit himſelf as an able negotiator in the treaty of Utrecht; which was chiefly conducted by him on the part of France.—As the reward of his ſervices he was inveſted with ſeveral appointments during the Regency: and his opinion, in deliberations upon matters of ſtate, was treated with the deference which his experience deſerved.—He died 1746, aged 81.—His Memoirs, relative to the negotiations during the period between the treaties of Ryſwick and Utrecht, are much eſteemed.

COMPTON.

SPENCER COMPTON, EARL WILMINGTON, was of one of the moſt ancient families in the kingdom, being deſcended from Edmund de Compton, in the reign of Henry IVth, who had his deſcent from a noble family which was poſſeſſed of eſtates and honours in the county of Warwick before the conqueſt.—He was grand-ſon of Spencer, ſecond Earl of Northampton: who, after ſupporting the cauſe of Charles I^st^ with great zeal and bravery, was ſlain near Stafford 1643; and was ſecond ſon of James, the third Earl, who adhered to the royal cauſe, was inſtrumental in the reſtoration, and was of the Privy Council to Charles II^d^.—He was elected member of Parliament 1698, and was ſo eminent for his judgment and information that he became a leading member in the Houſe, and was choſen upon moſt occaſions when a knowledge of parliamentary buſineſs was particularly required.—In 1705 he was Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and afterwards Chairman of the Committee for ſettling the articles of union.—In 1709 he was one of the Managers upon the trial of Doctor Sacheverel.—His conduct upon all theſe occaſions recommended him to the Houſe of Commons as Speaker in 1715.—In 1722 he was appointed Paymaſter General, and was re-elected Speaker.—In 1725 the Order of the Bath, then revived, was conferred upon him.—In 1727 he was raiſed to the peerage by the title of Lord Wilmington, and in 1730 was created Earl Wilmington.—On the change of miniſtry 1742 he was honoured with the appointment of Firſt Lord of

of the Treaſury, which he held till his death, July 1743.—His conduct in all the various departments of the ſtate which he filled, entitled him to the character of an able ſtateſman and ſenator, and his behaviour in private life to the honourable appellation of a worthy, honeſt man.

COOK——Captain James.

The life, character and achievements of this celebrated navigator cannot be ſo well given as by extracts from his Hiſtory by Captain James King, his intimate friend, who accompanied him on his laſt voyage.—"He was born near Whitby in Yorkſhire 1728, and, at an early age, was put apprentice to a ſhopkeeper in a neighbouring village. His natural inclination not having been conſulted on this occaſion, he ſoon quitted the counter from diſguſt, and bound himſelf for nine years to the maſter of a veſſel in the coal trade."—In 1755 he entered into the King's ſervice."—"In 1758 he was maſter of the Northumberland, the flag-ſhip of Lord Colville, who had then the command of the ſquadron ſtationed on the coaſt of America. And it was here, amidſt the buſy and active ſcenes of the war, that he found time to ſupply the deficiencies of an early education, to cultivate and improve his mind by the ſtudy of mathematics and aſtronomy. And even at this early period he had given ſuch proofs of his ſkill, that at the ſiege of Quebec, Sir Charles Saunders committed to his charge the execution of ſervices of the firſt importance in the naval department. He pilotted the boats to the attack of Montmorency; and conducted the embarkation to the Heights of Abraham. The courage and addreſs with which he acquitted himſelf in theſe ſervices gained him the warm friendſhip of Sir Charles Saunders and Lord Colville, who continued to patroniſe him during the reſt of their lives with the greateſt zeal and affection." After being employed, at the recommendation of Lord Colville, and Sir Hugh Palliſer, to ſurvey the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, "he was fixed on 1767 by Sir Edward Hawke to command an expedition to the South Seas for the purpoſe of obſerving the tranſit of Venus and proſecuting diſcoveries in that part of the globe."—His body and mind were peculiarly adapted to the ſervices in which he was employed. "The conſtitution of his body was robuſt, inured to labour, and capable of undergoing the ſevereſt hardſhips. The qualities of his mind were of the ſame hardy, vigorous kind. His underſtanding was ſtrong and perſpicuous. His deſigns were bold and manly; and both in the conception and in the mode of execution bore evident marks of a great, original genius."—"Perhaps no ſcience ever received greater additions from the labours of a ſingle man than geography has done from Captain Cook. In his firſt voyage to the South Seas he diſcovered the Straits which ſeparate the two iſlands which are called after his name, and made a complete ſurvey of them both. He afterwards explored the Eaſtern coaſt of New Holland, hitherto unknown.—In his ſecond expedition he reſolved the great problem of a Southern continent; having traverſed that hemiſphere between the latitudes of 40° and 70° in ſuch a manner as not to leave a poſſibility of its exiſtence, unleſs near the Pole and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage he diſcovered New Caledonia, the largeſt iſland in the Southern Pacific, except New Zealand; the iſland of *Georgia;* and an unknown coaſt, which he named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the South Hemiſphere.—In his third voyage, beſide ſeveral ſmaller iſlands in the South Pacific, he diſcovered, to the North of the Equinoctial Line, the group called the Sandwich Iſlands." "He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the Weſt coaſt of America; aſcertained the proximity of the two great continents of Aſia and America, paſſed the ſtraits between them, and ſurveyed the coaſt on each ſide to ſuch a height of Northern latitude as to demonſtrate the impracticability of a paſſage, in that hemiſphere, from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean by an Eaſtern or Weſtern courſe."—"As a ſeaman his ſervices were not perhaps leſs ſplendid; certainly not leſs important and meritorious." "To have conducted three ſuch expeditions with uniform and invariable ſucceſs, muſt have required not only a thorough and accurate knowledge of his buſineſs, but a powerful and comprehenſive genius." "And the method which he diſcovered and ſo ſucceſsfully purſued of preſerving the health of ſeamen forms a new æra in navigation and will tranſmit his name to future ages among the friends and benefactors of mankind."—While engaged in the proſecution of ſuch important diſcoveries and the purſuit of ſuch noble objects he was killed by the ſavages of O-why-ee, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, February 1779.

COOTE——General Sir Eyre.

The ſervices which this valuable officer rendered his country appear to have been chiefly, if not entirely, confined to the Eaſt Indies.—In 1757 we find him employed in a ſubaltern capacity on the expedition conducted by Admiral Watſon and Lord Clive againſt Calcutta, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity and bravery. And he was ſoon after inveſted with a command, which gave him an opportunity of ſhewing his merit as a General likewiſe. After reducing Wandewaſh in the Autumn of 1759, he the enſuing campaign defeated Lally in his attempt to recover it; and, having made himſelf maſter of Chilliput, Timmery and Arcot, he cloſed the war in India (1762) with the reduction of Pondicherry.—When the war broke out between the Company and Hyder Ali, aided by France, in 1780, and Madraſs was threatened by their united force, he was again ſent by the Supreme Council, as Commander in Chief, to its defence: and employed the comparatively ſmall army deſtined to that ſervice with ſo much addreſs, that in 1781 he not only forced the enemy to raiſe the ſiege of Wandewaſh, but defeated them in two pitched battles at Porto-Novo and Perimbancum and reduced Trepaſſore.—In 1782, while Sir Edward Hughes was ſignalizing himſelf by his ſpirited actions with the French fleet under de Suffrein, he co-operated with him by a deciſive victory over Hyder Ali near Arnee.—The Company was deprived of his further ſervices by his death, which happened in the Autumn of that year.

COURLAND——Dukes of.——See Ketler and Biron.

COWPER.

William Earl Cowper was the eldeſt ſon of Sir William Cowper.—He was called to the bar in the reign of William and Mary; and his eminence in his profeſſion ſoon recommended him to the appointment of King's Council.—In 1705 he was raiſed to the office of Lord Keeper—in 1706 he was honoured with the peerage by the title of Lord Cowper of Wingham and named as one of the Commiſſioners for the treaty of union.—In 1707 he was conſtituted Lord High Chancellor, and continued in that ſtation till the change of miniſtry in 1710, when he was removed; but was reinſtated on the acceſſion of George I^st^, who created him Earl Cowper,—Reſigned 1718 and died 1723.—He was a man of great eloquence, great knowledge of the law, and approved integrity.

CRAUFURD——Earl of——See Lindsay.

DAMPIER.

Captain William Dampier was born in Somerſetſhire in 1652.—He ſerved under the brave Sir Edward Sprague in 1673, and was in two actions off the Dutch coaſt.—The enſuing year he went to the Weſt Indies; and acted for ſome time in a commercial capacity. Being engaged among the cutters of logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, he became acquainted with Coxen, Sawkins and Sharpe, and other noted buccaneers; and in 1680 went with them on an expedition acroſs the Iſthmus of Darien, which was productive of no advantage.---After various adventures of leſs conſequence, he in 1683 ſet ſail from the Achamack River in Virginia, in company with Captain Cook and other buccaneers,

on a voyage of adventure in the South Seas. Paſſing the Straits of Magellan, they touched at Juan Fernandez, and proceeded to Paita and Lo-on, which they burned.—After coaſting along the Spaniſh main to California, meeting with little ſucceſs, they ſailed to the Ladrones in 1686. —In the years 1687, 1688 and 1689 they viſited the Philippines, the Piſcadores and New Holland; and, having ſpent the enſuing year at the Engliſh factories in the Eaſt, returned in 1691 to England.—His repute as a navigator recommending him to the patronage of ſeveral perſons of eminence, he was ſent in 1699 upon a voyage of diſcovery in the South Seas. He viſited New Holland, the Iſle of Timor and New Guinea; and returned in 1701, having made ſuch obſervations as enabled him to give a fuller account of thoſe countries than had been afforded by preceding navigators.—In 1703 he made a privateering voyage to the South Seas, in which nothing ſignal occurred.---The time of his death is not mentioned by biographers.

DAHER.

The Chief Daher, a Syrian Chief who has lately become remarkable for the refuge afforded by him to Ali Bey,† appears, from the accounts given of him, to be one of the moſt extraordinary men of the age, and to poſſeſs the endowments and virtues of the imaginary hero of a romance rather than of thoſe characters which are familiar to us.---The continued ſtate of warfare in which the petty Princes in the Eaſt are engaged had familiarized him to danger, and given him a great degree of perſonal courage and military addreſs. But, inſtead of the ferocity which might be expected in a barbarous Chieftain, his character is marked with the ſocial and amiable qualities of humanity, courteſy, friendſhip and fidelity: and, what is ſingular, at the age of 80 he is ſaid to have been actuated by the enterpriſing ſpirit of youth.--In the year 1772‡ he gave protection to Ali Bey, and by that means involved himſelf in hoſtilities with the Porte. The enſuing year he ſupplied that refugee Chief with an army, at the head of which he was defeated and ſlain by Mohammed or Aboudaab: who, purſuing his ſucceſs made himſelf maſter of Gaza, Joppa, and other ſtrong places. Aboudaab died during the campaign of 1775 and was ſucceeded in the command by the Captain Baſhâ; who, penetrating the frontiers of Syria, was met by the brave and venerable hero; who, being able to oppoſe only a ſmall body of troops to the vaſt Turkiſh army, was taken priſoner, and his head was ſtruck off by command of the Baſhâ and ſent to Conſtantinople.

DAMIENS.

Robert Francis Damiens, ſo well known from the attempt made by him on the life of Lewis XVth, was a man of obſcure birth----had ſerved at the ſiege of Philipſburg 1734---had acted as a domeſtic in ſeveral families, and likewiſe in a college of Jeſuits; and had diſcovered a baſe diſpoſition by ſeveral acts of theft which he had been guilty of.---January 5, 1757 he went to Verſailles and ſtruck the King in the ſide with a penknife as he was getting into his chariot amidſt his guards and courtiers.---It is ſurpriſing that a man ſhould perpetrate a deed for which he was certain to ſuffer death, without an adequate object, without accomplices, and without an attempt to eſcape puniſhment.---Had he been a fanatic, it might have been imputed to religious motives; but he did not diſcover any ſenſe of religion. If he had had any accomplices, it might have been ſuppoſed that he was tempted by bribes or a view of emolument. Or if he had entertained a perſonal hatred to the King, it might have been accounted for upon this principle. But there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe that he did not.---It was generally attributed to his having, in his attendance at the tables of his ſeveral maſters, during the conteſt between the Parliament and clergy, heard many rancorous expreſſions uſed, and his Sovereign repreſented as the cauſe of that oppreſſion which the people either ſuffered or apprehended. Which ſo wrought upon his mind, naturally of a gloomy caſt and unreſtrained by any moral or religious principle, (and perhaps ſetting but little value on life§) that it excited him to the commiſſion of an act by which their grievances might be redreſſed.---Having been brought to his trial, examined by torture, and condemned, he ſuffered with uncommon firmneſs, the moſt horrid death that the human imagination, aſſiſted by the dæmon of cruelty, could deviſe; perſiſting to the laſt in declaring that he had no accomplices, and that he did not mean to kill the King, but merely to bring him to a ſenſe of his miſconduct in the part he acted in the above diſpute.

DARTMOUTH.—See Legge.

DAUN—Leopold Count.

His father was Joſeph Count Daun, the head of an ancient family in Bohemia, a weak, irreſolute man; and his mother was the daughter of Frederick Count Konigſeg, who was eminent for her good ſenſe and her high ſpirit.---He was born at Knin on the Moldau 1695; and at the age of 14 went a volunteer in the Auſtrian army in Flanders, was noticed by Count Kevenhuller, and rewarded with a ſtandard for his good conduct. The war with the Turks gave him an opportunity of ſtudying the art military under that illuſtrious Commander, Prince Eugene, whom he attended to the battle of Peterwaradin 1717, when he was advanced to a troop of Dragoons. Three years after, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel; in which rank he appeared at the ſiege of Philipſburg in 1734. He was afterwards inveſted with the command of a regiment; at the head of which he did conſiderable ſervice in the war of 1745. But nothing ſignal occurs in his Memoirs till he was called upon, after the rout of the Auſtrians near Prague 1757,* to rally the vanquiſhed army and oppoſe the victorious Pruſſian Monarch; a taſk of the moſt arduous nature and well ſuited to his genius. That caution and circumſpection, the effects of which would not have been ſo conſpicuous if oppoſed to a General of ſimilar character, was well employed in counteracting the bold enterpriſes of his royal antagoniſt and availing himſelf of his errors. The battle of Kolin afforded a memorable proof of his generalſhip; where he repulſed the King in ſeven different attacks and at laſt gained a complete victory, which was followed by an entire rout of the Pruſſians and the reduction of Schweidnitz, which was deemed the key of Sileſia. He was defeated by the King in the Autumn of the ſame year at Liſſa, and was unable to keep poſſeſſion of that fortreſs; but his ſubſequent movements to prevent his adverſary from reaping the fruits of his ſucceſſes, by penetrating into Moravia, are much admired by judges in the art military. And his conduct throughout the war, though he appears in ſome inſtances to have carried deliberation to exceſs, was ſuch as ſhewed him to be a conſummate General and perfectly acquainted with the nature of the ſervice he was engaged in.---He retired with the laurels with which he had been honoured, at the concluſion of the peace in 1763, and died 1766.

DENMARK—Sovereigns of.—See Holstein.

DEVON—Duke of.—See Cavendish.

DOLGORUCKI.

The memoirs of this once powerful but unhappy family exhibit the terrors of deſpotiſm in the moſt formidable light.---The Knez Iwan Dolgorucki, a young man of lively parts and agreeable manners, who had long been the companion of Peter, ſon of the unfortunate Czarowitz, afterwards Peter II^d^, gradually inſinuated himſelf into his good graces; and ſo entirely engroſſed his confidence, after his acceſſion to the throne and the diſgrace and exile of Prince Menzikoff, as to incur the jealouſy and hatred of the other ancient families.---His own ambition and deſire of perpetuating the power which he and his family then enjoyed, afforded their enemies a fair opportunity to accompliſh their ruin.

Wiſhing

† See Ali Bey. ‡ See Turkey, 1772. § He had attempted to kill himſelf. * He had ſucceeded Piccolomini in his command.

Wishing to effect a marriage between the Emperor and his ſiſter, he introduced her to him. And the young Monarch, being captivated with her perſon and manners, was betrothed to her; but died before the ceremony had taken place, (1730.)—A faint effort to procure his ſiſter to be acknowledged as Empreſs ſerved only to inflame the paſſions of his rivals; and the ſupport given by the Dolgoruckis to the party which wiſhed to retain the ſovereign power, and their enmity to Biron, rendered the Empreſs Ann and her favourite their enemies. And the event was that IWAN, his father, and all his neareſt relations were baniſhed to the remoteſt parts of Siberia. In this ſtate, according to Baron Manſtein, they continued eight years: when the Empreſs having thought proper to appoint a Prince of their family to ſeveral embaſſies, the jealouſy of their enemies was again awakened. A charge was brought againſt the Princes IWAN and Baſilius for framing a will of the late Emperor in favour of their ſiſter, and for ſome pretended practices againſt the government in their preſent fallen ſtate: on which they were brought to their trial, condemned and broke on the wheel, and ſeveral of their relations received various other puniſhments.

DORSET—CHARLES EARL OF.—See SACKVILLE.

DUMAS.

THE SIEUR BENEDICT DUMAS, who rendered ſuch ſignal ſervices to the French Eaſt India Company, was born 1696.—He went to Pondicherry 1713—was appointed Counſellor in the Supreme Council 1718 and Attorney General in 1721.—After acquitting himſelf to the general ſatisfaction in ſeveral inferior appointments, he was 1735 declared Governor of Pondicherry and Commandant General.—In 1737 the Mogul, at his requeſt, granted the Company the very lucrative privilege of coining rupees; and the ſame year he received a flattering teſtimony of his Sovereign's approbation in being ennobled and aſſociated in the Order of Saint Michael.—In 1739 he obtained of the King of Tanjour a grant of the fort of Karcangery and the town of Karical.—An attack made on the Viceroy of the Carnatic 1740 eventually proved the occaſion of his acquiring a great acceſſion to the ſplendour of his own ſtation and the power and territory of the Company. The Viceroy having been defeated and killed in the action with the Marattas, the SIEUR DUMAS afforded protection to his family and prevailed upon their enemy to conſent to a treaty of peace. In acknowledgment for theſe ſervices the young Viceroy made the Company a grant of an extenſive diſtrict adjoining to its former territories, which was confirmed and rendered perpetual by the Great Mogul, who alſo declared the SIEUR a Nabob; a dignity which was continued to his ſucceſſors.—He reſigned the government to Dupleix 1741.

DUPLEIX.

JOSEPH DUPLEIX was bred a merchant; and ſent, about the year 1730, to conduct the affairs of the French Company at Chandanagore. In this capacity he rendered them ſuch important ſervices, by the extenſion of their commerce to various parts of India, that they were happy at the reſignation of Dumas, 1741, to appoint him Governor General. This appointment opened a wide field to his enterpriſing ſpirit. His deſigns enlarged with the increaſe of his power: and he wiſhed to employ the honours and emoluments conferred on his predeceſſor to the advantage of the Company and his Sovereign's glory, by making new acquiſitions. And he really ſucceeded ſo far in his views that, by the conceſſions made to the Company by Salabat-jing whom he had aſſiſted in ſecuring the ſubahſhip of the Decan, they were in poſſeſſion of an extent of 600 miles of the Coromandel Coaſt. Elated with this ſucceſs, his ambition led him to form a plan for undermining the Britiſh Company's influence in the Carnatic; which occaſioned his ruin. The ſupport of two competitors for the dignity of Nabob of that province cauſed hoſtilities between the rival Companies; in which DUPLEIX's exertions were foiled by the ſuperior force of the Engliſh and the ſkill and addreſs of Lawrence, Clive and Saunders. And the war, which originated in a ſcheme of aggrandizement, had nearly proved fatal to the power of France in India.—The Company beginning to perceive the bad policy of exhauſting their reſources in warlike preparations, and exchanging commercial proſperity for the futile glory of an extenſive territory, DUPLEIX was recalled in 1753.—According to Mr Voltaire, he was reduced to litigate the ſmall remains of his fortune with the India Company; and died ſoon after of vexation.

DURFORT.

JAMES H. DE DURFORT, DUKE DE DURAS, was a ſon of the Marquis de Duras by a daughter of the Duke de Bouillon—born 1630.—He was trained to the profeſſion of arms under Marſhal Turenne, his maternal uncle; and began to ſignalize himſelf in the expedition of 1674 againſt Franche Comté, for which he was rewarded with a Marſhal's ſtaff.—At the commencement of the war in 1688 he was placed with Vauban at the head of an army, under the nominal command of the Dauphin, which reduced Philipſburg, Manheim, Frankendahl, &c. And the enſuing year, in honour of his ancient family and his ſervices, his marquiſate was erected into a dutchy.—He died 1704.

DURFORT—DUKE DE LORGES.

GUI-ALDONCE DE DURFORT, DUKE DE LORGES QUENTIN, a younger brother of the preceding, was born 1631.—His natural inclination leading him to follow a profeſſion in which his uncle, Marſhal Turenne, had acquired ſo much glory, he took a commiſſion in his regiment at the age of 14, and received many marks of attention and eſteem from that great General.—His behaviour at the ſiege of Maeſtricht in 1673 drew the particular notice of his Sovereign, who inveſted him with the government of that fortreſs.—The enſuing year he commanded the cavalry under Turenne at Entſhiem, where he gained a victory againſt a much ſuperior force, which prevented the invaſion of Alſace.—In 1675 Turenne was oppoſed to his rival Monticuculi, who had formed a plan for penetrating the French frontier near Straſburg; and the genius of both was ſignally diſplayed in the means uſed to foil each other's deſigns. But in the moment when the French General thought that he had an opportunity of attacking the enemy to advantage, he was taken off by a muſket-ball, as he was reconnoitering them. DE LORGES, who commanded as Lieutenant General, made a retreat, after this diſaſtrous event, which was eſteemed a maſter-piece of generalſhip; and he was honoured with the rank of Marſhal as the reward of it.—In 1692 he gained a victory over the Duke of Wirtemburg at Portſheim and took him priſoner; after which he forced the Prince of Heſſe to raiſe the ſiege of Ebrenburg. The enſuing campaign he reduced Heidelberg and diſgraced himſelf by his wanton cruelties to the Palatines.—In 1694 he defended Alſace againſt the Prince of Baden.—For his many ſervices the King created him a Duke and a Peer of France by the title of Duke de Lorges Quentin.—He died 1702.

ELLIOT.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOT, LORD HEATHFIELD, BARON GIBRALTAR, was the youngeſt of nine ſons of Sir Gilbert Elliot.—He received the firſt part of his education at Leyden; and was removed from that univerſity to the military academy of La Fere in Picardy.—In 1735 he entered a volunteer in the Welch Fuzileers—was afterwards admitted of the engineer corps at Woolwich—and ſoon after purchaſed a commiſſion in the 2d troop of horſe grenadiers.—In 1759 he was appointed to the command of a regiment of light dragoons to be raiſed by himſelf: a corps which was diſtinguiſhed by its bravery upon many occaſions, but particularly under the hereditary Prince at Exdorf, July 1760: where, though

though it was their first action, they charged five times, and as often broke through the enemy.---In 1776 he was invested with the command of Gibraltar; an appointment which was well calculated to display his merit as a man and a soldier. His integrity was proof against corruption; and he was endowed with that cool, intrepid composure of mind which enabled him, amidst a scene of the greatest danger, to observe and repel every attempt of the enemy, or to destroy the works which they had wasted their time in constructing.---The court of Madrid, having declared war against Great Britain in 1779, began its hostilities with the siege of Gibraltar. And, in 1781 a dreadful bombardment took place, with 170 pieces of canon and 80 mortars; which were supposed to have discharged 75,000 balls and 25,000 shells in vain.—But the commanders and their brave garrison were destined to bring the pride of Spain still lower.---That state, elated with the conquest of Minorca, determined, in the confidence inspired by victory, to exert its whole force to recover a fortress which had so vexatiously foiled all its efforts. For which purpose a vast army was brought against it, reinforced by 12,000 French troops commanded by the victorious Duke de Crillon; who was assisted by the Chevalier d'Arcon, a skilful engineer, who projected an attack by sea with floating batteries, formed upon ten large ships which contained 200,000 cubic feet of solid timber, skreened with a roof of rope-net work, covered with raw hides to secure the assailants, and so constructed as to resist or extinguish fire. To aid their operations, frigates and gun-boats were assembled from every port, and the combined fleet of 50 sail covered the siege. But all this formidable apparatus was rendered fruitless, and the united force and invention of our enemies defeated, by the good conduct, and address of ELLIOT, Boyd,* and Curtis,† and the signal valour of their troops. By this victory the rock of Gibraltar, which before was merely a thorn in the side of Spain, is rendered a monument of British greatness.---On his arrival in England, the national sense of his services was conveyed by the public voice and the thanks of Parliament; and the King expressed his approbation by raising him to the peerage.---He returned to Gibraltar a short time before his death which happened July 1790.

ENGLAND.——See STUART—ORANGE—BRUNSWICK.

EST——FAMILY OF, DUKES OF MODENA.

THE House of Est, according to Moreri and other writers, was during several ages, one of the most powerful in Italy.---In the 11th century Azo d'Est, who was in great favour with the Emperor Conrad IId, married Cunegunda, heiress of Guelph, a Bavarian Prince, whose extensive domains made the provision of his eldest son.---After her death he married Ermengarde, daughter of the Count de Maine, by whom he had two sons.—Hugh who was Count de Maine in right of his mother; and Fulque, who was the founder of the present House of Modena; which was honoured with the ducal dignity by the Emperor Frederick IIId, in 1453.

FRANCIS d'EST, DUKE OF MODENA AND REGGIO, PRINCE OF CARPI, &c. was son of Alphonso d'Est and Laura Martinozzi, niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and brother of M. Beatrix d'Est Queen of England.---He married Mary M. daughter of Ranuncio IId Duke of Parma, but had no children.---He died 1694.

RENAULD d'EST, uncle of the preceding and son of Fr. Ist de Est and Lucretia Barbarini, was born 1655.---He was bred to the church and honoured with a Cardinal's hat in 1686; but on the death of his nephew he resigned his ecclesiastical dignity, and married Charlotte daughter of John Frederick Duke of Hanover, sister of the Empress.---In the war for the Spanish succession, he took part with the Emperor and had a command in the Austrian army: in consequence of which his dominions were laid under contribution by the French army till they were driven out of Italy, in 1706. He was then restored and afterwards rewarded for his attachment with the government of Milan and the investiture of Mirandola. To which was added that of Novellara, upon the extinction of that branch of the House of Gonzaga in 1737.---He had by the Princess of Hanover his successor and several other children.

FRANCIS MARY, son of Renauld, was born 1698.—In the war of 1741 for the Austrian succession he joined the House of Bourbon, and was stript of his dominions by the Austrians, but was reinstated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.—He married 1720 Charlotte, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, by whom he had his successor.

HERCULES RENAULD, son of Francis Mary, was born 1723.---The wealth and importance of the House of Est were much increased, and its dominions secured, by the alliances formed by this Prince,—By his marriage, 1740, to the heiress of the dutchies of Massa and Carrera he acquired their domains, which had belonged to the family of Cibo, one of the most ancient and illustrious in Italy. The only daughter of this marriage, M. Beatrix d'Est, was married 1771 to the Archduke Ferdinand Charles.

ESTREES.

JOHN COUNT D'ESTREES, VICEADMIRAL AND MARSHAL, was a younger son of Fr. Annibal Duke d'Estrees, of a family which was possessed of a domain in Picardy in the 15th century—born 1624.—He was bred to the army, and bore an active part on the side of the Sovereign in the war of the Fronde.—In 1670, at the King's desire, he engaged in the sea service and was appointed Viceadmiral. In which capacity he commanded the French squadron, under the Duke of York, at the battle of Solebay in 1672. And the ensuing year was joined with Prince Rupert and Sir Edward Spragge, and fought three very severe though undecisive battles with de Ruyter, and is said to have gained the esteem of that Admiral by his conduct in them.—Being dispatched with a squadron to the West-Indies in 1676 he recovered the isle of Cayenne, and the year following made himself master of Tobago.—His Majesty rewarded these important services in 1681 by creating him a Marshal, and in 1686 invested him with the Viceroyalty of America.—He died 1707 aged 83 years.

ESTREES.

CARDINAL CÆSAR D'ESTREES, a younger brother of the preceding, was educated at the College of Sorbonne—was consecrated Bishop of Laon 1655 and elected a Cardinal in 1674—He was employed in several important negotiations; particularly that for the purpose of accommodating the dispute with Innocent XIIth respecting the regale and other matters; which he happily effected, with the assistance of Cardinal de Janson, in 1693; having in his conduct of the affair discovered great extent of knowledge and great spirit in asserting the rights of the Gallican church.—He attended Philip Vth to Spain; and was afterwards Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, where he acted with great propriety and dignity; refusing to acquiesce in the measures of the Princess des Ursins, the creature of Madame de Maintenon, and uniformly promoting what he thought conducive to the real interest of the House of Bourbon.---On his return from Spain in 1703 he was elected Abbot of St. Germain des Pres---died 1714 aged 87.---He was a man of letters and a patron of learning.

ESTREES.

VICTOR, MARIE, COUNT D'ESTREES, was the son of Marshal d'Estrees and cousin German of the Duke d'Estrees, French minister at the Court of Rome.---He was bred to the navy under the instruction of his father, whom he succeeded in the appointment of Viceadmiral in 1684: and

* Second in command. † Commander of the marine force.

and like him by his merit and ſervices he ſoon acquired the eſteem of his Sovereign and the French nation.—In 1691 he aided the operations of the Duke de Noailles in Catalonia by bombarding Barcelona and Alicant; and in 1693 co-operated with him in the reduction of Roſes.—At the commencement of the war of the ſucceſſion Philip V^th^ appointed him Lieutenant General of the naval forces of Spain.—In 1703 he was honoured by his own Sovereign with a Marſhal's ſtaff, by the title of de Coevres.—And in 1705 commanded under Count de Toulouſe in an action off Malaga, which was fought with great gallantry, and where the victory was claimed by both fleets. The following year he was, as the reward of his ſervices, raiſed to the rank of Grandee of Spain and honoured with the Order of the Golden Fleece.---He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the French Academy, and that of Inſcriptions.---He died, full of years, 1737.---Having no children he left his property to his ſiſter, who was married to the Marquis de Courtanvaux, ſon of the Marquis de Louvois.

ESTREES.

LEWIS, CÆSAR LE TELLIER D'ESTREES, ſon of the Marquis de Courtanvaux and Catharine d'Eſtrees, was born 1695.---He was determined to the military profeſſion by his natural inclination and the example of his anceſtors: and paſſing through the regular gradation was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General in 1744.---When war was declared againſt England in 1757, D'ESTREES, who was eſteemed by military men the beſt General in the French ſervice, was inveſted with the command of the grand army of 80,000 men ſent againſt Hanover. The diſſatiſfaction expreſſed, by thoſe who were ignorant of warlike affairs, at the ſlow movement of his army, gave Madamoiſelle de Pompadour an opportunity of ſuperſeding him and appointing her favourite Duke de Richelieu his ſucceſſor. He having in the mean time gained the victory of Haſtenbeck, his diſmiſſion, which took place immediately after, cauſed general indignation.—Richelieu, proving unequal to the appointment, was ſucceeded by Clermont, a young and unexperienced General; who, having been defeated at Crevelt, was ſucceeded by Contades; who after the loſs of the battle of Minden gave place to Broglio; who, though he had acquitted himſelf with honour, was removed in 1762 in conſequence of a diſpute with the Prince de Soubiſe. The eyes of the public were now turned to Marſhal D'ESTREES.—Being too old and infirm to take the command, he was prevailed upon to aſſiſt the Prince with his advice, which he continued to do till the concluſion of the war.—He died, without heirs, 1771.

ENSENADA.

THE manner in which the MARQUIS D'ENSENADA, one of the ableſt and beſt Miniſters that Spain has had this century, was raiſed from obſcurity is ſingular.—When Count de Gages was embarking in 1742 to take the command in Italy he was detained a few days at Cadiz, and was recommended to the houſe of ENSENADA, then a revenue officer, for a lodging. The Count's Secretary being at that time ill, he employed his hoſt, who had before engratiated himſelf by his attention, to do ſome official buſineſs for him; who pleaſed him ſo much by his diſpatch, and the perſpicuity of his method, that he recommended him to the Miniſter as a proper perſon to fill the vacant office of Commiſſary of Proviſions. His recommendation was attended to, and ENSENADA was immediately promoted to that very lucrative appointment. In this capacity his conduct was ſuch as gave entire ſatisfaction to the Commander and the army in general. And the diſtreſſed ſtate of the finances and the extreme difficulty of raiſing ſupplies enhanced his ſervices, and were the means of recommending him to Ferdinand VIth, at the concluſion of the war, to be placed at the head of the department of finance.—His adminiſtration was rendered memorable by ſeveral good regulations. He reſumed and finally accompliſhed the Preſident Orry's plan of aboliſhing the farmers of the revenue; veſting the adminiſtration of the provincial rents in the magiſtrates of the cities and diſtricts of Caſtille; who, according to Mr Townſend,* remit the produce to Madrid, receiving 6 per cent. for their trouble in collecting. He alſo effected an eaſy communication by a new road, formed at a vaſt expence, between the two Caſtilles. But while he was proſecuting theſe improvements in the financial ſyſtem, and theſe projects for the public good in matters of internal police, his ambition led him to oppoſe the Marquis de Carvajal and Mr Wall, who were advocates for peace with England; and who, being favoured by the King's correſpondent inclination, at laſt procured his diſmiſſion, 1754.—His deſign of diminiſhing the public burden, by conſolidating taxes and thus facilitating the levying of them, was adopted by the Marquis de Squillacé, a Miniſter of talents who attended Charles III^d^ from Naples. But before it was completed, a rebellion was excited by his attempt to change the national dreſs, and he was forced to ſave his life by a precipitate retreat to his native country.

EUGENE——PRINCE.——See SAVOY.

FABRICIUS.

THE father of BARON FABRICIUS was Preſident of Zell for George I^st^, as Elector of Hanover.—He was firſt employed in a public capacity by the Duke adminiſtrator of Holſtein, who ſent him on buſineſs of ſtate to Charles XIIth of Sweden, during his reſidence at Bender.—His agreeable manners and worthy character were the means of introducing him to the intimacy and gaining the eſteem of that heroic Prince; and his converſation is ſaid to have given him a taſte for literature. He alſo bore a part in ſome of his negotiations with the Court of Conſtantinople. All which enabled him to acquire that information reſpecting the Swediſh Monarch which is contained in his Letters.—An anecdote related of him by the author of the General Biography is ſtrongly characteriſtic of a generous mind. "He had but one enemy in the Court (of Charles XIIth) viz. General Dardorff, who was made priſoner by the Tartars, when they ſtormed the King's camp at Bender. FABRICIUS took pains to find him out, releaſed him and ſupplied him with money: which ſo entirely vanquiſhed the General, that he afterwards became a warm friend."—After the return of Charles XIIth from Turkey the BARON was employed by George I^st^;—attended him on his laſt journey to Hanover and was preſent at his death.—His Letters are in one vol. 8vo

FAGEL.

HE was firſt Greffier, and afterwards Counſellor Penſionary to the Dutch States, and was the warm friend and firm adherent of William Prince of Orange; whoſe chief agent he was in all his negotiations. But the Prince was particularly indebted to him for his ſervices in prevailing upon the States to ſecond his views reſpecting the crown of England.—The Count d'Avaux, ſome years French Ambaſſador at the Hague, accuſes him of ſacrificing the intereſts of the States to thoſe of his friend. But this imputation is not ſupported by facts; and may be attributed to the Penſionary's conſtant oppoſition to the deſigns of France; and eſpecially if it be true, as related by Kerroux, that he refuſed a large bribe offered him by the Count, on condition of his prevailing on the Prince to join the French party; and that accompanied alſo with the moſt tempting offers to the Prince himſelf.—He had not the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the completion of that deſign which he had been ſo aſſiduous in promoting; dying December 1688.——Biſhop Burnet, who muſt have been well acquainted with him, ſays, "That he was well verſed in the ſtudy of the law—that he was endowed with a clear and diſtinct underſtanding of things, and with a lively and accurate judgment."

* Tour of Spain. 2. 199.

THE HOUSE OF FARNESE.

THIS family, which is ſuppoſed by Moreri to have taken its name from the Caſtle of Farneto near Orvietto, owed its poſſeſſions and grandeur chiefly to Alexander Farneſe (ſon of Prince Lewis, Signeur de Montalto) elected Pope 1534 by the name of Paul III[d]; who had, before his promotion to the Purple, a natural ſon, Peter Lewis, who was by his influence created Duke of Parma, Placentia and Caſtro.—From him deſcended Ranuncio II[d], born 1630, who married 1660 Margaret of Savoy, who dying 1663 without children, he married Iſabella d'Eſt, by whom he had Edward Prince of Parma and ſeveral other children.—Iſabella dying 1666 he married Mary d'Eſt her ſiſter, by whom he had Francis his ſucceſſor—Anthony, who ſucceeded his brother; and other children.—Ranuncio died 1694.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF PARMA, ſon of Ranuncio and Iſabella, daughter of the Duke of Modena, was born 1666—he married 1690 Dorothy Sophia, daughter of Philip William Elector Palatine, by whom he had Alexander, who died an infant, and Elizabeth born 1692, ſecond Queen of Philip V[th] of Spain, who became heireſs of the Houſe of Parma on the death of Anthony Duke of Parma—and had pretenſions to the dutchy of Tuſcany as deſcendant from Margaret, daughter of Coſmo II[d]—EDWARD died 1693.

FRANCIS, DUKE OF PARMA, ſon of Ranuncio II[d] and Mary d'Eſt, was born 1678—ſucceeded his father 1694 and married 1695 the widow of his brother Edward, by whom he had no children.—He died 1726.

ANTHONY, ſon of Ranuncio II[d] and Mary d'Eſt, was born 1679.—He married Henrietta, daughter of the Duke of Modena.---His dutchy, in default of heirs, was ſettled by the quadruple alliance on Don Carlos, ſon of Elizabeth Princeſs of Parma, daughter of his half-brother Edward.---ANTHONY dying 1731 Don Carlos took poſſeſſion of the dutchy; but reſigned it afterwards to the Emperor by the treaty of Vienna, which gave him in exchange the kingdom of the two Sicilies.

PHILIP, ſon of Philip V[th] of Spain and Elizabeth Farneſe, was born 1721.---He received the dutchies of Parma and Placentia by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748.---He married 1739 Louiſa Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis XVth; by whom he had his ſucceſſor, and other children.

FERDINAND, M. LEWIS, preſent DUKE OF PARMA, was born 1751---married 1769 Mary Amelia, daughter of the Emperor Francis Stephen of Lorrain and M. Thereſa Empreſs Queen, by whom he has Lewis, Prince of Parma, born 1773, and ſeveral other children.

FEUILLADE——DUKE DE LA.——See AUBUSSON.

FINCH.

DANIEL FINCH, E. OF WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, was ſon of Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Charles II[d], who created him E[l] Nottingham, and who was honoured by M[r] Dryden in his Abſolom and Achitophel under the appellation of Amri.---Sir Heneage was grand-ſon of Sir Moyle Finch, who married the heireſs of Sir Thomas Heneage, who was created by Charles I[ſt] Counteſs of Winchelſea, and from whom the family derives a great part of its property.——DANIEL EARL NOTTINGHAM was educated at Chriſt Church College Oxford.---In 1679 was appointed a Lord of Admiralty and of the Privy Council.---In 1682 he ſucceeded his father in his titles and eſtate.---During the reign of James II[d] he ſhewed himſelf a firm friend and an able defender of the eſtabliſhed Church; particularly in the affair of the ſeven Biſhops.---Though averſe to the unconſtitutional meaſures of that Prince he does not appear to have been a friend to the revolution. He was among thoſe who, on the Prince's landing, adviſed the calling a free Parliament, as the beſt means of ſettling the affairs of the kingdom.---He was one of the Commiſſioners ſent by the King to treat with the Prince; and on his leaving London was one of thoſe who took the government upon them till the Prince's arrival.---In the Convention he voted for a Regent, and was ſtrenuous in ſupport of this meaſure. But notwithſtanding that, ſuch was the opinion which William III[d] entertained of his weight and integrity, that he was appointed Secretary of State after the revolution.---In 1690 he attended the King to the conference at the Hague.---In 1694 he was diſmiſſed on account of his diſapprobation of the King's warlike meaſures.---On the acceſſion of Queen Ann the ſame office was again conferred upon him. But his conduct not being agreeable to the Whig miniſtry he was again diſmiſſed 1704.---In 1714 he was declared by George I[ſt] Preſident of the Council.---He retired in 1716 and died 1730.

FLEMMING.

HEINON HENRY was the third ſon of James Flemming Marſhal of Pomerania, of the Martentinian branch of the Houſe of Flemming.---Being intended for the army he applied himſelf with the greateſt aſſiduity, when young, to the acquirement of thoſe ſciences and accompliſhments which are requiſite to a perfect knowledge of that profeſſion.---He firſt engaged in the ſervice of his own Sovereign, the Elector of Brandenburg; and was inveſted by him with the command of a body of troops ſent in 1679 to the aid of the King of Poland.---In 1681 he, with conſent of the Elector, entered into the Saxon ſervice, and received the appointment of Lieutenant Field Marſhal.---In this rank he commanded 6000 troops at the ſiege of Vienna 1683; where his good conduct was ſo eminent that the Emperor preſented him with 6000 crowns as the reward of his ſervices, and wrote a letter to the Elector of Saxony to expreſs the ſenſe he had of his merit.---In 1687 he was raiſed to the rank of Field Marſhal.---Three years after, at the particular deſire of the Elector of Brandenburg, who was then engaged in the league againſt Lewis XIVth, he returned to his ſervice, and was honoured by him with the appointments of Field Marſhal, Privy Counſellor, Governor of Berlin and Lieutenant of Pomerania.---In his civil capacity he conducted himſelf with diſintereſtedneſs and fidelity; and in the campaigns which he ſerved on the Rhine and in Flanders he gave ſuch ſignal proofs of his ſkill and addreſs as placed him high in the opinion of all judges of military merit.---After the peace of Ryſwick, his infirmities diſabling him from further ſervice, he retired with honour; refuſing to keep even the Lieutenancy of Pomerania which was offered him.---In 1700 the Elector, as the laſt proof of his eſteem, granted to him and his brother Gaſpard and their heirs the title of Count.---He died 1706.

FLEMMING.

JAMES HENRY DE FLEMMING, Field Marſhal and Prime Miniſter to Auguſtus King of Poland, was born 1667.---In 1697 he was employed by Auguſtus, then Elector of Saxony, to effect his election to the crown of Poland; and he acquitted himſelf ſo well that, by means of political intrigue and largeſſes properly and apportunely applied, he robbed the Prince of Conti of the fruits of all the Abbé Polignac's refined policy and popularity. From this time he acted as the General as well as confidential Miniſter of that Monarch; and in all the diſtreſsful ſcenes in which he was involved, either by his miſconduct or ill fortune, he ſerved him as a faithful and able Miniſter.---He died 1727.

FLETCHER ANDREW.

THIS patriot was the ſon of Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun and Innerpeffer by Catharine Bruce, daughter of Sir H. Bruce of Clackmannan, who was deſcended from Robert Bruce King of Scotland.---He was born 1653 and committed for his education to the care of Doctor Burnet, then Rector of Saltoun and afterwards Biſhop of Sarum. From whom, ſays L[d] Buchan, he received, as might be expected, a very pious and and learned education

education, and was ſtrongly imbued with erudition and the principles of a free government, which were congenial to the family of Fletcher.—The ſame author ſays "that he was of a very fiery and uncontroulable temper," but "that his diſpoſitions were noble and generous—that he was the moſt nervous and correct ſpeaker in the Parliament of Scotland, and that he drew his ſtyle from the pure models of antiquity."—And quotes his character from an anonymous writer in Rawlinſon's Library, who ſays "that he was ſteady in his principles, of nice honour and great learning; brave as the ſword he wore; a ſure friend but an irreconcileable enemy and would not do a baſe thing to eſcape death." And Mr Hume calls him "a man of ſignal probity and fine genius." Actuated by theſe principles he was ready to oppoſe every meaſure which he deemed detrimental to his country's intereſt or dangerous to its conſtitution. Soon after his return from his travels he was elected Commiſſioner in the Scotch Parliament for the ſhire of Eaſt Lothian, and became conſpicuous for the fervour and energy of his harangues.—He joined the Earl of Argyle in oppoſing the arbitrary meaſures of government under the adminiſtration of Lord Lauderdale and the Duke of York.—And being ſummoned to appear before the Lords of the Council at Edinburgh, and not thinking it prudent to do it, he was outlawed and his eſtate confiſcated. This appears to have fixed him in his determination of taking every opportunity of acting againſt the eſtabliſhed government.—Willing to avail himſelf of the diſcontent occaſioned by the unconſtitutional acts of Charles II[d], he came to England in 1683 and held conferences with the friends of freedom.—With the ſame view he joined Monmouth in his invaſion.—Mr Hume aſcribes his abruptly leaving that Prince at Taunton to his having killed a man who had inſulted him. But Lord Buchan, more conſiſtently with his character, attributes it to Monmouth's cauſing himſelf to be proclaimed; inſtead of depending for his elevation on the voice of the people, agreeably to the profeſſions conveyed in his manifeſtos.—He, however, retired to Spain; where he was thrown into priſon, and was to have been ſent to England, at the ſolicitation of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, had he not effected his eſcape.—In 1688 he attended the Prince of Orange on his expedition to England; joyful again to give his aſſiſtance in effecting the object of his moſt ſanguine wiſhes in a revolution in favour of the liberty of the people.—After the accompliſhment of that deſign he returned to Scotland; and made a diſtinguiſhed figure in defence of the rights of his countrymen againſt the too great power of the Engliſh miniſtry; particularly in the debates and proceedings of 1703 and 4 reſpecting the ſettlement of the crown; when he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the paſſing an act for that purpoſe till the independency of Scotland ſhould be perfectly ſecured.—Upon the ſame principle he oppoſed the union of the two kingdoms.—For this line of conduct he was revered by the Scotch patriots.—The time of his death is not mentioned by the Nobleman who has done him the honour to be his biographer.

FLEURY—Cardinal Andrew Hercules.

This very extraordinary man, who, without either genius or an uncommon reach of underſtanding, by a patient and perſevering attention to a particular object, aſſiſted by a concurrence of favourable circumſtances, roſe to the higheſt dignities in the church and the firſt offices in the ſtate, was, according to Duclos,† the ſon of a collector of taxes at Lodeve.—After various gradations he was promoted to the ſee of Frejus in Provence. And, notwithſtanding he conſidered this preferment, on account of its diſtance from the metropolis, as an exile and an impediment to his progreſs towards eminence, yet he did his dioceſe great ſervice by his beneficence and regular diſcharge of the clerical and epiſcopal duties. The good fortune that attended him through life at laſt placed him in a ſituation which was much more correſpondent with his wiſhes; as it opened an extenſive field to that vaſt ambition, which, unaccompanied either by avarice or oſtentation, laid concealed under the greateſt appearance of modeſty. The nomination given him by Lewis XIVth to be Preceptor to his great-grand-ſon may be conſidered as his firſt ſtep towards political greatneſs.* His exemplary morals, which recommended him to that appointment, were not accompanied with the elevation of character required in a perſon who is to form the mind of a ſovereign Prince. But his good temper and his placid, accommodating diſpoſition enabled him to acquire an entire aſcendency over his pupil, which was the ground-work of his own advancement. He now reſigned the ſee of Frejus; and afterwards refuſed the rich archbiſhopric of Rheims; determined to decline every appointment the duties of which might remove him from his Sovereign.—He was content, however, to proceed ſlowly and quietly in his deſigns. On the death of the Regent Duke of Orleans, 1723, he recommended the Duke of Bourbon to hold the firſt office in the ſtate. And even on his removal in 1726, when his own influence was eſtabliſhed, he did not think it prudent immediately to become the oſtenſible Miniſter. His pupil therefore affected to aſſume the reins of government.—But this thin diſguiſe was ſoon laid aſide, on his being raiſed to the dignity of Cardinal.—His adminiſtration, which continued ſixteen years, was not marked by any ſignal achievements; but it was greatly beneficial to the French nation. During that period the national trade flouriſhed, and the finances gradually recovered from that ruinous ſtate into which the wars of the late reign had brought them.—The death of the King of Poland in 1733 interfered, for a ſhort time with his pacific ſyſtem. But the war occaſioned by the King's attempt to replace his father-in-law on the throne of that kingdom, terminated in a treaty which eventually gave to France the rich province of Lorrain.—In 1741 he was again forced into a war, by the diſpoſition of the neighbouring ſtates and the influence of Marſhal Belleiſle and his party in the cabinet, which he did not live to ſee the event of.—He died January 1743, aged 89.

FOLARD.

The Chevalier Charles de Folard was born with that irreſiſtible paſſion for the profeſſion that he made choice of which generally leads to eminence.—His father, who was of a good family but in low circumſtances, intended him for a monaſtic life, and with that view placed him in a convent. But the Chevalier, actuated by a generous contempt of a life which offered no employment to his mind nor object to his ambition, threw off the cowl; and, taking a muſket, joined the regiment of Berri and became an active partiſan in the war of 1689.—The Duke of Vendoſme, who was ſenſible of his merit, in 1702 made him his Aid de Camp.—In which capacity he attended him into Italy, and ſignalized himſelf ſo much by his ſkill as an engineer and his conduct and gallantry upon many occaſions that he was rewarded in 1705 with a penſion and the Order of Saint Lewis.—He was wounded and taken priſoner at the battle of Malplaquet: and upon his releaſe was inveſted with the command of Bourbourg.—In 1714, his own country no longer demanding his ſervices, he went to the aid of the Knights of Malta and ſuggeſted many uſeful expedients for their defence.—His enterprifing ſpirit induced him afterwards to engage in the ſervice of Charles XIIth of Sweden; by whom he was much eſteemed, and was employed to negotiate with the Court of Verſailles the means of reſtoring the Family of Stuart to the Britiſh throne. That project proving unſucceſsful, he returned to Sweden and was preſent, 1718, at the ſiege of Fredericſhal, where that Monarch fell.—He ſpent the remainder of his life in retirement: where, having digeſted his own thoughts and remarks on the art military, he wrote ſeveral works on that ſubject, which are in high repute.—The chief of theſe are his Commentaries on Polybius---A Treatiſe of the Defence of Places---and a Treatiſe on the Buſineſs of a partiſan.---He died 1752, aged 83.

FORBIN.

Tousaint de Forbin, Cardinal de Janson, was a younger ſon of Gaſpard Marquis de Janſon, who was deſcended from Palamede de Forbin, whoſe great abilities recommended him as Counſellor of State to Lewis XIth; and who was honoured by that politic Monarch with the government of Provence for his eſſential ſervices with Charles of Anjou, Count of Maine, in prevailing upon him to make the King his heir.—The Cardinal was born 1630; and being bred to the church was nominated firſt to the ſee of Digne, afterwards of Marſeilles, and laſtly of Beauvais.—His high birth rendered him conſpicuous, and an experience of his ſuperior talents induced Lewis XIVth to employ him on various negotiations; particularly in the election of John Sobieſki to the crown of Poland. His conduct in this buſineſs engaged the Poliſh Monarch to give his aſſiſtance in procuring him a Cardinal's hat in 1689.—A diſpute having ſubſiſted ſince the year 1682, between the Pope on the one hand and the King and clergy of France on the other, reſpecting a declaration made by the latter which derogated from the power aſſumed by his Holineſs, Cardinals de Janson and d'Eſtrees were employed to accommodate it; which they happily effected in 1693.—He reſided afterwards ſeveral

† Mem. ſecrets, 2, 199. * Appointed by will of Lewis XIV.

ſeveral years at the Court of Rome; and was of great ſervice to the crown of France by the wiſdom and addreſs with which he promoted its intereſts upon many important occaſions: in acknowledgment of which his Majeſty in 1706 appointed him his Almoner.—He died at Paris 1713, aged 83.

FORBIN.

FRANCIS TOUSAINT DE FORBIN was the ſon of Lawrence Marquis de Janſon and nephew of the preceding—born 1655.—His memoirs are remarkable for ſeveral very ſingular incidents.—When 20 years of age, having killed an antagoniſt in a duel, he fled into Germany: and engaging in the Auſtrian ſervice he ſerved at the ſiege of Vienna and Buda. After the commencement of the war of 1689 he returned to France under a feigned name, and by connivance was readmitted into the French army. At the battle of Marſaglia he received a wound which was deemed mortal, and was left in the field as a corps; but reviving, he was carried by his camerades to the Jeſuits College at Pignerol; where he vowed that, if he recovered, he would become a monk of La Trappe. He recovered; but thought no more of his vow till reminded by a ſevere illneſs. On which he renewed and performed his reſolution under the name of Brother Arſenne in 1702.—Two years after, the Duke of Tuſcany wiſhing to re-eſtabliſh a monaſtry of that order at Buon Solazzo, he was of the number who were ſent, and died there 1710.

FORBIN.

CLAUD DE FORBIN, called the Chevalier, was of a collateral branch of the above family.—He was born with a ſtrong propenſity for the ſea ſervice; and engaged very young in that profeſſion in which he was afterwards to make ſo diſtinguiſhed a figure.—After ſerving ſome years as Commander of a ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies, he in 1706 was appointed to the command of five ſmall ſhips to cruiſe againſt the Dutch trade; with which he attacked a much ſuperior force which acted as convoy to a fleet of merchant-men, and took one man of war and deſtroyed two others. The enſuing year, being honoured with the command of a fleet, he took two Engliſh men of war and 40 Engliſh and Dutch merchant-ſhips richly laden; and afterwards joining du Gue Trouvin ſhared with him in the honour of an action with the Engliſh fleet, in which they took three ſhips and deſtroyed a fourth.—In 1708 the command of an expedition in favour of the Pretender was entruſted to him; in which he was foiled by the activity of Sir George Byng.—Being diſabled from ſervice in the decline of life, he received from his Majeſty a penſion of 3000 livres as the reward of his good conduct.—He died 1733 aged 77.

LE FORT.

FRANCIS LE FORT was deſcended from a noble family in Piedmont, which had been, during ſeveral ages, ſettled at Geneva, and had enjoyed the higheſt honours in the republic.—He was intended for the commercial line. But his ambition leading him to a profeſſion which was better calculated to diſplay his talents, he left home at the age of 14 and went into the Dutch ſervice.—In 1672 he attended the Prince of Orange to the ſiege of Grave.—In 1675 he went an adventurer to Ruſſia; where the Czar was attempting the improvement of his people by drawing foreign officers and artiſts into his country. The death of Alexis, which happened in 1676, interfering with his views of advancement in the army, he offered his ſervice to the Daniſh Reſident, De Horn, and was employed by him as his Secretary.—While he held this appointment he was introduced to the Czar Peter—ſoon became the companion of his pleaſures; and afterwards his confidant and Miniſter.—Without great acquirements he was endowed with that natural good ſenſe and judgment which enable men readily to adapt themſelves to the ſphere in which they are to act. The Czar, who was ſenſible of his abilities, his merit, and attachment, made him the chief agent in his plans of improvement and reform; particularly in the military department. He made him Colonel of a regiment of 12,000 men which was raiſed by him; and Admiral of a fleet of ſmall veſſels built on the Woronetz. In theſe capacities he was attended by his Sovereign, who acted in a ſubaltern capacity in his regiment, on the campaign of 1694; and on that of 1696, when Aſoph was reduced.—He was alſo of that ſelect number of friends which he made choice of to attend him on his travels. But death, unfortunately, deprived the Czar of his further ſervices ſoon after his return, March 1699, at the age of 46. To expreſs the greateſt eſteem and reſpect for this faithful ſervant, and excite emulation in others, the Czar ordered his obſequies to be performed with the greateſt pomp, and attended the funeral in his proper rank as Lieutenant.—Such actions do honour to humanity and are a ſtrong proof of an exalted mind.

FRANCE.——See BOURBON.

FRANKLIN——BENJAMIN.

THIS very extraordinary man, who has been deemed the author of the independency of the American ſtates and the father of their conſtitution, was the ſon of a tallow chandler of Boſton.—No man perhaps was ever born with talents better calculated for the advancement of an infant country. Together with an inventive genius he had that uncommon ſtrength of underſtanding and patient application which inſures ſucceſs in whatever line they are employed.—Cool, penetrating and diſcerning—while he was awake to impreſſions from whatever offered itſelf to his mind, his judgment prevented him from adopting any deſign without rational grounds, and his activity and perſeverence always carried him to the object which he had in view.—With theſe endowments he left Boſton at the age of about fourteen;* and going to Philadelphia he engaged himſelf with a printer and became eminent in his art.—He had a thirſt of knowledge; but was at that time much diſtreſſed in the attainment of it by the want of books. He therefore projected a ſociety for the purpoſe of procuring them from England; which met with ſuch ſucceſs that his plan was adopted by other towns, and was a great means of promoting literature and ſcience in the colonies. Its progreſs was aſſiſted likewiſe by the publication of a newſpaper by his maſter:‡ which was done at his ſuggeſtion, in conſequence of a viſit he made to England in 1725. And which became a vehicle not only of political and domeſtic intelligence, but of philoſophical diſcoveries, and any information or hints of improvement which he thought beneficial to the colonies.—Natural and experimental philoſophy was his favourite ſtudy; and of its ſeveral branches electricity moſt engaged his attention. It was a ſubject which had been little inveſtigated, and afforded a wide field to his underſtanding. Beſide many other diſcoveries, the idea of conducting lightning from the clouds, by means of an iron rod, is attributed to him.—In 1755 he came again to England—was honoured by the Royal Society with their gold medal—and was elected a member of it.—At the commencement of the diſpute between Great Britain and her American colonies, Doctor FRANKLIN, who had hitherto been known only as an artiſt and a man of ſcience, was called upon to act in a very different capacity.—He was ſent to England as agent from the province of Penſylvania in 1773: at which time the colonies, which had before been irritated by the ſtamp act, were much diſſatisfied by an act lately paſſed that laid a duty on tea.—He was then examined by the Houſe of Commons on the ſituation and diſpoſition of the colonies. But his information was conſidered as coming from an intereſted perſon, and but little attention was paid to it.—Being unſucceſsful in effecting an accommodation upon ſuch terms as were approved of by the States, he embarked for America in 1775, and became the ſtrenuous promoter of its independency.—In the Autumn of 1776 he was employed in an unſucceſsful negotiation with the Canadians. And in 1778 he went to France and concluded the negotiation, begun by S. Deane, by a treaty with that ſtate ſigned the ſame year. He continued in that country: and while General Waſhington, by a wary circumſpection and a prudent uſe of the means afforded him, was foiling every effort of his more enterpriſing adverſaries, Dr FRANKLIN co-operated with him in the Cabinet of Verſailles.---By their joint labours they accompliſhed the object of their ardent wiſhes in the treaty ſigned at Paris September

* 1718. ‡ Afterwards his father-in-law.

September 1783, by which the independency of the States was acknowledged.—He was ſucceeded as Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Verſailles, by Mr Jefferſon in 1785. And returning to America, was received in triumph by his countrymen.—He ſat two years as Preſident of the Congreſs, and was the chief agent in forming the conſtitution of the States. But, being obliged by age to decline a continuance of that honour, he ſpent the remainder of his life in philoſophic retirement.—He died April 17, 1792.

FRONTENAC.

THE COUNT DE FRONTENAC, celebrated for his efforts to eſtabliſh and ſecure the French colonies in America, was appointed to ſucceed Courcelles as Governor of Canada in 1671.—The firſt and principal work that rendered his adminiſtration memorable was the building a fort called after his own name, at the junction of the Lake Ontario with River Saint Lawrence, to complete the chain of forts between it and the Miſſiſſippi; intended as well to facilitate and protect the trade with the Indians, as to annoy the Britiſh ſettlements.—His haughty behaviour, and his engroſſing the whole authority of the Council, excited an oppoſition, and occaſioned complaints to the French government; in conſequence of which he was recalled 1682.—But ſuch was the opinion entertained of his abilities, his perfect knowledge of the true intereſts of France with reſpect to her colonies, and his zeal to promote them, that the objections ſtated againſt him were overlooked and he was reſtored in 1689.—He enjoyed the appointment till the time of his death in 1698, aged 77.—The almoſt continual war in which France was engaged in Europe rendered her efforts to extend her American dominions faint, and conſequently her progreſs ſlow; and the nature of her government and the want of a ſpirit of unwearied induſtry prevented the coloniſts from rivalling the Britiſh ſtates in the cultivation of their lands and their civil improvements.

GALLITZIN.

PRINCE BAZIL GALLITZIN was deſcended from the laſt Duke of Lithuania of the Houſe of Jagellon.—His great capacity, improved by education, rendered him far ſuperior to his contemporaries in point of literary attainments, liberal accompliſhments and knowledge of the world; and his active and enlarged mind would have enabled him to have been greatly inſtrumental to the civilization and advancement of the Ruſſian nation, had not his early connection with the Princeſs Sophia prevented it. That Princeſs was daughter of the Czar Alexis, full ſiſter of Czars Theodore and John and half ſiſter of Czar Peter the Great.—On the death of Theodore, 1682, ſhe inſtigated the Ruſſian ſtate to ſet aſide his will, by which Peter, then only 10 years old, was declared his ſucceſſor, to join the Czarowitz John in the empire, and to inveſt her with the Regency. And in order to accompliſh her ambitious deſigns ſhe ſecured the aſſiſtance of PRINCE GALLITZIN, the moſt powerful man in Ruſſia; who in conſequence of this revolution was declared Generaliſſimo, Prime Miniſter and Chancellor.—The acts of ſtate under his adminiſtration were thoſe of a vigorous, intelligent mind.—Meaſures were taken to curb the inſolence of the Strelitzes, by dividing and diſperſing them into the diſtant provinces. Means were uſed to form a political correſpondence with the other European ſtates. And in 1687 the firſt Ruſſian embaſſy to France took place in the perſon of Prince Dolgorucki.—But amidſt theſe ſalutary meaſures a ſtrong party was formed to wreſt the powers of government out of the hands of Sophia and to give them to Czar Peter.—The ill ſucceſs of an expedition againſt the Crim Tartars haſtened the fall of that Princeſs and her Miniſter; and an unſucceſsful conſpiracy againſt Czar Peter completed it. And the event was that Sophia was confined in a convent, and that PRINCE GALLITZIN was exiled to Karga, near Archangel, where he died 1713, aged 80.

GALLITZIN.

PRINCE DEMETRIUS GALLITZIN was of a collateral branch of the ſame family with the preceding.—He was remarkable for the active part he took in raiſing the Empreſs Ann to the throne.—On the death of Czar Peter IId he propoſed that Princeſs, who was Dutcheſs of Courland and ſecond daughter of Czar John, as his ſucceſſor, but propoſed alſo that it ſhould be done under certain reſtrictions. Theſe were readily aſſented to, and every means was uſed to ſecure the new conſtitution. But the Empreſs was no ſooner ſeated on the throne than ſhe made a party among the leſſer nobility to defeat the patriotic views of GALLITZIN and his aſſociates in the Council. Many of them made their peace by ſubmiſſion; but DEMETRIUS firmly adhered to his principles. And when ſummoned before the Empreſs, ſaid with an air of diſdain, "Well, the feaſt was prepared, but the gueſts are not worthy of it; I know I ſhall be the victim. Be it ſo. It is for my country I ſhall ſuffer. I feel the end of my career; but thoſe who make me now mourn, will have longer cauſe to mourn than I."

GALLITZIN.

MARSHAL PRINCE MICHAEL GALLITZIN was brother of the preceding, and was, in the opinion of Baron de Manſtein, the beſt General that Ruſſia had produced.—His merit and eſſential ſervices on many occaſions during the war with Sweden placed him very high in the eſteem of Peter the Great.—In the campaign of 1713 and two enſuing he was employed in the reduction of Finland, which he at laſt accompliſhed in defiance of a vigorous defence by the Swedes. And, like a man of truly heroic ſpirit, he enhanced the glory of his victories and the ſervices rendered to his Sovereign in this moſt valuable acquiſition by his humanity to the conquered nation.—He was appointed Field Marſhal 1725; and Preſident of the Council of War 1730; and died the ſame year.——Prince Alexander Gallitzin, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the war of 1769 was his ſon.

GALLOWIN.

THEODORE ALEXIOWITZ GALLOWIN was of one of the moſt ancient families in Ruſſia; deriving its origin from an anceſtor who came from Caffa and ſettled in Moſcovy in the 14th century; where he was raiſed to the rank of Bojar, and promoted to ſome of the chief offices in the ſtate by Czar Bazil Demetriowitz.—Theodore enjoyed the eſteem of Czar Peter, and was in great repute in the nation in general for his integrity and abilities.—After the revolution in 1689 which gave the ſupreme power to that Prince, he had a conſiderable ſhare in the adminiſtration; and was about the ſame time appointed to conduct the treaty for ſettling the limits of the empires of Moſcovy and China. And in 1709, a period when the affairs of government required to be conducted with the greateſt judgment, he was raiſed to the dignity of Great Chancellor; and the chief management of the ſtate was committed to him during the Czar's abſence on his campaigns.

GANGANELLI.——See POPE CLEMENT XIVth

GODOLPHIN.

SYDNEY GODOLPHIN was of a family which took its name from a place in the county of Cornwall, where it was ſettled before the conqueſt.—Son of Francis Godolphin, who was created a Knight of the Bath by Charles IId for his eſſential ſervices to his father; for whom he

ſecured the Iſle of Scilly and raiſed a regiment.—He was introduced to Charles II^d, at a very early age, when that Prince was in Cornwall; and, after the reſtoration was appointed Groom of the Bedchamber.—In 1678 he was ſent to Holland on buſineſs reſpecting the intended war with France; which he conducted ſo much to the ſatisfaction of government that he was appointed the enſuing year a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury. —His repute increaſing with his advancement, he was in 1684 appointed Secretary of State and ſoon after Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; at which time he was alſo honoured with a peerage by the title of Baron Godolphin.—During the reign of James II^d he was Chamberlain to the Queen and Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; but does not appear to have intereſted himſelf much in affairs of ſtate during that period.—At the revolution he was employed in a fruitleſs negotiation between King James and the Prince of Orange; and in the debate reſpecting the ſettlement of the government he voted for a regency. But ſuch was the opinion which their Majeſties entertained of him, that he was immediately appointed a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and, in 1690 Firſt Lord of that Board.—On the acceſſion of Queen Ann he received a ſtill greater mark of her confidence in the appointment of Lord High Treaſurer; in which capacity he took the lead in adminiſtration and did honour to that high ſtation by the wiſdom, and integrity of his conduct.—In 1704 he was appointed Knight of the Garter, and in 1706 created Earl Godolphin.—Being attached to the Duke of Marlborough, and an advocate for warlike meaſures, he was at laſt obliged to yield to the Tories, who availed themſelves of the clamour occaſioned by the continuance of a very burdenſome and unprofitable war to force them out of their appointments.—He died 1712.——He had an only ſon, Francis Earl Godolphin, who married Henrietta, eldeſt daughter of John Duke of Marlborough, who left no male heir.——See Churchill.

GOERTZ.

JOHN BARON DE GOERTZ was perhaps of all men of the age in which he lived the beſt qualified to be Prime Miniſter to Charles XIIth—a man of a daring enterpriſing ſpirit, who would willingly have ruined his country, and ſacrificed its dominions, and embroiled all Europe, to accompliſh a favourite project.—He was a native of Holſtein, and had been employed by the Duke in a public capacity before the King of Sweden made him his Miniſter and chief agent.—His adminiſtration and life were rendered memorable chiefly by the deſign for reſtoring the family of Stuart to the crown of Great Britain and Staniſlaus to that of Poland; the projecting of which was as worthy of a GOERTZ as the execution would have been of the northern hero; whoſe hatred of George I^st and Auguſtus King of Poland induced him to enter zealouſly into it. To effect this he ſet on foot a treaty with Ruſſia; by which Sweden was to cede various provinces to the Czar, to engage him to join the King in theſe vaſt deſigns. And, having put the negotiation in a proper train, he went to Holland; intending by his intrigues with the diſaffected Engliſh, ſeconded by the Spaniſh Miniſter Alberoni, to forward the execution of the firſt part of the plan. But the Regent Duke of Orleans, being apprized of the negotiations, communicated it to the Court of London; upon which Count Gyllemburg was arreſted in London, and GOERTZ in Holland; and thus the intended invaſion of England was defeated.—Being ſet at liberty, he reſumed the negotiations with Ruſſia and conferences were opened at Aland. But in the mean time he had been obliged, in order to enable the King to purſue his deſigns againſt Denmark, to adopt the expedient of giving to copper money the nominal value of ſilver; which drew upon him the inveterate hatred of his countrymen, whoſe welfare was ſo notoriouſly ſacrificed.—In the midſt of all theſe projects Charles XIIth fell before Fredericſhal, October 1718. In conſequence of which event, GOERTZ, being brought to his trial for peculation and treaſon, was ſentenced to death and executed 1719.

THE HOUSE OF GONZAGA.

CHARLES of Gonzaga IVth, Duke of Mantua, &c. was deſcended from Lewis, Prince of Mantua, third ſon of Frederick II^d, who became Duke of Nevers and Rhatelois by his marriage with the heireſs of that family; and whoſe ſon, Charles Duke of Nevers, ſucceeded to the dutchy of Mantua and Montferrat on the death of his couſin, Vincent II^d, without heirs.—Charles IVth, ſon of Charles III^d and Iſabella, daughter of Leopold Archduke of Inſpruck, was born 1652 and ſucceeded his father 1665.—In the war for the ſucceſſion to the crown of Spain he attached himſelf to the intereſts of the Houſe of Bourbon; and was in conſequence of it driven from his dominions by the Imperialiſts.—He did not long ſurvive this misfortune and the calamities which befell his unfortunate ſubjects:—retiring into France in 1707, he died the enſuing year.—Having no heir, the Emperor inveſted the Duke of Savoy with the Montferrat, and reunited Mantua to the Auſtrian dominions.

GRANVILLE.

SIR JOHN GRANVILLE, afterwards EARL OF BATH, was of one of the moſt ancient and reſpectable families in the kingdom; being, according to the author of the Biographia Britannica, deſcended from Richard de Greenvill or Granville, who was of a branch of the ducal Houſe of Normandy, came with the Conqueror to England, and attended Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Glouceſter, on his expedition againſt the Welch in the reign of William Rufus; and who became poſſeſſed of a vaſt domain in Cornwall, which was the reſidence of his family.—SIR JOHN was the ſon of Sir Bevil Granville, who fell, July 1643, in the battle of Lanſdowne, bravely fighting for his Sovereign—born 1628.—He was a member of the Univerſity of Oxford at the time of his father's death: and, though only 15 years of age, thought it incumbent upon him to act as his repreſentative in ſupport of the royal cauſe. And ſuch was his popularity and the confidence placed in him, notwithſtanding his youth, that he had ſoon the command of five regiments of Corniſh infantry. While in this ſtation he ſigned the conciliatory letter to the Earl of Eſſex, which was approved of by moderate men of both parties, and condemned by the violent aſſerters of royal prerogative. After the failure of this effort to reſtore peace, he joined the King in Berkſhire, and was wounded at the ſecond battle of Newbury, October 1644.—The enſuing year he was appointed of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. And in 1646 attended him on his retreat to the Scilly Iſlands and to Jerſey. Returning afterwards to the Scilly Iſles, he commanded the ſmall force remaining on them till May 1651; when he capitulated to Ayſcue and Blake on ſuch terms as enabled him to live unmoleſted on his own eſtate. During the Protectorate he was of the number of thoſe faithful adherents whom Charles II^d employed to attend to his intereſts in Great Britain. His relationſhip and connection with Monk gave him a great advantage in this negotiation; and enabled him to open and carry on the correſpondence between that cautious General and the King at Breda and Bruſſels. And after having taken the preparatory ſteps to accompliſh the reſtoration with great ſecrecy and judgment, he had the ſatisfaction of being one of the King's attendants on his happy return to his dominions.—In 1661 he was rewarded for his ſignal ſervices by a grant of the titles of Lord Granville, Viſcount Landſdowne and Earl of Bath; at which time he was Lord of the Bedchamber and Warden of the Stanneries. —His diſapprobation of the meaſures of government probably prevented his taking a very active part in ſtate affairs during the reign of the reſtored Monarch.—However he had the honour to be named 1679 of the new Privy Council, intended to regain the confidence of the people, which had been loſt by the unconſtitutional meaſures of the *cabal*.—On the acceſſion of James II^d he was deprived of his appointment as Groom of the Stole. This did not, however, prevent him from raiſing a regiment in ſupport of that Monarch on the invaſion of the Duke of Monmouth.—But his meaſures were at laſt ſo deſpotic, ſo totally inconſiſtent with the rights of a free people, that many of thoſe perſons who had ſhewn themſelves zealous advocates for Monarchy, thought it their duty to wave their attachment to the Houſe of Stuart, and, like truly loyal ſubjects of the ſtate, to join in defence of the conſtitution. Upon this principle the EARL OF BATH promoted the revolution; and ſteadily and uniformly adhered to it in his ſubſequent conduct. But, notwithſtanding he voted for placing the Prince and Princeſs of Orange on the throne, he does not appear to have enjoyed a high degree of favour during their reign. This was probably owing to his oppoſing thoſe meaſures which tended to gratify the King's reſentment and ambition at the expence of the Britiſh nation.—He died Auguſt 1701, aged 73.——He had by a daughter of Sir Peter Wych five ſons and eleven daughters.

GRANVILLE.

CHARLES GRANVILLE, EARL OF BATH, eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was bred to the army. And not finding employment in the Engliſh ſervice, his active mind led him to offer his ſervice to the Emperor Leopold, who was then at war with the Turks.—He was preſent at the ſiege of

of Vienna in 1683—ſerved under the Duke of Lorrain at the battle of Barkan and at the ſiege of Gran: and as the reward of his merit was in 1684 created a Count of the Roman Empire.—On his return he was ſent by James II[d] Envoy to the Court of Madrid. And in the year 1690, after the defeat of Lord Torrington, was ſtationed with a body of troops to defend the Weſtern coaſt which was threatened with an invaſion.—This gallant young nobleman was killed by the accidental firing of a piſtol in his hand a few days after his father's death, and was buried at the ſame time with him at Kilkhampton in Cornwall.

GRANVILLE.

WILLIAM HENRY, EARL OF BATH, the only ſon of the preceding by his ſecond wife, Iſabella, daughter of Henry de Naſſau, Lord of Auverquerque, was born 1692—he inherited his father's taſte for the military profeſſion and ſerved two campaigns in the allied army.—Dying 1711, unmarried, the title became extinct.——See Carteret.

GROTHUSEN.

GROTHUSEN was Treaſurer and confidential Miniſter of Charles XIIth, and his faithful ſervant and conſtant attendant in his adverſe fortune.—He was employed, 1712, in the negotiation reſpecting the King's departure from the Turkiſh dominions.—Was with him when, in conſequence of a diſpute upon that ſubject, his camp at Bender was forced, his houſe ſtormed and himſelf taken priſoner.—Was again employed in 1714 to negotiate his departure from Demotica; to which place he had been conveyed.—And, after his return to Pomerania, he fell at the King's ſide, with Generals Dardorff and During, as they were ſtorming an intrenchment on the Iſle of Rugen 1715.

GUINCKEL.

GODARD DE REEDE DE GUINCKEL was deſcended from a noble family in Weſtphalia.—He firſt ſignalized himſelf, as Colonel of a regiment of cavalry, under the Prince of Orange in the war of 1672.—Attended him, 1690, on his expedition to Ireland; and after the King's return was inveſted with the command in chief.—The following year he reduced the ſtrong fortreſs of Athlone: and, having gained a ſignal victory over the French General, Saint Ruth, at Aghrim, afterwards completed the reduction of Ireland by the treaty of Limerick, the laſt place of ſtrength held by the adherents of King James. For theſe eminent ſervices he was in 1692 created a Peer, by the titles of Baron Aghrim, Earl of Athlone.—On the commencement of the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion he was created a Field Marſhal and appointed to the command of the Dutch forces; and had the ſatisfaction of rendering the States his laſt ſervice by ſaving Nimiguen, when attacked by the Duke of Burgundy.—He died 1703.

HALIFAX——EARL OF.——See MONTAGUE and SAVILE.

HARCOURT.

SIR SIMON, afterwards VISCOUNT HARCOURT, was of a family which took its name from Harcourt in Normandy.---He was the ſon of Sir Philip and grand-ſon of the valiant Sir Simon Harcourt, appointed Governor of Dublin in 1651, who fell at the ſiege of Carrackmain.---He was born in 1661 and received the firſt part of his education at Pembroke College Oxford, and was afterwards removed to the Inner Temple.---In 1702 he was appointed Solicitor and in 1707 Attorney General; which office he reſigned February 1708 upon the diſmiſſion of M[r] Harley. But was reſtored to it in 1710 and, the ſame year, was promoted to the office of Lord Keeper.---The enſuing he was created Lord Harcourt.---In 1712 was appointed Lord High Chancellor and was ſucceeded by Lord Cowper in 1714.---In 1721 he was created Viſcount Harcourt ---died 1727.

HARCOURT.

HENRY MARSHAL DUKE DE HARCOURT was the ſon of Francis de Harcourt, Marquis de Bevron, who was deſcended from Robert de Harcourt, who built the Caſtle in Normandy, from which this family takes its name, in the 11th century.---born 1654.---He ſerved in the war of 1672 under his uncle, the Marquis de Thury, Marſhal de Bellefonds, and Marſhal Turenne; and was preſent at the battles of Sentſheim and Turkeim.---In 1675 he was promoted to the command of the regiment of Picardy.---On the commencement of the war of 1688 he acted as Marſhal de Camp under the Dauphin at the ſiege of Philipſburg.---After various ſervices he was appointed Lieutenant General and Governor of Tournay; and, by the junction of a body of troops under his command, aſſiſted Marſhal Luxemburg in gaining the ſignal victory of Neerwinde or Landen.---In 1697 he was called upon to act in a civil capacity. The idea which was entertained of his political abilities recommended him to the appointment of Ambaſſador to the Court of Madrid which was at that time a ſcene of intrigue between the partiſans of the Houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria. And he conducted himſelf with ſo much addreſs, that he gained Portocarrero and other courtiers of great influence, and by that means procured the will of Charles II[d] in favour of Philip Duke of Anjou.---He returned to France in 1700; at which time the King erected the marquiſate of Bevron into a dutchy by the title of Harcourt.---On the acceſſion of Philip V[th] he attended him to Spain; but was obliged to leave that kingdom ſoon after on account of his ill health.---In 1703 he was honoured with a Marſhal's ſtaff---and in 1710 was created a Peer of France.---He died 1718.

HARLAY.

ACHILLES DE HARLAY, COUNT DE BEAUMONT, was of a family which had been for ſeveral ages in high repute for the eminent ſtateſmen which it had produced; and he increaſed it by his abilities and upright conduct.---He was firſt appointed Counſellor to the Parliament, then Procurer General, and laſtly Preſident, in 1689.---He repeatedly requeſted his Sovereign's permiſſion to reſign this important and laborious office on account of his infirmities: but ſuch was the value which the King ſet on the ſervices of this faithful Magiſtrate that it was with great reluctance that he at laſt, in 1707, conſented to his wiſhes.---He died 1712, aged 73.

HARLEY.

ROBERT HARLEY, E. OF OXFORD, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Harley, was born 1661.---At the revolution he aſſiſted his father in raiſing a regiment at his own expence. And, after that event, was choſen repreſentative firſt for Tregony, and afterwards for Radnor; and became one of

of the moſt active and intelligent members in the Houſe.---His knowledge of parliamentary buſineſs recommended him to the Speaker's chair; with which he was honoured February 1702.---In 1704 he was nominated of the Privy Council, and the ſame year appointed Secretary of State.---In 1706 he was named a Commiſſioner for the union.---At this period he, in conjunction with Mr Saint John, Sir Simon Harcourt and others began to practiſe againſt the Whig miniſtry, and employed Mrs Marſham, a favourite and confidant of the Queen, to undermine them in her favour.---When the Duke of Marlborough was apprized of theſe intrigues, conſcious of his own importance and the ſtrength of his party, he inſiſted on Mr HARLEY's diſmiſſion, as the condition of his continuing the command: and in conſequence of this he was diſcharged February 1708.---In 1710, the deſigns of the Tories ſeconded by the voice of the nation, prevailing, the Whig Miniſters were diſmiſſed; and Mr HARLEY was appointed a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.---The ſame year his life was attempted in the Council Chamber by the Marquis of Guiſcard, an enthuſiaſtic French Papiſt. And the enſuing he was raiſed to the peerage by the titles of B. Harley, E. of Oxford and E. Mortimer. In the ſame he was promoted to the important ſtation of Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain, and in 1712 was created a Knight of the Garter.---He reſigned the Treaſurer's ſtaff about a month before the Queen's death in conſequence of a virulent altercation between him and his former aſſociates Lord Bolingbroke and Mrs Marſham. Lord B. accuſed him of want of candour and ſincerity and of what, in the political phraſe, is called trimming; and the charges were perhaps in ſome degree juſt. But we may fairly impute the horrid colours, in which he was pourtrayed by his Lordſhip, to his acrimony and animoſity.—In 1715 he was impeached of high treaſon for his conduct reſpecting the treaty of Utrecht; and was impriſoned till July 1717; when he was brought to his trial and acquitted.—He died 1724.——He was acknowledged even by his enemies to be one of the ableſt ſtateſmen of the age.—He promoted literature by his munificent patronage of men of genius; and contributed to its advancement by the valuable collection of manuſcripts made by him.

HAWKE.

EDWARD LORD HAWKE, who makes ſo diſtinguiſhed a figure in the naval hiſtory of Great Britain, was the ſon of Edward Hawke of Saltaſh in Cornwall, a barriſter,—and was born 1716.—He ſerved as Captain of the Flamborough man of war under Sir Chal. Ogle in the Weſt Indies.—After a regular gradation he was in 1747 ſent out, as Rearadmiral of the White, with 13 ſhips, to cruiſe againſt the French trade; and on the 14th of October attacked Monſieur Letendeur, who had a fleet of merchant-men under convoy; and after a gallant action gained a complete victory and took ſix of his ſhips of war. For this exploit he was created Knight of the Bath and raiſed to the rank of Viceadmiral.—In 1756 he was ſent to ſuperſede Admiral Byng. And, though he was diſappointed of his hope of encountering Galliſſionere, who had inſulted that unfortunate Commander, yet he aſſerted the honour of the Britiſh flag in the Mediterranean by annoying the French commerce and blocking up its fleet in the harbour of Toulon.—After various other ſervices, in 1759, at a time when the Engliſh and Iriſh coaſts were threatened with an invaſion, he was inveſted with the command of the Channel fleet; an appointment well calculated to place his merit in the moſt conſpicuous light. In the month of November he attacked the French Admiral Conflans off Breſt, and gained a deciſive victory, which not only prevented the enemy's deſign, but gave a blow to their navy which could not be recovered during that war.—On his return he was greeted with the thanks of Parliament, and the applauſe of the whole Britiſh nation, among whom his ſkill and valour, added to his approved character of integrity, had gained him the higheſt eſteem.—In 1766 he was placed at the head of the Admiralty Board.—And his Sovereign, as the juſt reward of his ſervices, in 1776 added to his former honours the Engliſh peerage.—He died October 1781.——He had, by Catharine, daughter and heireſs of Walter Brooke, Martin Bladen the preſent Lord Hawke, born 1744, and ſeveral other children.

HEINSIUS.

HE ſucceeded Fagel in the appointment of Grand Penſionary in 1689; and was, like his predeceſſor, a warm friend of the Houſe of Orange.—On the death of William IIId and the diſcontinuance of the dignity of Stadtholder the office of Penſionary became more important. And he filled it during a period of 31 years with honour to himſelf and advantage to the Republic.—He died 1720 and was ſucceeded by Iſaac Van Hornbeek.

HERBERT——THOMAS, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

THE family of Herbert Earl of Pembroke, and that of Herbert late Marquis of Powis and Herbert now Earl Powis, which is a branch of it, are deſcended from William Herbert created Earl of Pembroke by Edward VIth who was a deſcendant from the eldeſt ſon of Sir William ap Thomas, who had an extenſive property in Monmouthſhire, and whoſe ſecond ſon was the anceſtor of the Lords Herbert of Cherbury.

THOMAS, EARL OF PEMBROKE, was ſon of Philip, fifth Earl, and brother of Philip ſeventh Earl, whom he ſucceeded in the title in 1683.—Though he did not take a very active part in the revolution, yet ſuch was the opinion which William IIId entertained of his underſtanding, his worth and popularity, that he held him in great eſteem and honoured him with the higheſt offices in the ſtate. During his reign he was Firſt Lord of the Admiralty and Lord Privy Seal: and was employed as Ambaſſador to the Dutch States; Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Ryſwick; and repeatedly as one of the Lords Juſtices during his abſence.—And in the reign of his ſucceſſor he was appointed Preſident of the Council; one of the Commiſſioners for the union; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and, on the death of Prince George of Denmark, was raiſed to the ſtation of Lord High Admiral of England.—He died January 1733.——He had by his firſt wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney General, Henry his ſucceſſor, and William, grand-father of the preſent Earl Porcheſter, and other children.---Henry Earl Pembroke ſucceeded his father in 1733, and the following year married Mary, daughter of Viſcount Fitzwilliam, by whom he had his ſucceſſor.—He died 1751.---Henry the preſent Earl Pembroke was born 1734---ſucceeded his father 1751---married 1756 Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Duke of Marlborough, by whom he has George, Lord Herbert, born 1759.

THE HOUSES OF HESSE.

HESSE CASSEL.

THE Landgraves of Heſſe Caſſel form the eldeſt branch of the family of Heſſe, which is one of the moſt ancient in Germany; being deſcended from the Counts of Heſſe, who bore that title in the 10th century.---In the 13th century Henry Duke of Brabant marrying Sophia, heireſs of the Houſe of Heſſe, his ſon by her became heir of the landgraviate.---From him deſcended Philip the *Magnanimous*, who ſignalized himſelf as an aſſociate in the league of Smalcalde, in ſupport of the Proteſtant cauſe. He married a Princeſs of the Houſe of Saxony, and was father of William, who continued the line of Heſſe Caſſel, and George, in whom originated the branch of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

FREDERICK, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE CASSEL AND KING OF SWEDEN, was the ſon of the Landgrave Charles and M. Amelia, daughter of James Duke of Courland.---He was born 1676---was bred to the army, and ſignalized himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions during the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion.---Being in 1703 inveſted with the command of a body of forces deſtined to the defence of Landau, he was attacked by Marſhal Tallard and Pracontal near Spire, and forced to yield the victory after a ſevere engagement, in which he had three horſes killed under him and had diſplayed uncommon valour.---He married, in 1700, Louiſa, D. Sophia, daughter of Frederick Elector of Brandenburg; who dying without

without iſſue, he married, 1715, Ulrica Eleanora ſiſter of Charles XIIth of Sweden.—In 1719 that Princeſs was raiſed to the throne on the death of her brother. And the enſuing year FREDERICK, then hereditary Prince of Heſſe, was aſſociated with her in the regal dignity, and inveſted with the ſovereign power.—His character and the line of conduct which he purſued was well calculated to recover his dominions from the ruinous condition in which the late Monarch had left them. Under his protection agriculture, commerce, and the arts of peace revived; and by their influence gradually reſtored the Swediſh ſtate and nation to a comparative degree of wealth and proſperity.—He died, without heirs, 1751, and was ſucceeded by his brother in the landgraviate of Heſſe Caſſel, and by Prince Adolphus Frederick of Holſtein Eutin in the crown of Sweden.—See Holſtein.

WILLIAM, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE CASSEL, was younger brother of the preceding.—He was bred to the army and had the rank of Major General in the Dutch army and the appointment of Governor of Breda.—He ſucceeded his brother in 1751.—On the declaration of his heir of his converſion to the Romiſh faith, he uſed every precaution to prevent its ill conſequences; depriving him, by act of the landgraviate ſtates, of the power of altering the conſtitution, and alſo taking from him the education of his ſons.—He died 1760.

FREDERICK, ſon of William, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE, was born 1720—declared himſelf a Roman Catholic 1754—ſucceeded his father 1760.—He married 1740 Mary, daughter of George II^d of Great Britain, by whom he had his heir and other children. (ſee Denmark.)—On the death of the Landgravine 1771 he married 1773 a Princeſs of the Houſe of Brandenburg Schwedt.—He died 1785.

WILLIAM, the preſent LANDGRAVE was born 1743—and in 1764 married the Princeſs Wilhelmina of Denmark, by whom he has his heir, born 1772, and other children.

HESSE DARMSTADT——PRINCE GEORGE OF.

THIS gallant young PRINCE was the ſon of Lewis Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt and M. Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp.—He was born 1669.—After ſerving in the forces of William III^d of England he offered his ſervice to Charles II^d of Spain, and was created by him a Grandee of the firſt order and Knight of the Golden Fleece, and appointed Viceroy of Catalonia and Governor of Barcelona; in which capacity he acted when that city was reduced by the Duke of Vendoſme in 1697.—On the death of that Monarch he was ſent by the Emperor to ſecure the King of Portugal in the intereſts of the Archduke Charles; and in 1704 had the command of the troops employed in the reduction of Gibraltar.—After ſignalizing himſelf in the defence of that fortreſs the following campaign, he adviſed the attack upon Barcelona, and ſerved as a volunteer in the expedition for that purpoſe.—The place was carried by ſtorm October 1705; but the PRINCE was ſlain before its walls.

HESSE HOMBERG.

THE branch of Heſſe Homberg originated in Frederick, ſon of George, the founder of the landgraviate of Heſſe Darmſtadt; to whom his elder brother, Lewis V^th Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt 1622 conſigned the town and prefecturate of Homberg near Frankfort in lieu of an annuity ſettled on him.

THE HOUSE OF HOLSTEIN ON THE THRONE OF DENMARK.

THE preſent royal family of Denmark are deſcended from Chriſtian I^ſt; who was elected King of Denmark on the extinction of the ancient race of her Kings in 1448.—He was the ſon of Theodoric Count of Oldenburg, who married, firſt, Adelaide, heireſs of Delmenhorſt; and afterwards Hedwige, heireſs of the Houſe of Holſtein.—According to B. Holberg and Buſching, on the death of her brother Adolphus, Duke of Sleſwick and Count of Holſtein, 1459, the ſtates of the dutchy and county elected Chriſtian their Sovereign.—And in 1474 Holſtein, Stormar and Ditmarſh were erected into a dutchy by the Emperor Frederick III^d.—From Frederick I^ſt, ſon of Chriſtian I^ſt, and brother and ſucceſſor of Chriſtian II^d, who was depoſed for his tyranny, ſprang the branch of Holſtein Gottorp. And from Chriſtian III^d, ſon of Frederick, originated the branch of Sunderburg, from which ſprang the branches of Holſtein—Auguſtburg—Beck—Wiſemburg—Gluckſburg—Ploen and Norburg.

CHRISTIAN V^th was the ſon of Frederick III^d and Sophia Amelia of Brunſwick Lunenburg—born 1646—he ſucceeded to the county of Oldenburg on the extinction of that branch by the death of Anth. Gunther, the laſt Count, without heirs, and ſucceeded his father in the crown of Denmark 1670.—He married 1667 Charlotte Amelia of Heſſe Caſſel, by whom he had his ſucceſſor and ſeveral other children.—Died 1699.—He was beloved for his kindneſs, affability and ſocial virtues, which induced his people to bear with patience the burden brought on them by a war in which he involved himſelf with Sweden.

FREDERICK IVth was born 1671.—Succeeded his father in 1699; and died 1730.—He married firſt Louiſa of Mecklenburg Guſtraw, by whom he had Chriſtian his ſucceſſor—Charlotte Amelia—and ſeveral other children who died infants.—On the death of Louiſa, 1721, he married, a few days after, Ann Sophia, daughter of Count Reventlaw, Chancellor of Denmark, by whom he had a daughter who died an infant.—He was one of the wiſeſt and moſt patriotic Sovereigns that ever filled the Daniſh throne—was a liberal patron of ſcience, and promoter of commerce, and in general was attentive to whatever contributed to the welfare of his people.

CHRISTIAN VIth was born 1699—ſucceeded to the crown 1730—died July 1746.—He married 1721 Chriſtina, S. Wilhelmina of Brandenburg Culmbach Bareith, by whom he had Frederick his ſucceſſor, and Louiſa who died unmarried.—By his œconomy and attention to matters of finance he improved his revenue; by his encouragement of trade he rendered his ſubjects comparatively proſperous; and by a ſtrict attention to the adminiſtration of juſtice and other departments of government he introduced good order in his kingdom.

FREDERICK V^th was born 1723—ſucceeded his father 1746—died 1766.—He married, 1743, Louiſa, daughter of George II^d of Great Britain, a Princeſs of exemplary worth; by whom he had Chriſtian who died an infant—Sophia Magdalena, born 1746, married 1766 to Guſtavus III^d of Sweden—Wilhelmina Carolina, born 1747, married 1764 to the hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel—Chriſtian his ſucceſſor, born 1749—Louiſa, born 1750, married 1766 to Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel.—On the death of Queen Louiſa, December 1751, he married, June 1752, Juliana Maria, daughter of Frederick Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, by whom he had Frederick, born 1753.——He uſed the only means by which a ſmall ſtate can gain weight or importance, by adhering to his father's pacific ſyſtem and introducing arts and manufactures; which afforded employment to his ſubjects, increaſed their number, and enabled them to provide themſelves with many of the comforts and elegancies of life; and thus to preſerve the balance of trade with other ſtates.

CHRISTIAN VIIth, ſon of the preceding, was born 1749—and ſucceeded his father in 1766.—He married November 1766 the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, ſiſter of his Britannic Majeſty, who died May 1775.—By whom he has M. Sophia, born 1767—Frederick, Prince Royal, born 1768—Louiſa Auguſta, born 1771—Chriſtian, born 1773.

Branch of HOLSTEIN GOTTORP.

This branch of the Houſe of Holſtein took place in the perſon of Adolphus, a younger ſon of Frederick Ist King of Denmark,† who was born 1526.—It has had the honour of giving a Sovereign to Ruſſia and alſo to Sweden. And is the ſtem from which ſprang the branch of Holſtein Œttingen Eutin in the perſon of John, Biſhop of Lubec, grand-ſon of Adolphus, who was born 1606. Which branch became extinct in 1686.

CHRISTIAN ALBERT, Duke of Holstein and Bishop of Lubec, ſon of Frederick Ist by Elizabeth, daughter of the Elector of Saxony, was born 1641.—Succeeded his father in 1659.—Died 1695.—He married Frederica Amelia, daughter of Frederick IIId of Denmark, by whom he had Frederick his ſucceſſor—Chriſtian Auguſtus, born 1673, anceſtor of the preſent King of Sweden; and two other children.

FREDERICK IId, Duke of Holstein, was born 1671.—Succeeded his father in 1695.—Accepted a commiſſion under Charles XIIth on his expedition againſt Auguſtus King of Poland; and was ſlain in an action near Cracow 1702.—He married Hedwige Sophia, daughter of Charles XIth King of Sweden, by whom he had Charles Frederick his ſucceſſor—and Sophia Amelia.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Duke of Holstein, was born 1700.—Succeeded his father 1702; and died 1739.—He married Ann, daughter of Peter the Great and the Empreſs Catharine, 1725; by whom he had an only child, Charles Peter Ulric, whom the Swediſh ſtates intended to have called to the ſucceſſion of that crown, as the lineal deſcendant of Charles XIth; but he was at the ſame time (1742) declared heir to the imperial crown of Ruſſia by the Empreſs Elizabeth his aunt.

Branch of HOLSTEIN GOTTORP on the Throne of Russia.

CHARLES PETER ULRIC, ſon of Charles Frederick Duke of Holſtein and Ann, daughter of Peter the Great, was born 1728.—Succeeded his father in 1739.—Was declared ſucceſſor to the crown of Ruſſia 1742. And ſucceeded the Empreſs Elizabeth January 5, 1762, by the title of Peter IIId (See Romanow.)

Branch of HOLSTEIN GOTTORP on the Throne of Sweden.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK was the ſon of Chriſtian Auguſtus and grand-ſon of Chriſtian Albert by Frederica, daughter of Frederick IIId of Denmark.—Chriſtian Auguſtus was Biſhop of Lubec; and, on the death of his brother Frederick IId, was Adminiſtrator of the States of Holſtein, during the long minority of his nephew, Charles Frederick.—He married Albertina, daughter of the Marquis of Baden-Dourlach, by whom he had Adolphus Frederick and ſeveral other children.—Frederick King of Sweden, Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, having no child by his Queen Ulrica Eleanora, the ſtates would have nominated Charles-Peter-Ulric Duke of Holſtein, grand-ſon of her elder ſiſter,‡ to the ſucceſſion. But that Prince was declared heir to the crown of Ruſſia. On which the ſtates nominated Adolphus Frederic, his father's ſecond couſin. By virtue of which he ſucceeded Frederick in 1751.——He married 1744 Louiſa Ulrica, daughter of Frederick IId of Pruſſia, by whom he had Guſtavus his ſucceſſor—Charles Duke of Sudermania, born 1748—Frederick Adolphus, born 1750—Sophia Albertina, born 1753.

GUSTAVUS IIId, ſon of Adolphus Frederick and Louiſa Ulrica of Pruſſia, was born January 1746—and ſucceeded his father 1771.—This Prince appears from his conduct to have been endowed with a ſtrong underſtanding and an active, vigorous mind; and to have been bleſſed alſo with thoſe engaging manners and powers of eloquence which enable men eaſily to inſinuate themſelves into the good graces of others, and attach them to their perſons and intereſts. And theſe abilities he employed in effecting the revolution of 1772.—On his acceſſion he ſwore to maintain the conſtitution eſtabliſhed in 1720; but immediately began to uſe means for its ſubverſion. By his courteſy and affability he made a party among the nobles and people; while at the ſame time he was endeavouring to weaken them by fomenting diviſions among the ſeveral ſtates and exciting a ſpirit of diſſatisfaction in the people. And when he perceived that he had ſtrength ſufficient, he in one hour accompliſhed the revolution, which he had been meditating, by impriſoning the whole Senate: and thus, once more, eſtabliſhed an abſolute monarchy on the ruins of the ariſtocracy.—The power which he exerciſed was unconſtitutional, and the means which he uſed to acquire it were indirect; but he made his ſubjects ſome compenſation for their violated rights by employing it for their advantage.—He was ever attentive to the welfare of the ſtate, and encouraged his people by his patronage and munificence to avail themſelves of the natural riches which their country affords, by improvements in agriculture, by mining, by manufactures and commerce. And, when the independency and dignity of his crown were threatened by the growing power of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and her intrigues in the Senate, he declared war againſt her. And, taking the field at the head of his troops, he ſhewed great addreſs and fortitude in extricating himſelf from the embarraſſments which enſued.§—In the laſt awful ſcene of his life he diſcovered the ſame compoſure of mind, the ſame cool intrepidity which had diſtinguiſhed his character in every preceding part of it.—At a maſquerade, April 16, 1792, an aſſaſſin, of the name of Ancreſtrom, formerly an Enſign in the guards, fired a piſtol at him loaded with ſlugs and ruſty nails, which were lodged in his body.—Part of them were extracted, but the whole could not be; and the remainder brought on a mortification.—When he found that his death was certain, he prepared for it with manly fortitude.—Settling the affairs of government; and appointing his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, Regent during the minority of his ſon.——He married 1766 Sophia Magdalen, daughter of Frederick Vth of Denmark; by whom he had Guſtavus Adolphus, now King of Sweden, born 1778, and another ſon born 1782.

HOWARD——Charles, Earl of Carlisle.

The different branches of the family of Howard have their deſcent from Sir Robert Howard, who was married to a coheireſs of Thomas de Mowbray Duke of Norfolk; by whom he had Sir John Howard, who, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the ſide of the Houſe of York in its conteſt with that of Lancaſter, was by Edward IVth created Lord Howard; and was raiſed to the title of Duke of Norfolk by Richard IIId, in whoſe cauſe he was ſlain at the battle of Boſworth.—The title, which was declared to be forfeited by attainder in the enſuing reign, was reſtored by Henry VIIIth to his ſon Thomas; who by his *firſt* wife had Thomas his ſucceſſor, whoſe grand-ſon, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was beheaded for a deſign of liberating and marrying Mary Queen of Scots, and who was the common anceſtor of the Duke of Norfolk and the Earls of Suffolk and Carliſle—and by his *ſecond* he had William, who was created Lord Effingham, and was the anceſtor of the preſent Earl. ——————Charles, ſon of Sir William Howard, g-grand-ſon of the laſt mentioned Thomas Duke of Norfolk, merited the eſteem of Charles IId by the active part which he bore in the reſtoration; and, in reward of his ſervices, was created by him Baron Dacres, Viſcount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl Carliſle.—In 1663 he was ſent Ambaſſador to the Court of Moſcow; and afterwards to thoſe of Stockholm and Copenhagen.—And in 1678 was appointed Governor of Jamaica; where, with the aſſiſtance of the celebrated Sir Henry Morgan, he was of eſſential ſervice in ſecuring the Weſt India Iſlands from the Pirates which infeſted thoſe parts.---He died 1686.——He was the father of Edward, and grand-father of Charles Earl Carliſle, who was deputy Earl Marſhal of England---Firſt Lord of the Treaſury to King William---Commiſſioner for the Union---and Privy Counſellor to Queen Ann and George Ist. Who had by Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Eſſex, beſide other children, Henry, fourth Earl Carliſle, who was born 1694, and married *firſt* Frances, daughter of Charles Earl Sunderland, by whom he had three ſons who died unmarried, and two daughters, Arabella and Diana.* And *ſecondly* Iſabella, daughter of Lord Byron, by whom he had his ſucceſſor and four daughters---he died 1758.——Frederick, the preſent Earl Carliſle, was born 1748; and married 1770 Caroline, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford, by whom he has George Viſcount Morpeth and ſeveral other children.

HOWARD.

† See Holſtein on the throne of Denmark. ‡ See Frederick II. of Holſtein Gottorp. § See Sweden 1788 and 1789. * See Charles Earl Sunderland.

HOWARD.

JOHN HOWARD, who was equal to the Man of Roſs in philanthropy and far his ſuperior in activity and the extent of his deſigns, was born 1727.---His father, who was an upholſterer in London, dying when he was very young, left him to the care of guardians, who apprenticed him to a grocer in the city. But the eaſy circumſtances in which his father left him rendering him independent of trade, to which he had no inclination, he on coming of age bought out the remainder of his term and travelled through France and Italy.---On his return, about 1752, he married Mrs S. Lardeau, a woman many years older than himſelf.---She dying three years after, he embarked for Liſbon 1756, to gratify his curioſity by a ſight of the ruins of that city, which had been deſtroyed by an earthquake; and was taken priſoner on his voyage by a French privateer.---The inconveniences that he ſuffered during his ſubſequent confinement in France is ſaid to have ſuggeſted the deſign, no leſs ſingular than benevolent and beneficial to the world, of rendering hoſpitals and priſons leſs prejudicial to the health of thoſe who inhabit them.---He returned in a few months; and in 1758 married a daughter of Mr Leeds, a gentleman of Cambridgeſhire.---The period which intervenes between his marriage and her death, in 1765, affords nothing remarkable.---He appears, from the account given by Mr Aikin, his biographer, to have been happy in himſelf and his family, and to have aſſiduouſly promoted the enjoyment of others.---From that time till 1773 the care and education of his only ſon was his chief object; an undertaking for which, of all others, he is ſaid to have been the leaſt qualified.---In 1773 he was appointed High Sheriff of Bedfordſhire; and in the execution of his office began his attention to the priſons of that county.---In the proſecution of his grand deſign, between the years 1775 and 1787 he travelled through France three times---Germany four---Holland five---Italy two---Spain and Portugal once---The Northern States once---Turkey once.---Beſides paying a particular regard to the priſons, &c. in England, Scotland and Ireland.---In the mean time he publiſhed a work entitled "The State of Priſons in England and Wales with preliminary Obſervations and an Account of ſome foreign Priſons;" and in 1789 his work on Lazarettoes.---In 1789, departing on his laſt tour, he went through Holland, Germany, Pruſſia, Livonia, Ruſſia and Leſſer Tartary.---But while he was purſuing his philanthropic labours he was infected with a fever by viſiting a ſick perſon at Cherſon and died January 20, 1790.

HYDE.

LAWRENCE HYDE, EARL ROCHESTER, was ſecond ſon of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England.—He received his education during his father's reſidence with his royal Maſter on the continent; but was honoured with a degree by the Univerſity of Oxford on his return in 1660.—Being recommended to his Sovereign's favour not only by his father's firm adherence to him, but by his own merit and abilities, he was ſoon called upon to act in a public capacity, and was afterwards raiſed to the higheſt offices in the ſtate.—In 1676 he was ſent Ambaſſador to John Sobieſki King of Poland; and was employed in various negotiations with the Miniſters of France and Holland relative to the treaty of Nimiguen. In all which he diſcovered ſuch political talents that in 1679 he was appointed a Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.—He incurred ſome degree of public odium by ſupporting the Duke of York. But in 1681 he was rewarded for his attachment to the Court with the titles of Baron Wotton Baſſet, Viſcount Hyde; and on the death of Charles, Earl Rocheſter, was honoured with that title.—In 1684 he was appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and the ſame year Preſident of the Council.—On the acceſſion of James IId he was conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer.—His oppoſition to the King's meaſures ſoon occaſioned his diſmiſſion; but this act of royal indignation was ſoftened by a penſion of 4000£ a year.—He took no part in the government during the interregnum; but diſpleaſed King William by intereſting himſelf warmly for the appointment of a Regency. He was, however, reconciled to his Majeſty, and appointed of the Council; and, during that reign, was a leader of the Tory party. On the partial change of miniſtry, which took place in 1700, being then in the King's confidence, he was appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy; and was continued in that ſtation by his ſucceſſor. But finding himſelf overpowered by the Duke of Marlborough and Earl Godolphin, he reſigned his appointment in 1703 and became the ſtrenuous ſupporter of the high church intereſts. —In 1710, when the Tory party prevailed, he again filled the office of Preſident of the Council.---He died 1711.——He had, by Henrietta, daughter of Richard Earl Burlington, Henry his ſucceſſor, who married Jane, ſiſter of John Lord Gower, by whom he had Henry Earl Rocheſter, in whom the title became extinct.

HYDER ALI.

THIS Eaſtern hero was one of thoſe men who appear to be deſtined to perform great actions.---Endowed with a good underſtanding, and great perſonal courage, and that ardour which deſpiſed all dangers and difficulties, that came in the way of his aſpiring ambition.---He was the ſon of Nadim Said, a General in the army of the Rajah of Myſore; who, as the reward of his ſervices againſt the Marattas, gave him the fortreſs of Bangalore.-----HYDER ALI was born about 1728.---When about twenty-one years of age he commanded his father's troops as tributary to the Subah of the Decan on an expedition againſt the Coromandel coaſt; and is then ſaid to have conceived the idea of training his men after the European model from a conviction of the ſuperiority derived from it.---His political addreſs enabled him to acquire an aſcendency at the Court of the Rajah; and the military talents and good conduct that he had diſcovered upon ſeveral occaſions recommended him to the appointment of General of the Myſore troops. This ſtation, improved by his popularity and warlike genius, and favoured by the disjointed ſtate of the Mogul empire, enabled him by degrees to gain poſſeſſion of a conſiderable part of the Malabar coaſt.---Senſible that the Engliſh Company was the greateſt obſtacle to his further views of conqueſt, he prevailed upon the Niſam of the Decan, in 1767, to league with him againſt them. But, after repeated defeats, he conſented, in 1769, to an offenſive and defenſive treaty with them.---In 1770, being at war with the Marattas, he called upon the Company for the auxiliaries ſtipulated by the late treaty, and was refuſed.---The reſentment which he felt from this breach of treaty increaſing his former animoſity, induced him in 1779 to become the centre of that formidable alliance which was formed by the Indian Princes, to oppoſe the growing power of the Company. In 1780 he invaded the Carnatic with a vaſt army; and, after a campaign attended with various ſucceſs, made himſelf maſter of Arcot. But ſuch was the advantage which the Europeans ſtill derived from their diſcipline and character, that, notwithſtanding his vaſt ſuperiority of force and his unwearied attention in improving his army, he was defeated in ſeveral actions by Sir Eyre Coote.—He did not live to retrieve the honour he had thus loſt.---Dying at the cloſe of the year 1782 he left his ſon Tippoo Saib, who rivalled him in military accompliſhments, the arduous taſk of eſtabliſhing his conqueſts and completing that ſyſtem of diſcipline which he had laboured to introduce.

JANSON——CARDINAL DE.——See FORBIN.

IMPERIALI.

CARDINAL JOSEPH, RENE, IMPERIALI, was of a noble Genoeſe family which produced ſeveral eminent characters during the 17th century; particularly John Imperiali, Doge of Genoa;---John Vincent Imperiali, Duke of Saint Angelo, General in the army of Philip IVth of Spain;---and Lawrence Imperiali, made a Cardinal in 1652 by the influence of Innocent Xth.---CARDINAL JOSEPH IMPERIALI, nephew of the preceding, was born 1651.---Was Treaſurer General of the Apoſtolical Chamber:---and was elected Cardinal in 1690.---He was in high eſteem

eſteem among his countrymen for his integrity, and his liberal patronage of arts, ſciences and letters. And, ſuch was the opinion entertained of his political abilities and knowledge of the world, that he was choſen by the Court of Rome as Negotiator upon ſeveral important occaſions.---He died 1737 aged 86.

JOLY DE FLEURY.

W. Francis Joly de Fleury, ſon of John F. Joly, Signieur de Fleury, Counſellor of Parliament, was born 1657.---He made his firſt appearance at the bar in 1695, and ſoon began to command attention by the ſolidity of his judgment, the extent of his knowledge, and the perſuaſive eloquence and preciſion with which his pleadings were delivered.---In 1705 he was diſtinguiſhed by the honourable appointment of Advocate General of the Parliament of Paris.---In 1717 he ſucceeded the celebrated d'Agueſſeau as Procurer General; and he diſcharged the duties of that important office with exemplary probity and unremitted application till 1746; when he reſigned it to his eldeſt ſon.---In 1752 he was choſen, on account of his thorough knowledge of the droit-publique and eccleſiaſtical affairs as Commiſſioner to ſettle the diſpute which had ſo long diſturbed the kingdom reſpecting the ſacrament.---He died 1756, aged 80, with the character of one of the greateſt lawyers that France had produced during this century.

KEITH.

Marshal James Keith, whoſe merit as a ſoldier gained him ſo much repute, was a younger ſon of George Earl Mariſchal of Scotland by the Lady Mary Drummond, daughter of Earl Perth.—He was born 1698 and educated at the Univerſity of Aberdeen.—The principles of his family, the example of his elder brother, and his own ſentiments led him at the age of ſeventeen years to intereſt himſelf in the rebellion which at that time broke out in Scotland; when, taking the field under the Pretender's ſtandard, he was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuer or Dumblaine. The defeat of his Chieftain and the ſubſequent diſtreſſes of his family induced him to follow that profeſſion as a means of ſubſiſtence, to which his genius appears ſtrongly to have inclined him.—Paſſing into France, he ſtudied the mathematics under Maupertuis: and having prepared for a ſucceſsful ſtudy of his profeſſion by this fundamental ſcience, and acquired all thoſe branches of knowledge which are neceſſary to an accompliſhed Commander, he went into Spain; where by recommendation of the Duke of Liria, ſon of the Duke of Berwick, he obtained a commiſſion in the Iriſh brigade. It was by means of the ſame nobleman, whom he attended on an embaſſy to Peterſburg, that he was introduced to the Empreſs Ann, who appointed him Lieutenant General, and honoured him with the Order of the Black Eagle.—On the commencement of the war with the Porte in 1736 he was employed to march the troops, which had been ſent to the aid of the Emperor the preceding campaign, into the Ukraine. In 1737 he ſignalized himſelf under Count Munich in the hazardous but ſucceſsful attack upon Oczakow.—After having been employed in a civil capacity upon ſeveral occaſions, particularly as Ambaſſador to the Court of London, he was in 1741 ſent with General Lacy againſt the Swedes in Finland, and was by his activity and good conduct greatly inſtrumental to the reduction of that province.—Either from diſſatisfaction at not being properly rewarded by the Empreſs, or from an admiration of the heroic character of Frederick III^{d} of Pruſſia, he was afterwards induced to offer his ſervice to that Monarch. The King, who was perfectly ſenſible of his merit, made him Governor of Berlin and Field Marſhal: and, finding him a man of pleaſing manners, and poſſeſſed of great information and talents, made him his conſtant companion and placed in him that confidence which he well deſerved.—In 1756 the Marshal commanded a body of troops ſent into Saxony, and bore a conſiderable part in all the great actions that enſued, till the fatal battle of Hohkirchen, 1757, in which the King loſt 7000 men; and, what he lamented ſtill more, this much eſteemed General.

KEPPEL.

Arnold-Joost-Van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, was of a noble family in Guelderland; being a younger ſon of Bernard Van Pallant, Lord of Keppel.—Born 1670.—He was a Page to William Prince of Orange. And, attending him to England at the revolution, was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber and Maſter of the Robes. He alſo ſerved under him on ſeveral campaigns: and as the reward of his attachment was in 1695 created a Peer by the titles of Baron Aſhford, Viſcount Bury and Earl of Albemarle; and in 1698 was appointed Colonel of the 1st troop of horſe guards, and created a Knight of the Garter and Lord of the Bedchamber. And ſo entirely did he appear to have engroſſed the royal favour, that the Earl of Portland reſigned his appointments in diſguſt at being thus ſupplanted.—The King, as the laſt and moſt ſubſtantial proof of his friendſhip, left him by will the Lordſhip of Brevoſt and 200,000 guilders in money.—In the war of the ſucceſſion he acted as General of the Dutch forces and Lieutenant General of the Britiſh.—He died 1712.

Family of KETLER Dukes of Courland.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Duke of Courland, was deſcended from Gothard Ketler, the firſt Duke; who being Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Knights, to whom the dutchy belonged, and being harraſſed by the Ruſſians, in 1561 put himſelf under the protection of the King of Poland, as Great Duke of Lithuania, and conſented to hold the dutchy as a temporal, hereditary fief of that crown.—Frederick William, ſon of Frederick Caſimir and Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick William Elector of Brandenburg, was born 1692.—Succeeded his father in 1698.—His country was dreadfully ravaged during the war of 1701, &c. between Sweden and Ruſſia. In 1710 he ſecured the protection of the latter by a marriage with Ann, daughter of the Czar John. But what he intended as the means of ſecurity has proved the cauſe of dependency; the ſtates having from that æra been under the influence of that oppreſſive and overbearing Court.—He died 1711 without heirs.

FERDINAND was uncle of the preceding, and third ſon of James Duke of Courland. He was Adminiſtrator of the dutchy during the minority of his nephew. Though he ſucceeded that Prince in the title in 1711, yet the government was effectually in the hands of Ann of Ruſſia, under the protection of the Czar Peter.—The ſtates of Courland in 1726 ſettled the ſucceſſion, on failure of heirs to Duke Ferdinand, on Count Maurice of Saxony; but this act was annulled the enſuing year by the Poliſh Diet, which had projected an incorporation of the dutchy with the kingdom of Poland.—In 1730 Ferdinand, then in his 75th year, married Magdalena of Saxe Weiſſenfels.—In 1736 the Poliſh Diet decreed that, on failure of the Ketler line, the dutchy ſhould have its own Dukes by free election of the ſtates. And on the death of Ferdinand 1737 without heirs, the ſtates, under the influence of the Empreſs Ann of Ruſſia, elected her favourite Biron their Sovereign. (See Biron.)

KING.

Peter, Lord King, Baron Ockham and High Chancellor of England, was born 1669.—According to the author of the Biographia Britannica, his father was a grocer, at Exeter, and was very deſirous of breeding his ſon to the ſame trade. But his taſte for literary purſuits overcoming the diſadvantages that he laboured under from want of a proper education, of books, and the ſociety of men of letters, he made ſuch advances in learning as recommended him to the attention of Mr Locke, to whom he was related; and who adviſed him to go to the Univerſity

Univerſity of Leyden, which was then in great repute.—On his return his fondneſs for theological ſtudies led him to intereſt himſelf warmly in the controverſy which then ſubſiſted relative to church diſcipline and worſhip, and a ſcheme propoſed for a comprehenſion of the Diſſenters: and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral works which he wrote upon theſe ſubjects.—In the mean time he had choſen the law for his profeſſion: in which, by means of a ſtrong underſtanding and great application, he made a rapid progreſs.—In 1699 he was elected a member for Beer Alſton in Devon, which he repreſented in ſix parliaments.—In 1708 he was elected Recorder of the City of London.—On the acceſſion of George I^st he ſucceeded Lord Trevor as Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.—And in 1725 he was created a Peer, and, the ſeals being taken from Earl Macclesfield, he was raiſed to the office of Lord High Chancellor; which he held till nine months before his death, which happened July 1734.

KONINGSMARK.

AURORA, COUNTESS OF KONINGSMARK, one of the moſt celebrated ladies of her age for wit, beauty, and accompliſhments, was of a noble family in Sweden.—She was the ſiſter of Philip Count Koningſmark; and was the firſt and favourite miſtreſs of Auguſtus King of Poland; to whom ſhe bore the renowned Marſhal Count Maurice of Saxony.—In 1702, when Charles XIIth had defeated the Saxons on the Duna and had entered Poland with a powerful army, Auguſtus being then diſtreſſed by a party in his dominions who were diſſatisfied with his meaſures of government, employed this lady as a mediator to propoſe a treaty with that Monarch; in hopes that her charms might enable her to appeaſe his anger and bring him to an accommodation. But Charles, who was determined to perſevere in his deſign of depoſing Auguſtus, declined an interview which might have ſhaken his reſolution.—According to Baron Pollnitz ſhe was appointed Abbeſs of the Lutheran Abbey of Quedlinburg, and was living in 1729.

KONIGSEG.

COUNT KONIGSEG, VICEPRESIDENT OF THE AULIC COUNCIL OF WAR, was of a family of diſtinction in the empire, which had ever been attached to the Houſe of Auſtria.—He was bred to the army.—Was appointed to a regiment of foot by the Emperor Leopold—and appointed Chamberlain and Governor of Mantua by his ſucceſſor.—After the peace of Utrecht the Emperor Charles VIth recalled him from Mantua, and inveſted him with the government of the Auſtrian Netherlands; in which capacity he concluded the barrier treaty.—He was afterwards ſent Ambaſſador to the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid; and acquitted himſelf ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his Sovereign, that he was honoured with the Order of the Golden Fleece and appointed Vicepreſident of the Aulic Council of War and Counſellor of the Conferences.—In 1734, when Count de Merci was defeated and ſlain before Parma, he ſucceeded him in the command; and gained great repute by his good conduct in retrieving the affairs of Auſtria, then much affected by the late diſaſter.

KOULI KHAN.

KOULI KHAN, or NADIR SHAH, whoſe ſignal exploits commanded ſo much attention during the beginning of this century, is ſaid to have been the ſon of a ſhepherd in the province of Khoraſſan in Perſia; and to have been employed in his younger years as the leader of a ſet of banditti, who ſubſiſted by robbing the caravans and plundering the country.—In 1727 he engaged, with a powerful body of his camerades who had joined his ſtandard, in the ſervice of Shah Tahmâs King of Perſia, who had been deprived of great part of his dominions by the Afghans, under their Chieftain Aſtraaf. Marching againſt this uſurper, in 1730, he defeated him and reſtored Shah Tahmâs. But his ſupport of the unfortunate Perſian Monarch was of ſhort continuance. Upon his making peace with the Porte without his approbation, and ſome ſuſpicions of a deſign to ſupplant or deſtroy him, KOULI KHAN depoſed him and raiſed his infant ſon, Shah Abbas, to the throne; by that means to ſecure the ſovereign power himſelf under the title of Regent.—Inſtantly diſclaiming the treaty with the Turks, he, during his regency, which continued three years, gained ſeveral memorable victories over them, particularly that of 1735, when he defeated the Seraſkier Kyoprili, who left 20,000 men on the field.—In 1736, Shah Tahmâs dying, he attained the utmoſt height of his ambition, being elected to fill the vacant throne. And to complete his proſperity he concluded an advantageous peace with the Turks, by which the provinces conquered by them were reſtored.—His expedition againſt the Great Mogul, which is eſteemed one of the moſt remarkable events of his life, rather ſhewed the weakneſs of that Emperor than his own military ſkill. In 1738, being invited by a diſaffected party at the Court of Dehli, he marched an army of 160,000 men towards India.—In February 1739 he was met by the Mogul's army attended by the Emperor in perſon, over whom he gained an eaſy victory: in conſequence of which an accommodation took place, and he went with him to Dehli where he ſtayed till May 1.---After exacting an immenſe booty, together with the provinces weſt of the Attok and Sind Rivers, as the price of peace and amity, he departed from that capital.---On his return he puniſhed a revolt raiſed by his ſon, during his abſence, by putting out his eyes.---He afterwards made ſeveral expeditions againſt the Arabs, the Uſbeck Tartars, and the Leſghi.---In 1744 war was renewed with the Turks and carried on with various ſucceſs till a peace was concluded in 1747.---He was at this time harraſſed with continual revolts, the effects of his oppreſſion and rapacity. And at laſt his career of ſucceſsful villainy terminated in a fate worthy of his actions. While he was meditating further cruelties a party of his Afghan guards murdered him in his tent.---He was at this time about 60 years old.

LAMBERTINI.——See POPES.

LALLY.

ARTHUR COUNT LALLY was as remarkable for his eccentric character as for his various Fortune and unhappy death.---He was the ſon of a Captain in Lord Dillon's regiment, who left Ireland after the ſurrender of Limerick in 1691.---He had firſt a commiſſion in his father's regiment. ---Being brought forward by his friends, and recommended by a good perſon and polite addreſs, he was ſent in a civil capacity to the Court of Peterſburg. And ſoon after his return was appointed to the command of a regiment, at the head of which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Fontenoy. The ſame year he was arreſted as a ſpy in England; but was ſuffered to depart on the interceſſion of the Prince of Wales.---Such was now the opinion entertained of his political and military talents, and ſo great was his intereſt in the ſtate, that on the breaking out of the war in 1756 he was appointed Governor in India. This was a ſtation for which he appears to have been, in moſt reſpects, very ill qualified: eſpecially at a period when it demanded great circumſpection. He had perſonal courage and abilities to execute the deſigns of others; but wanted that judgment, foreſight, and cool deliberation which are requiſite for command. He was too proud and opiniated to take the advice of thoſe whoſe experience might have ſupplied his own want of knowledge; and too head-ſtrong and impetuous to pay attention to thoſe innumerable circumſtances on which the ſucceſs of war depends. And his ſituation, which was critical in itſelf, was rendered dangerous by the jealouſy which the honour conferred upon him raiſed in de Leyrit, Governor of Pondicherry and d'Ache, Commander of the Fleet. A conteſt immediately commenced between him and theſe perſons and their numerous partiſans; which was inflamed by his neglecting to uſe the proper means to conciliate their eſteem.---Notwithſtanding the diſadvantages under which he acted, he reduced Fort Saint Davids in 1758.---The following year he was

repulsed by Sir Eyre Coote before Madrass. But the loss of Pondicherry, in 1761, determined his fate, by supplying his enemies with a fair plea for procuring his disgrace. He was taken prisoner in that fortress and brought to England; where he was advised by his friends, who were apprised of the clamour raised against him, to remain. But he laughed at their fears; and returning to France was thrown into the Bastile; where he remained during a prosecution which lasted three years. Being at last brought to his trial under the vague accusation of "having betrayed the interests of the King, of the kingdom and of the India Company; of abuse of authority, vexations and exactions," he was condemned to be beheaded. In consequence of this sentence, which may be imputed to the inveterate malice of his enemies as well as to his own rapacity and bad conduct, he was brought to the scaffold with a gag in his mouth and executed.---The Abbé Raynal says "that he was a madman of a dark and dangerous cast; an odious and despicable man; a man totally incapable of command. But that he was not guilty of publick extortions or treason."---And Voltaire, who seems much disposed to defend him, says "that every one had a right to kill LALLY except the executioner."

LAW——JOHN.

THIS celebrated projector was a native of Scotland, and left that country to avoid a criminal prosecution in consequence of a duel.---He afterwards subsisted by gaming: which led him to study the doctrine of chances and to make minute calculations respecting money matters. Pursuing this train of thought, he formed the design of a Company, in imitation of the Bank and East India Company of England, which should pay the debts of a state by its notes, and reimburse itself by its profits.---He first offered it to the Duke of Savoy, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself.—He then proposed it to the Regent Duke of Orleans; who readily adopted it as a means of restoring the finances of the state without œconomy. In 1716 he established a bank in his own name, and was afterwards permitted to unite it with the Mississippi Company; which was to enjoy an exclusive trade to the country bordering on that river. Seduced by the idea of immoderate gain, people crowded for shares with the greatest avidity, without considering the grounds on which his plan was founded.—In 1718 the bank was declared royal. And at last engrossed the farming of the taxes and became the centre of the financial system. In 1720 LAW was appointed Comptroller of Finances: at which time the imaginary value of the funds was eighty times greater than the current specie of the kingdom.—There scarcely ever was known an instance of a more sudden reverse of fortune. Mr Voltaire says, "that he saw him pass through the Palace Royal, followed by Dukes and Peers, Marshals of France and Bishops of the Gallican Church." But in the same year the eyes of the deluded people were opened; and from an excess of confidence they ran into the contrary extreme.—The Bank and Company were instantly ruined: and LAW, who had before realized a great domain, escaped with only two thousand pounds; and after residing some time in England died 1729 in poverty at Venice.

LAUDOHN——MARSHAL.

AMONG the many circumstances which conspired to place the military character of Frederick III^d in the highest point of view was his being able to support a contest with two such Generals as Daun and LAUDOHN. For these Commanders had a relative as well as an intrinsic merit. Their accomplishments were so happily contrasted as to qualify each for the part which he had to act. While Daun, as Commander in Chief, conscious that the fate of the war depended upon his conduct, proceeded with the greatest caution, vigilance and circumspection; LAUDOHN distinguished himself no less in his sphere by his activity, promptitude and address, and all the qualifications of an able partisan.—This was the part allotted him when the Marshal was called to the command, after the defeat of the Austrians at Prague.—In 1758, when the King was foiled in his attempt on Moravia, and was obliged to march to the relief of Brandenburg, which was threatened by the Russians, LAUDOHN was successfully employed in harrassing his rear.—The ensuing campaign he was sent, with a body of cavalry, to reinforce Soltikoff: with which he turned the fortune of the day at the battle of Conersdorff.—In 1760 he shewed great address in the defeat of Fouquet at Landshut, and the reduction of Glatz. And, though the defeat which he sustained from the King at Lignitz interrupted Daun's design on Silesia, he regained his ground in 1761 by the reduction of Schweidnitz.—During the siege of that fortress by the Prussians in 1762 he was sent to dislodge the Prince of Bevern, who co-operated in it, from a strong post which he was in possession of. His attack, though made with his usual vigour, proved unsuccessful, and he was repulsed with great loss.—The signal services which he had rendered the House of Austria gave him the highest place in the esteem of the Empress Queen and her son Joseph II^d,—and their opinion of his judgment was discovered by the confidence reposed in him.—In the short and inactive war of 1778 he was opposed to Prince Henry of Prussia on the side of Saxony.—When the Emperor's misguided ambition had involved him in a war with the Porte he was solicited, in the Autumn of 1788, to take the command of an army which had been committed to Prince Lichtenstein. And though he was in a great measure disabled by age and infirmities, the gallant veteran once more took the field; and his presence inspired the troops with so much spirit and confidence that they reduced Dubicza and Novi before the end of the campaign. And in 1789 he closed his glorious career with the reduction of Belgrade.—He died 1790.

LEAKE.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN LEAKE was born 1656.—His father, who was a Master-Gunner and well known for his inventions in the art of gunnery, gave him a good education for the navy and procured him the appointment of a Midshipman. In this capacity he served under Prince Rupert and Sir Ed. Sprague in the memorable campaign of 1673. When three desperate battles were fought by the English and Dutch fleets; which gave him an opportunity of improving himself by an observation of the conduct of those celebrated Commanders and their brave antagonists, de Ruyter and Van Tromp.—Soon after the revolution he was promoted to the command of the Eagle of 70 guns, as the reward of his address in relieving Londonderry; an action so essential to the reduction of Ireland.—His behaviour in the glorious action off la Hogue added much to his repute as a naval officer; and it was increased by his good conduct during the war which was brought to a conclusion by the peace of Ryswick in 1697.—On the breaking out of that for the Spanish succession he took the command of a squadron; with which he gained possession of the settlement of Newfoundland: and on his return was appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue.—In 1704 he commanded under Admiral Rooke in the action off Malaga: and being left by him to guard Gibraltar he did signal service by warding off an attack intended by de Pointis. And the ensuing campaign he, by his vigilant attention to that fortress, assisted by the harmony that subsisted between him and the Prince of Hesse, defeated the enemy's designs against it. The same year he co-operated with Earl Peterborough in the reduction of Barcelona.—And in 1706 prevented its recovery by King Philip; a service which was gratefully remembered by the Archduke Charles. He afterwards reduced Carthagena and Alicant.—For these exploits he was, on his return, promoted to the rank of Admiral of the White; and upon the change of ministry in 1710 was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.—In 1714 he retired from service with the satisfaction of having reached the highest rank and honours in his profession, which were universally acknowledged to be the just reward of his merit.—He died 1720.

LEDE.

JOHN FRANCIS DE VERE, MARQUIS DE LEDE, was esteemed one of the best Generals that Spain has produced during the present century.—In 1717 he commanded the expedition against the Austrian dominions in Italy; an appointment for which his cool and circumspect character peculiarly qualified him.—He easily made himself master of Sicily and defeated his intrepid, but rash antagonist, de Merci. But upon the arrival of the English fleet under Sir George Byng he was obliged to yield to the combined force of his enemies and to evacuate Sicily.—Such was the esteem in which he was held, in the civil as well as military department, that on the abdication of Philip V^th in 1724 he was appointed with six of the principal men in the kingdom as a Privy Council to the young Prince.

LEGGE.

GEORGE, LORD DARTMOUTH. His father, William Legge, was Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I^st, and Colonel of a regiment of cuiraſſiers during the rebellion; and was ſo eminent for his ſervices to that Prince, for his ſteady adherence to him and his ſufferings in the royal cauſe, that the King recommended him to his ſon "as the moſt faithful ſervant that ever any Prince had."—He attended Charles II^d into Scotland, and was taken priſoner at the battle of Worceſter; and narrowly eſcaped by a ſtratagem projected by his wife of putting on woman's cloaths.—He took an active part in the reſtoration; and was rewarded for his attachment and exertions with the office of Treaſurer of the Ordnance and other appointments.——GEORGE LEGGE, LORD DARTMOUTH was born 1647.—He was bred to the ſea ſervice, and was remarkable for his valour as Captain of a ſhip in ſeveral actions with the Dutch.—His good conduct gaining him a high place in the eſteem of the Duke of York, he appointed him Maſter of the Horſe, and procured him the appointment of Governor of Portſmouth.—In 1681 he was appointed Maſter of the Ordnance and of the Privy Council; and in 1682 was raiſed to the peerage by the title of Baron Dartmouth.—Though he did not approve of the violent meaſures of James II^d, yet his hereditary attachment to the Houſe of Stuart, and his ſenſe of gratitude for the many acts of friendſhip which the King had done him, and the marks of diſtinction which he had conferred upon him, induced him to take the command of a fleet ſent to intercept the Prince of Orange.—He was deprived of his appointments for his conduct upon this occaſion. But, ſuch was the general opinion of his merit, that Biſhop Burnet ſpeaks of him in the following words. "He was indeed one of the worthieſt men of his (King James's) Court, but he was much againſt the conduct of his affairs, yet he reſolved to ſtick to him at all hazards."—He was committed to the Tower, Auguſt 1691, under a ſuſpicion of a correſpondence with the abdicated King, and died in priſon three months after.

LEGGE.

HENRY BILSON LEGGE, ſon of W. Earl Dartmouth, Secretary of State to Queen Ann, by the Lady Ann Finch, and grand-ſon of the preceding, was born 1708.—He received a conſiderable eſtate by will of Thomas Bilſon, who married the ſiſter of G. Lord Dartmouth.—He was brought forward in public life under the auſpices of Sir Robert Walpole, who entertained a high opinion of his talents.—He was ſucceſſively appointed to the offices of Secretary to the Treaſury—Secretary to the Duke of Devon as Lord Lieutenant—and Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Berlin. And in 1756, when Mr Pitt was appointed Secretary of State, Mr LEGGE was honoured with the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer. They both reſigned their offices April 1757 on account of their diſapprobation of the meaſures of government; and were gratified with the moſt flattering teſtimonies of the public approbation upon their reappointment in July, the ſame year: which they merited by an active and faithful diſcharge of the duties of them.—He reſigned in 1761 and died 1764.—The accounts given of him by contemporary writers form a complete contraſt. Some run into unbounded encomiums upon his moral and ſocial character, as well as his political abilities; while others will allow him no merit either as a man or a ſtateſman: which makes it difficult to form any judgment from them.—The truth, as far as it can be deduced from his public conduct, appears to be, that he was endowed with a ſound underſtanding, which he improved by a cloſe attention to affairs of ſtate. And that his great application particularly qualified him for the laſt high office which he filled.—Though he was not an orator, he ſpoke upon ſubjects which related to the buſineſs of it with a perſpicuity that commanded attention, and muſt have been the reſult of great information.

LINDSAY.

JOHN LINDSAY, EARL OF CRAUFURD, was the ſon of John Earl Craufurd, Lieutenant General in the Britiſh army. His father dying when he was only eleven years old, the Dutcheſs Dowager of Argyle humanely took the care of his orphan family; and the Queen, in conſideration of their father's ſervices, aſſiſted them with her bounty.---He received the firſt part of his education at Glaſcow. From which Univerſity he was removed to the Academy of Vandeuil; where he was celebrated for his proficiency in horſemanſhip and other manly and liberal accompliſhments.---On his return to England 1726 he was appointed to a troop in the Scotch grey dragoons.---In 1732 to a troop in the Queen's own regiment; and the ſame year was elected one of the ſixteen Peers.---Deſpairing of an opportunity of gratifying his paſſion for military glory under the pacific adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, his active genius led him to ſeek employment in the ſervice of foreign ſtates.---In 1735 he ſerved as a volunteer in the Imperial army on the Rhine; and ſhewed his bravery upon ſeveral occaſions.---In 1738 he offered his ſervice to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and attended Count Munich on his expedition againſt the Crim Tartars.---The enſuing campaign he returned to the Auſtrian army under Prince Charles of Lorrain, who commanded in chief againſt the Turks, and was wounded and carried off the field from the battle of Krotſka.---On the commencement of the war with France he repaired to England and bore a diſtinguiſhed part in the battle of Dettingen in 1743 and of Fontenoy in 1745; where by his good conduct he contributed much to the making ſo good a retreat.---He was immediately after promoted to the rank of Major General: and in 1746 commanded under the Prince of Heſſe in Scotland.---When the rebellion was ſuppreſſed he returned to the Netherlands, and commanded the Britiſh cavalry at the battle of Roucoux: and was the following year appointed Colonel of the Scotch greys and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.---In 1747 he married a daughter of the Duke of Athol.---The wound which he received at Krotſka breaking out again, occaſioned his death 1749, aged 47.

LORGES——ALPHONSO, DUKE DE.——See DURFORT.

LOUWENDAHL.

WALDEMAR COUNT LOUWENDAHL was the ſon of Baron Louwendahl, a Marſhal in the Saxon army and Miniſter of State to Auguſtus I^st of Poland, who was deſcended from a natural ſon of Frederick III^d of Denmark.---He was born in 1700; and diſcovered at a very early age a ſtrong paſſion and a genius for the military profeſſion.---Peace being reſtored to Germany by the treaty of Raſtadt, he went a volunteer in 1715 on board the Daniſh fleet under Admiral Tordenſchild againſt the Swedes. But, upon the commencement of the war with the Turks he joined the Auſtrian ſtandard---was preſent at the battle of Peterwaradin and the ſiege of Temeſwaer; and ſignalized himſelf, when only ſeventeen years old, by the attack of a battery at the ſiege of Belgrade; for which he was honoured with a particular mark of diſtinction from the Emperor.---His youthful ardour and thirſt of military fame induced him afterwards to ſerve in the Auſtrian troops ſent to ſupport the Emperor's cauſe in Sicily; where he was preſent at the battles of Melazzo and Franca-Villa.---The treaty of Vienna (1721) reſtoring tranquillity to Europe, the warlike COUNT was forced by dire neceſſity to return to a peaceful life. He then repaired to Dreſden; and was diſtinguiſhed by his addreſs in the martial exerciſes, then in vogue at that brilliant Court, as well as by the rank and honours conferred upon him by the Elector. He alſo employed this period of leiſure in acquiring a proficiency in the ſciences requiſite to an accompliſhed ſoldier.---The war which broke out in 1733 for the crown of Poland relieved him from the irkſome ſtate of reſt. The defence of Cracow was committed to him by Auguſtus, with the rank of Major General: and he ſhewed ſuch military ſkill, ſuch firmneſs and zeal in the ſervice of his Sovereign as entitled him to his higheſt eſteem. As ſoon as the operations in Poland became leſs important he went a volunteer to the imperial army, and was afterwards employed as agent on the part of Auguſtus in the negotiations for peace. And when the accompliſhment of that object had deprived him of employment in the South; he paſſed into the Ruſſian ſervice and acquitted himſelf with ſo much eclat under Munich at the ſiege of Oczakow, and in the command of the artillery, with which he was afterwards inveſted, that the Empreſs Ann honoured him with the government of Eſtonia and Revel; which he merited by his conduct in the war of 1741 with the Swedes.—The death of the Empreſs and ſubſequent revolution in Ruſſia rendered it prudent for him to leave a country where his enemies were in power; but the war between Lewis XVth and the allies of the Empreſs Queen afforded him

a further opportunity of indulging his paſſion for arms. The want of officers of merit in the French army induced the King to accept the ſervices of Marſhal Saxe and COUNT LOUWENDAHL, and to place them at the head of his army: a ſtation which enabled them both to add greatly to the repute which they had before acquired. His good conduct as a Lieutenant General and his ſkill as an engineer were very inſtrumental to the defence of Alſace in 1743—to the victory of Fontenoy in 1745—and to the reduction of Ghent, Oſtend and other fortified places; and laſtly to that of Bergen-op-Zoom. Theſe exploits were rewarded by the King with all the French Orders of Knighthood and a Marſhal's ſtaff.—After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he ſpent the remainder of his days in retirement; and died 1755.

HOUSE OF LORRAIN.

DESCENT.

THE Family of Lorrain, according to Buſching, is deſcended from Gerard d'Alſace, to whom the Emperor Henry III[d] granted it in 1048.—From him deſcended John Duke of Lorrain, who had by M. de Blois two ſons; Charles, his ſucceſſor, whoſe heireſs, Iſabella married René d'Anjou King of Naples†—and Ferry, founder of the Branch of Vaudemont, whoſe grand-ſon, Ferry II[d], married Jolantha, daughter of the above René and Iſabella, whoſe ſon René II[d], ſucceeded to the government.—René II[d] was the father of Anthony II[d], in whom was continued the Houſe of Lorrain.—Claud, who was created Duke of Guiſe; from whom deſcended the branches of Mayenne, Aumale and Elbeuf,—Charles, the celebrated Cardinal of Lorrain—and Mary, who was married to James V[th] of Scotland.—Anthony II[d], Duke of Lorrain, married Renée de Bourbon, Dame de Merceur, and had by her Francis his ſucceſſor, and Nicholas, who was the founder of the branch of Merceur, he being created a Duke by that title by his ſon-in-law Henry III[d] of France.—From the line of Merceur deſcended that of Moy—and from that of Elbeuf deſcended thoſe of Harcourt, Lillebonne, Armagnac and Marſan.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, ſon of Prince Nicholas of Lorrain and nephew of Duke Charles, who was driven from his dominions by Lewis XIVth, was born 1643.—He learned the art of war under Montecuculi; was oppoſed to Crequi and Luxemburg; and made a diſtinguiſhed figure in an age which was celebrated for illuſtrious Generals.—His uncle dying in the Emperor's ſervice 1675, the *right* to the domains devolved to him; and he might have been reſtored to the *poſſeſſion* by the treaty of Nimiguen; but upon ſuch terms as he did not think proper to accede to. Theſe circumſtances rendered him the inveterate and formidable enemy of France.—In 1676 he was inveſted with the command of the Imperialiſts on the Rhine; and after defeating M[l] Luxemburg reduced Philipſburg.—In 1678 he made himſelf maſter of Landau.—In 1685 he took the command againſt the Turks and began his ſucceſsful career with a victory over the Vizier near Gran and the reduction of Neuhauſel and other fortreſſes.—The enſuing year he in conjunction with the Elector of Bavaria reduced Buda, Segedin and the Five Churches.—In 1687 he gained a ſignal victory on the Plains of Siclos, near Mohats; where the Vizier left 20,000 men on the field. And the year after he aſſiſted the Elector of Bavaria, who had taken the command during his illneſs, at the ſiege and reduction of Belgrade.—On the commencement of the war in 1689 he again took the command on the Rhine; and having recovered Mentz he aided the Elector of Brandenburg in the reduction of Bonn.—He died 1690.—He is ſaid by the Preſident Henault to have written a letter on his death-bed to the Emperor, which concluded with theſe words: "Remember I leave behind me a wife nearly related to you; children to whom I have nothing to give but my ſword, and ſubjects groaning under oppreſſion."——He married M. Eleanora, widow of Michael King of Poland, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand III[d].

LEOPOLD JOSEPH, ſon of the preceding, was born 1679.—Succeeded his father 1690.—By the treaty of Ryſwick in 1697 he was reſtored to his dominions on nearly the ſame terms that his father had rejected; among others "that his capital ſhould be diſmantled."---He did not rival his anceſtors in ſplendid achievements; but he compenſated for the want of military glory by the more ſubſtantial merit of reſtoring peace to a country deſolated by war. By beating the ſwords of his ſubjects into ploughſhares, and encouraging the arts of peace, he had the happineſs of ſeeing his dominions well cultivated and his people increaſing in proſperity.——He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, a Princeſs whoſe taſte and accompliſhments contributed to make his ſmall capital a ſeat of the liberal arts, and his Court the rival of that of France in politeneſs and elegance.---He died 1729.

FRANCIS STEPHEN, DUKE OF LORRAIN AND BAR, afterwards DUKE OF TUSCANY, and laſtly EMPEROR OF GERMANY, eldeſt ſon of Duke Leopold, was born 1708.---He ſucceeded his father 1729.---He married the Archdutcheſs Maria Thereſa in 1736, and by a treaty between France and Auſtria received the reverſion of the dutchy of Tuſcany in lieu of that of Lorrain, which was firſt made a proviſion for Staniſlaus, titular King of Poland, and afterwards ceded in perpetuity to the crown of France.---He was inveſted with the dutchy of Tuſcany on the death of the laſt Duke of the family of Medicis in 1737.---In conſequence of the death of the Emperor Charles VIth and the acceſſion of his Dutcheſs, M. Thereſa, to the hereditary dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria in 1740, he was, at her particular deſire, inveſted with a joint ſovereignty; and on the death of the Emperor Charles VIIth, Elector of Bavaria, in 1745 he was elected King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany.---He died 1765.——See M. Thereſa.

CHARLES——PRINCE CHARLES OF LORRAIN, brother of the preceding, was born 1712.---In 1744 he married the Archdutcheſs M. Ann, ſiſter of the Empreſs Queen, by whom he had no iſſue.

LOUVOIS——See TELLIER.

LUXEMBURG.

FRANCIS H. DE MONTMORENCI, DUKE OF LUXEMBURG, was the ſon of Francis de Montmorenci Count of Luſſe and Botteville, the head of one of thoſe numerous branches into which this very ancient family was divided.---He was born in an age when not only the profeſſion of arms was faſhionable, but when the young nobleſſe, moved with emulation by the fame of the illuſtrious Generals which France had produced and by the example of their Sovereign, appear to have had a paſſion for the "pride, pomp and circumſtance of glorious war."---He ſerved under the great Prince of Condé---was witneſs of many of his ſplendid actions, and is ſaid to have reſembled that General in his exalted genius and that ſpirit of heroiſm with which his character was marked.---At the age of fifteen he was preſent at the battle of Rocroy.---In the campaign of 1668 he attended the Prince of Conde on a ſucceſsful expedition for the reduction of Franche Comté.---On the commencement of the Dutch war in 1672 he commanded a ſeparate army ſent to join the Biſhop of Munſter in an invaſion of Holland; when they reduced ſeveral fortreſſes.---The enſuing year, when the German Princes brought aid to the States he made a celebrated retreat before a ſuperior force.—In 1674 he fought under the Prince of Conde at Senef, and ſignalized himſelf ſo much by his valour that he was ſoon after honoured with the rank of Marſhal.—During the treaty of Nimiguen in 1678 he repulſed the Prince of Orange in an attempt to relieve Mons by the victory of Saint Denys.—The league of Augſburg, formed againſt Lewis XIVth, gave him an opportunity of diſplaying his abilities in a juſter cauſe. The victory over the Prince of Orange at Fleurus in 1690—of Leuſe in 1691—the ſiege of Namur in 1692, and the memorable battle of Steenkirk, fought with the ſame Prince to prevent its relief, and the victory of Neerwinde in 1693, all concur in tranſmitting his name to poſterity as one of the greateſt Generals of his age.—His laſt exploit was the march which he made from Vignamont to Pont d'Eſpieres to cover the frontier of French Flanders, againſt which the enemy were meditating an attack with their united force.—He died January 1695, aged 67. And the irreparable loſs which his Sovereign had ſuſtained was immediately felt in the conduct of the French army.——He married in 1660 Magdalen Ch. Clermont, Dutcheſs of Luxemburg and afterward added her name to his own. And in 1662 was received as a Duke and Peer of France.

LYTTLETON

† In his time Bar was added by will of the laſt Duke.

LYTTLETON——George Lord.

This nobleman was of a very ancient family in Worceſterſhire.—Moreri mentions Sir Thomas Lyttleton of Frankley in that county, who was an Eſquire to Henry IVth and V^th—ſays that he had an only daughter, who married Thomas Weſtcote, who afterwards took the name of Lyttleton; and who was father of the celebrated Judge Lyttleton in the reigns of Henry VIth and Edward IVth—and that from him was deſcended Sir Charles Lyttleton, whoſe reſidence was at Hagley; the ancient ſeat at Frankley having been deſtroyed by fire. ——— ——— Sir George, afterwards Lord, Lyttleton was the eldeſt of ſix ſons of Sir Thomas Lyttleton and Chriſtian, daughter of Sir Richard Temple and ſiſter of Viſcount Cobham.—He was born 1709; and received his education at Eton ſchool and Chriſt Church College; where he diſcovered a ſuperior underſtanding in his proſe compoſitions, and an elegant taſte in his firſt eſſays in poetry.—In 1728 he went to Paris; where he was received with great attention by Mr Poyntz, the Engliſh Miniſter.—After reſiding ſome time in that metropolis he made the tour of Italy: and returning to England was elected repreſentative for Oakhampton in Devonſhire. His talents appear to have been adapted to literary purſuits and attainments rather than public office. But his ambition now led him to avail himſelf of the opportunity which his ſeat gave him to ſeek for fame as a ſenator and ſtateſman. And his ſpeeches on the ſide of oppoſition on the penſion bill, the Spaniſh depredations, the general naturalization and Jew bills, and other important ſubjects afforded ſufficient proof of his powers as an orator.—In 1737 the Prince of Wales appointed him his principal Secretary; and continued ever after to honour him with his friendſhip.—On the change of miniſtry in 1744 he was appointed a Lord of the Treaſury---in 1754 Cofferer of the Houſehold---and the enſuing year Chancellor of the Exchequer; which office he reſigned in 1756 and was raiſed to the peerage by the title of Baron Lyttleton.---He ſpent the laſt ten years of his life chiefly in retirement at Hagley; where he died 1773.---His firſt wife was Lucy, daughter of Hugh Forteſcue; by whom he had Thomas, late Lord Lyttleton, and a daughter, Lucy, married to Viſcount Valentia.---She died January 1747; and his Lordſhip expreſſed his grief and his reſpect for her by an elegant monody to her memory.---He afterwards married a daughter of Sir Robert Rich, by whom he had no child.---The late Lord Lyttleton dying 1779 without heirs, the baronetage paſſed to William Henry Lyttleton, youngeſt ſon of the above Sir Thomas Lyttleton, who was in 1776 created Baron Weſtcote.———His works are "Obſervations on the Converſion of Saint Paul"---"Dialogues of the Dead"---"The Hiſtory of Henry II^d"---and his "Poems." ——See Doctor Johnſon's remarks on theſe ſeveral works in his Prefaces to the Engliſh Poets.

MACDONALD.

Among the ladies who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſervices to the young Chevalier, Miſs Flora Macdonald holds an eminent place. ---When he was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, in conſequence of the diſaſtrous event of the battle of Culloden, and had in vain ſought refuge in the Weſtern Iſlands, after various adventures when he was almoſt exhauſted with hunger, fatigue, and loſs of blood and expected every inſtant to fall into the hands of the numerous bodies of his purſuers, on his return to the Weſtern Coaſt of Scotland he by accident met this lady as ſhe was on an airing. And having experienced the ſervices of her family, who were firmly attached to the line of Stuart, he was happy to make himſelf known to her; and ſhe merited in the higheſt degree the confidence which he repoſed in her by becoming his protectreſs. Dreſſing him in her maid-ſervant's cloaths, who was with her, ſhe enabled him to elude his purſuers, and conducted him to Sir Alexander Macdonald's in the Iſle of Skey; where he remained ſeveral days in diſguiſe, while the ſtricteſt ſearch was made for him, not only in the neighbourhood but in the houſe where he was. He afterwards paſſed to Lochabar and thence eſcaped to France.---Whatever legal demerit this lady may have incurred by affording protection to a perſon who was proſcribed by the laws of her country, every man of feeling will do honour to her heroiſm. And the more readily if it be conſidered that the Chieftain's diſtreſſes, in whoſe cauſe ſhe riſked her life, though the immediate conſequence of his own raſh attempt, were ultimately derived from the folly and miſconduct of his anceſtor.

MAILLI.

The Marquis de Negles was the head of one branch of the family of Mailli, which poſſeſſed great domains in the province of Picardy in the 11th century. He was a Captain in the gens d'armes and had ſignalized himſelf, when very young, at the battle of Ramillies. He married a daughter of the Duke de Mazarin, by whom he had four daughters, who ſhined with diſtinguiſhed luſtre among the beauties which adorned the Court of Lewis XVth;—Madame de Lauragais, Madame de Mailli, Madame de Ventimille and Madame de la Tournelle.—The Queen, who had no pretenſions to beauty, had recommended herſelf to her Sovereign's regard by her perſonal worth and ſubmiſſive diſmiſſion. But ſhe afterwards devoted herſelf to religious exerciſes; withdrew in a great meaſure from ſociety; and behaved with a coolneſs towards the King which at laſt produced indifference and diſguſt on his part.—His courtiers perceiving this, and ſuppoſing that ſome other object would engage his affection, and that their own fortune would depend upon his choice of a favourite, made it their buſineſs to recommend a perſon who was likely to promote their intereſts. With this view the Duke de Richelieu, who preſerved his influence at Court by his intereſt with a ſucceſſion of courteſans, and had employed all his art to efface the remains of the King's conjugal fidelity, introduced him firſt to the Countess de Mailli, who for ſome time became the reigning favourite.—The King, who from an inviolable conſtancy ran into the contrary extreme, afterwards made advances to the Dutcheſs de Lauragais; but her attachment to her huſband induced her to reject them with diſdain.—He then became enamoured of Madame de Ventimille. But her death, which happened before ſhe had long enjoyed his good graces, reſtored Madame de Mailli to his favour; which ſhe preſerved till a more formidable rival appeared in the perſon of her younger ſiſter, the Marchioneſs de la Tournelle; who having a great advantage in point of youth, beauty, and ſprightlineſs, completely ſupplanted her.—She is ſaid to have had a ſincere affection for her royal lover, and was ſo much afflicted at this mortifying event, that like Madame de la Valliere, ſhe retired from the world and died a victim to grief and chagrin 1751.—The new favourite enjoyed an entire aſcendency; in proof of which ſhe was appointed Maid of Honour to the Queen and created Dutcheſs de Chateauroux.—In 1743 ſhe attended the King on his campaign in Flanders;—and was with him at Metz in 1744 when he was taken ſo dangerouſly ill that his life was deſpaired of. The whole nation was then overwhelmed with affliction and bathed in tears from an apprehenſion of loſing their beloved Monarch. And in compliance with the expreſs injunction of the Biſhop of Soiſſons, who attended him as confeſſor, the Dutchess was diſmiſſed, as the firſt ſtep towards reformation. Her ſorrow was probably much more ſincere than her royal lover's penitence; for on his recovery, a few days after, the Dutchess was recalled to partake in the general ſcene of joy and feſtivity which took place; but died immediately after.

MAINTENON.

Frances d'Aubigne, Marchioness de Maintenon, was the daughter of Conſtance d'Aubigné, and grand-daughter of Theod. Agrippa d'Aubigné, who was of a good family and a man of underſtanding and integrity.—Her mother was Jane, daughter of Peter de Cardillac, Signeur de Lane.—Her father, a man of abandoned principles, was for ſome miſdemeanour thrown into priſon at Paris, and afterwards removed to Niort; where Madamoiſelle d'Aubigne was born, 1635, in poverty and wretchedneſs. D'Aubigné being ſometime after releaſed at his wife's petition, went an adventurer to America, and afterwards to Martinique. Here his good fortune reſtored him to affluence; but his paſſion for gaming ſoon reduced him again to diſtreſs. So that at his death in 1646 his widow was obliged to return with her three children to her relations

for ſupport.—Being a woman of good ſenſe and exemplary character, her converſation and example laid the foundation of her daughter's education; but her diſtreſſed circumſtances precluded a poſſibility of giving her thoſe accompliſhments which were neceſſary to her entrance into the world. This kind office therefore was firſt undertaken by Mad. de Villette, her father's ſiſter, a Proteſtant. But ſhe was taken from her protection by Mad. de Neuillant, a relation of her mother and a rigid Roman Catholic; who with much difficulty converted her to that religion.—Her figure was rather graceful and majeſtic than perfectly beautiful; her temper was mild and chearful; her manners engaging, her underſtanding of that ſuperior caſt which added to the dignity of her perſon; and ſhe appears to have had an ambition that aſpired rather to memorable actions than eminent rank. Such was Madamoiſelle d'Aubigné when, in the bloom of youth, ſhe attended Madame de Neuillant to Paris, and was introduced to the ingenious and facetious Abbé Scarron. He was at this time advanced in years and become decrepid from long diſeaſe; but he was bleſſed with a lively and eccentric wit and gaieté de cœur, that bade defiance to his complicated infirmities. After a ſhort acquaintance Scarron made his addreſſes to her—was accepted—and married her in 1651. This extraordinary connection did not place her in affluence, he being ſupported by a penſion from the Queen Dowager; but it gave her independency: and ſhe had the pleaſure of aſſociating in a circle of friends who courted his acquaintance for his agreeable converſation and humour. And in return ſhe paid him every attention that a reſpect for his intellectual abilities could command.—His death which happened in 1660 leaving her again deſtitute of a maintenance, ſhe applied for a continuance of her huſband's penſion from the Court, which after repeated applications was granted her by the King in perſon. Her ſucceſs upon this occaſion was followed by another piece of good fortune which led to her ſubſequent elevation. She was pitched upon by Madame de Monteſpan to be Governante to her ſon, the Duke of Maine. Her great attention to the duties of this appointment gained the King's eſteem, and the good ſenſe which ſhe diſcovered in her converſation and letters united with her perſonal graces and accompliſhments to conciliate his reſpect and regard. His bounty while in this capacity enabled her in 1674 to purchaſe the domain of Maintenon, at which time ſhe by the King's expreſs deſire aſſumed the title of MARCHIONESS DE MAINTENON; which is ſuppoſed to have contributed in no ſmall degree to her advancement, by ſinking in oblivion her former appellation of the Widow Scarron. This honour was ſucceeded in 1679 by her appointment as Lady in Waiting to the Dauphineſs. And in the mean time ſhe increaſed ſo much in the King's favour, that after the diſmiſſion of his imperious miſtreſs, Madame de Monteſpan, and the death of her ſucceſſor Mad. de Fontanges in 1681, ſhe became his unrivalled favourite.—The King was at this period diſguſted with the diſſolute manners of his Court, and his mind took a ſerious turn; a circumſtance which was much in favour of MAD. DE MAINTENON, as it rendered it no difficult matter for her, who was of a correſpondent diſpoſition, to complete her conqueſt. And ſuch was the entire poſſeſſion which ſhe gained of his affections that in 1686 he condeſcended to marry her.—Though this ceremony was not made known yet her conduct was, from her ſtation at Court, expoſed to public view, and was the ſubject of much cenſure as well as panegyric.—Thoſe who wiſhed to detract from her merit repreſented her as the enemy of the unfortunate Hugonots. But as there appears to be no poſitive proof of this, it is more liberal to ſuppoſe that ſhe left the King's Confeſſors to make him the dupe of their cruel and deſtructive bigotry, and that ſhe was content with her aſcendency in the civil and political departments of the ſtate. With a view to this ſhe conducted herſelf with the moſt refined addreſs, and diſcovered the full extent of her abilities. She knew that the King was extremely jealous of his dignity, and deſirous that every meaſure ſhould appear to originate in himſelf; and therefore concealed her influence under a profeſſion of the moſt profound deference for his ſuperior judgment. She knew that he had ſo high an opinion of her underſtanding that he would adopt no meaſure without her advice; and therefore affected to be inattentive to affairs of ſtate, and never gave her ſentiments till ſhe was deſired. And thus ſhe eſtabliſhed her power by preſerving an appearance of obedience and ſubmiſſion. But great as her aſcendency was, it muſt be ſaid to her honour that ſhe did not uſe it to enrich herſelf or aggrandize her family.—However her exalted ſtation might have gratified her ambition, it does not appear to have increaſed her happineſs. Her pleaſing converſation ſerved to alleviate the grief which the King felt from his loſſes and misfortunes in his laſt days, and contributed perhaps more than the labours of his Confeſſor to the reſignation with which he died. But his melancholy threw a damp on all around him; and amidſt the ſplendour of the Court of Verſailles ſhe lamented, in her letters, the want of that ſociety and that variety of incidents, which diverſify the lives of people in the lower ſtations of life; and looked back with regret to the time that ſhe had ſpent with old Scarron.—When the King's death, 1715, releaſed her from her ſtately impriſonment ſhe retired to the Convent of Saint Cyr, near Verſailles, which he had founded in compliance with her wiſhes in 1686 for the education of young ladies of rank; where ſhe quietly paſſed the remainder of her life, and died October 1719, aged 84.

MALAGRIDA.

GABRIEL MALAGRIDA, whoſe crimes and the events which attended them rendered him conſpicuous, was an Italian Jeſuit, employed as a miſſionary to the kingdom of Portugal.—When a deſign againſt the King's life was in contemplation, MALAGRIDA and his brethren, de Souſa and de Matos, were conſulted reſpecting the criminality of the act: which they pronounced to be not only venial but meritorious, inaſmuch as the King perſecuted the ſaints, i. e. the Jeſuits. This appeared upon the examination of the witneſſes againſt the other criminals. But ſuch was the reſpect paid at that time to the Court of Rome that, though the King was convinced of their guilt, yet he dared not to proceed to their trial for this crime without conſent from his Holineſs. Which not being granted, they remained in priſon till 1761; when the expedient was adopted of delivering them over to the Inquiſition to be tried for impiety.—The crime proved againſt him, according to Mr Voltaire, was the having written a book entitled "The heroic Life of Saint Ann, Mother of Mary, dictated to the Reverend Father MALAGRIDA by Saint Ann herſelf," in which were many blaſphemous expreſſions.—For this he was condemned to the flames and ſuffered death accordingly September 1761, aged 75.——In an age when ſcience is making a rapid progreſs in Europe the kingdom of Portugal ſtill affords a proof of the effects of ſuperſtition in depreſſing the underſtanding and giving the cover of ſanctity to the moſt atrocious actions. But when philoſophy and true religion ſhall have extended their influence into every part of the world, it will ſcarcely be thought credible that the human mind ſhould ever have been ſo debaſed; or that a being diſtinguiſhed from others by the power of contemplating the works of nature, and reaſoning upon them, ſhould ſo totally have given up his rights.

MANNERS——JOHN——MARQUIS OF GRANBY.

JOHN MANNERS MARQUIS OF GRANBY was ſon of John Duke of Rutland, and grand-ſon of John the firſt Duke created in 1703—lineal deſcendant from Thomas the firſt Earl created by Henry VIIIth—of a family which was poſſeſſed of lands in Northumberland in the reign of Henry I^ſt^.——He was born 1721.—Was bred to the army; and had a ſubaltern command in the troops ſent to Germany under the Duke of Marlborough in 1758.—On the removal of Lord George Sackville in 1759 he was promoted to the command of the Britiſh forces; an appointment which gave general ſatisfaction, and for which he appears to have been well qualified. If he had not the great abilities requiſite to a Commander in Chief, he had all the qualifications of a ſecond in command. With a competent ſhare of military ſkill, he poſſeſſed that perſonal valour and ardour in the ſervice which inſpired his ſoldiers with confidence; and that humane and generous attention to their comfort and welfare, and that affability and open-hearted chearfulneſs which attached them to his perſon.—In 1760 he juſtified the high opinion, which Prince Ferdinand had expreſſed of him after the battle of Minden, by his good conduct at Warburg; where the Britiſh cavalry ſignalized themſelves by their uncommon exertions. In the beginning of the enſuing campaign he commanded under the hereditary Prince in his attack on the frontier towns of Heſſe; and at the battle of Kirk-Denkern he bore the firſt and moſt violent onſet of the enemy, and by the firmneſs of his troops contributed much to that victory.—And in 1762 he ſupported his character by his behaviour at Grœbeſtein and by the ſubſequent victory gained over a detachment under Rochambeau at Homburgh.——This reſpectable nobleman died before his father; leaving, by Frances, daughter of Charles Duke of Somerſet, Charles late Duke of Rutland, who was born in 1754—Robert, born 1758; mortally wounded in the action of the twelfth of April 1782 in the Weſt Indies; and ſeveral other children.—The late Duke married in 1775 Mary Iſabella, ſiſter of the preſent Duke of Beaufort, by whom he had John Henry, the preſent Duke, and other children.—He ſucceeded his grand-father in 1779—was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1784; and continued in that ſtation till his death in 1787.

MANSTEIN.

MANSTEIN.

CHRISTOPHER HERMAN MANSTEIN was of a reſpectable family originally ſettled in Bohemia; which being obliged to leave that kingdom on account of their religion removed to Ducal Pruſſia.—He was born 1711—was bred to arms; and had the advantage of being inſtructed in his profeſſion by his father, Erneſt Seb. Manſtein, a General of merit in the Ruſſian ſervice. CHRISTOPHER, about the year 1725, engaged in that of the King of Pruſſia, and remained in it till 1736; when, at the particular deſire of the Empreſs, he returned to Ruſſia and was appointed a Captain in Munich's regiment of grenadiers.—Under that General he ſerved during the war with the Tartars and Turks, from 1736 till 1739, with the greateſt applauſe for his valour as well as his ſkill as an engineer.—At the revolution, which gave Ann of Brunſwick the regency for her ſon, he was employed to arreſt Biron, Duke of Courland.—In the war of 1741 with Sweden he ſignalized himſelf under General Lacy, at the battle and ſiege of Williamſtrand.—At the revolution in favour of the Empreſs Elizabeth he was deprived of his appointments and ſentenced to be exiled; but received a pardon on account of his merit.—He was afterwards perſecuted by the Chancellor Beſtuchef; and at laſt left Ruſſia in diſguſt, 1744, and offered his ſervice to the King of Pruſſia, which was gladly accepted. The favourable impreſſion which that heroic Monarch had received of his abilities was increaſed by his defence of an important poſt in the campaign of 1745, which induced him to make the General his Aid de Camp, to inveſt him with the command of Zittau, and to treat him with every mark of reſpect.—He bore a very active part in the war of 1756—was at the battle of Lowoſitz—and commanded under the brave old Marſhal Schwerin, when he fell at the battle of Prague. He commanded a brigade the ſame year at the celebrated battle of Kolin, where he received a wound, in conſequence of which he was ordered by the King to go to Dreſden to be cured. On his way to that city, under an eſcort of an hundred men, he was ſurrounded by a party of Auſtrians and killed by a ball which penetrated his throat.—Thus fell an honeſt man and a valuable officer.—He was a great lover of learning, and was the author of a work entitled "Memoirs of Ruſſia from 1727 to 1744."

MANTUA——DUKES OF.——See GONZAGA.

MARLBOROUGH——JOHN, DUKE OF.——See CHURCHILL.

THE MASQUED PRISONER.

Mr VOLTAIRE gives the following account of this very extraordinary perſon, "Some months after that Miniſter's death (Mazarine) there happened an affair, the parallel of which is not to be met with in hiſtory; and what is not leſs ſtrange, all hiſtorians ſeem to have been ignorant of it.—There was ſent with the utmoſt ſecrecy to the Caſtle of the Iſland of Saint Margaret, on the coaſt of Provence, a PRISONER unknown, of a ſtature above the ordinary ſize, young, and of a moſt noble and beautiful appearance. This PRISONER wore upon the road a maſque, of which the lower part had ſteel ſprings contrived ſo that he could eat without taking it off. Orders were given that if he ſhewed any inclination to diſcover himſelf he ſhould be immediately killed. He remained in this iſland till St Mars, Governor of Pignerol, an officer of great truſt, being made Governor of the Baſtile, in the year 1690, went and brought him from the Iſland of Saint Margaret to the Baſtile, obſerving always to keep his face maſqued. The Marquis of Louvois went to ſee him in the iſland before his removal, where he ſpoke to him ſtanding and apparently with great reſpect. This ſtranger being carried to the Baſtile, had the beſt accommodations which the caſtle could afford: nothing which he deſired was refuſed him. His table was always ſerved in the moſt elegant manner; and the Governor ſeldom ſat down in his preſence. An old phyſician of the Baſtile, who had often attended this remarkable perſon in his diſorders, declared that he had never ſeen his face, though he had often examined his tongue and other parts of his body. The phyſician ſaid that he was very finely ſhaped, and his voice agreeable and engaging. He never complained of his condition, nor gave the leaſt hint who he was. A celebrated ſurgeon who was ſon-in-law of this phyſician, atteſted the truth of this narrative; which has alſo often been confirmed by Mr Bernaville who ſucceeded Saint Mars.—This unknown perſon died in 1704, and was buried in the night in the pariſh of Saint Paul. What increaſes the wonder is that at the time when he was ſent to the Iſland of Saint Margaret, no conſiderable perſon diſappeared in Europe.—Chamillard was the laſt Miniſter who knew this ſtrange ſecret. The Marſhal de la Feuillade, who married his daughter, has told me that when his father-in-law was dying, he conjured him, on his knees, to tell him who this perſon was, who had been known by no other name than that of 'The Man with the iron Maſque.' Chamillard anſwered him 'that it was a ſecret of ſtate, and he had ſworn never to reveal it.'"---Mr Voltaire does not give his opinion reſpecting him.---It has been conjectured that he was of the blood royal of France.

MAUREPAS.

LEWIS FREDERICK PHELYPEUX COUNT DE MAUREPAS, of a family which had been celebrated from the commencement of the 13th century for the eminent ſtateſmen and magiſtrates that it had produced,† was born 1700.—At a time* when the reduced ſtate of the French navy required the ſkill and attention of an able Miniſter to reſtore it, he was placed at the head of the marine department. Though his exertions for this purpoſe were reſtrained by Cardinal Fleury's œconomy, yet he contributed much to its improvement by introducing men of ſcience into the dock yards; who, leaving the erroneous practices of their predeceſſors, endeavoured the perfection of the art of ſhipbuilding by recurring to thoſe mathematical principles on which it is founded.—He was alſo the projector of a plan for aſcertaining the figure of the Earth by ſending proper perſons to meaſure a degree of the meridian at the North Polar Circle and at the Equator.—He was a lively, agreeable companion and was honoured with his Sovereign's intimacy; who was fond of having him of his parties. But the conſcioufneſs of ſuperior abilities gave him an independent ſpirit, which made him diſdain to uſe the ſycophantic arts which were neceſſary to ingratiate himſelf with Madame de Pompadour; and at laſt he incurred her high diſpleaſure by employing a ſarcaſtic wit which he poſſeſſed in ridiculing her foibles. The conſequence was his diſmiſſion ſoon after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle and the appointment of M. Rouillé—a change which was very prejudicial to the French navy.—He was recalled at the acceſſion of Lewis XVIth and took the lead in adminiſtration; the Count de Saint Germain being placed at the head of the military and de Sartine of the marine; and ſoon after, by his advice, M. Necker, a Swiſs Proteſtant, being appointed to the Department of Finance. In this honourable ſtation Mr MAUREPAS continued till his death, which happened May 1781.

MAZEPPA.

THE hiſtory of this adventurer, which has ſome incidents of ſuch an extraordinary nature as almoſt to exceed belief, is related on the authority of M. Voltaire.—He was by birth a Polander.—Was when young a Page to John Caſimir.—But was detected in an intrigue with the wife of a Poliſh nobleman, who cauſed him to be ſcourged and tied naked on a wild, ungovernable Ukranian horſe, which was then turned looſe. The horſe returning to the Ukraine, was found with MAZEPPA on his back, half dead with hunger and fatigue.—His extreme diſtreſs recommended him to compaſſion, and his natural abilities and ſuperior education gave him by degrees ſuch an aſcendency among the Coſſacks that the Czar Theodore was induced to make him a Prince of the Ukraine.—His rank and influence having enabled him to render great ſervices to Prince Gallitzin in the campaign of 1688 againſt the Crim Tartars, when Samuelowitz, Hettman of the Coſſacks, was diſgraced to cover the Prince's miſconduct,§ he was appointed his ſucceſſor. In this capacity he was in 1708, when Charles XIIth arrived on the banks of the Dniper.—Either diſguſted with ſome diſappointment on the ſide of Ruſſia or ſtruck with admiration of the character of the Swediſh Monarch, he offered to join him with 20,000 men and to bring him a ſupply of proviſions. Prevailed upon by his advice and propoſal, Charles took the fatal reſolution of turning to the Ukraine. But MAZEPPA, who was deceived in his reſources, brought him only 2000 men; and the immediate conſequence was extreme

† See Ponchartrain. * About 1726. § See Ruſſia 1688.

extreme diſtreſs, and the event was the ſignal defeat of the Swedes at Pultawa.—He eſcaped with the King to the Turkiſh dominions; and would have been given up to the Czar by the treaty between him and the Porte in 1709 and have ſuffered torture in reſentment of the fate of Patkul,† and as a puniſhment of his own revolt, had he not fortunately died at this juncture.

HOUSES OF MECKLENBURG.

THE Houſes of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz have their origin from Henry Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince of the Vandals, who added the dutchy of Stargard to his domains by his marriage with Beatrix of Brandenburg, heireſs of it, and died 1329.—From him deſcended Duke John; whoſe eldeſt ſon, Adolphus Frederick, founded the line *Schwerin*, and his ſecond, John Albert, that of *Guſtraw*.—Chriſtian, eldeſt ſon of Adolphus Frederick, dying 1692 without heirs, was ſucceeded by Frederick William, eldeſt ſon of his ſecond brother; who alſo ſucceeded to the dutchy of Guſtraw on failure of heirs in that branch in 1695.—Adolphus Frederick, third ſon of the above Adolphus Frederick, founded the branch of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*.—Frederick William having no ſon, was ſucceeded in 1713, by his brother Charles Leopold, who married as his ſecond wife, Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Czar John; by whom he had a daughter who was married to Anthony Ulrick, a younger ſon of the Duke of Brunſwick Bevern, and had by him a ſon, John, who was for a few months Emperor of Ruſſia under the regency of his mother, and ſpent the remainder of his days in priſon. (See Ruſſia 1764.) Charles had a diſpute with his nobility, which continued many years; and upon his refuſing to accede to the terms of reconciliation propoſed to him through the mediation of the Emperor Charles VIth, he proceeded, in 1728, to deprive him of the government of his dominions and gave the adminiſtration to his younger brother Chriſtian Lewis;* who became Sovereign on his deceaſe in 1747.—He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Duke Frederick in 1756.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, founder of the branch of Mecklenburg Strelitz, married a daughter of the laſt Duke of Mecklenburg Guſtraw. And on his death, without male heirs, in 1695, commenced a litigation with his couſin, Frederick William, for part of his dominions; which was accommodated, 1701, by the ceſſion of the biſhopric of Ratſburg and diſtrict of Stargard to ADOLPHUS—He had by this Princeſs his ſucceſſor Adolphus Frederick, born 1686.—After her death, he married a Princeſs of Saxe Gotha; by whom he had no child.—And laſtly he married Chriſtina, daughter of the Prince of Schwartzburg; by whom he had Charles-Lewis-Frederick.—Adolphus Frederick ſucceeded his father in 1708: and dying 1752 without heirs, was ſucceeded by his nephew, ſon of Charles Lewis by the Princeſs Albertina of Saxe Hilbourgauſen, and brother of her Britannic Majeſty, who was born 1738.

MEDICIS—FAMILY OF DUKES OF TUSCANY.

THE Family of Medicis is of very remote antiquity; but is clearly deduced by Moreri only from Philip de Medicis, who was living in 1250, at which time he had a great influence among the party of the Geulphs who were then ſupporting a conteſt with the Gibelins at Florence.—From him was deſcended Coſmo de Medicis who contributed much to the proſperity of his country by commerce, and laid the foundation of the wealth and grandeur of his family. His grand-ſon, Lawrence, was the generous patron of Chalcondyles, and other learned men who were driven from Conſtantinople at the reduction of that city by the Turks. His ſon, John de Medicis, (afterwards Leo X^th^) was alſo a liberal encourager of the fine arts; and by the expedients which he uſed to provide the means of his magnificence, eventually gave occaſion to the reformation.—From Lawrence was deſcended in a direct line Ferdinand II^d^.

COSMO III^d^ was the ſon of Ferdinand II^d^ Grand Duke of Tuſcany and Julia-Victoria de la Rovere, daughter of Frederick, laſt Duke of Urbino.—He was born 1642.—Succeeded his father in 1670—married 1661 Margaret, daughter of Gaſton Duke of Orleans, brother of Lewis XIIIth, by whom he had Ferdinand, born 1663—died 1713—Ann, M. Louiſa, born 1667—married 1691 to the Elector Palatine—and John Gaſton, his ſucceſſor.——Died 1723.

JOHN GASTON DE MEDICIS, Son of the preceding, was born 1671.—Succeeded his father in 1723.—He had married 1697 Ann M. Frances of Saxe Lawenburg, widow of Philip Count Palatine of the Rhine, by whom he had no children.—This laſt male deſcendant from the great Coſmo de Medicis had not only the chagrin of leaving no heir to inherit his dominions and continue the illuſtrious Houſe of Medicis, but the mortification to ſee them diſpoſed of at the will of the principal powers of Europe.—He died 1737, and Francis Stephen Duke of Lorrain, on whom it was ſettled by the treaties of Vienna 1736 and 1738, ſucceeded to his dutchy.——See Lorrain and Auſtria.

MEDINA CŒLI.

DON JOHN, FR. THOMAS DE LA CERDA, DUKE OF MEDINA CŒLI, &c. was of one of the moſt ancient families of the kingdom of Caſtile, Medina Cœli having been erected into a county in 1368 by Henry II^d^ of Caſtile in favour of his anceſtor Bernard de Bearn, natural ſon of Gaſton de Foix, who married the heireſs of the family of la Cerda.---DON JOHN was firſt Chamberlain to Charles II^d^: and afterwards, in 1680, was appointed Prime Miniſter. He was eſteemed a man of integrity and abilities; but had not that firmneſs and perſeverance which the diſtreſſed ſtate of the finances required. He attempted the reduction of the copper coin from the nominal to the real value and afterwards called it in and promiſed to pay the value of it in ſix months. The embarraſſment ariſing from the impoſſibility of performing this engagement and ſome meaſures which were offenſive to the nobility gave occaſion to the Queen Mother, who was his enemy, to effect his diſmiſſion in 1685.---He died 1691.——See Oropeſa.

MEDINA CŒLI.

DON LEWIS FRANCIS DE LA CERDA, DUKE DE MEDINA CŒLI, was ſon of the preceding.---In 1684 he was appointed Captain General of the Gallies of Naples; and Ambaſſador to the Court of Rome in 1686. And in 1696 he was honoured with the appointment of Viceroy of Naples.---In this capacity he did great ſervice to the ſtate by enforcing a ſtrict adminiſtration of juſtice and by ſuppreſſing the contraband trade by which the government was defrauded.---He was recalled in 1702.---In 1709, when Lewis XIVth thought it expedient to treat of peace on the grounds of giving up his grand-ſon, and the King was adviſed by Cardinal Portocarrero to take the opportunity of putting the adminiſtration into the hands of his own ſubjects, the DUKE OF MEDINA CŒLI was appointed Premier. But he was diſgraced the enſuing year, upon ſuſpicion of betraying the ſecrets of government to the allies, and ordered into exile, where he ſoon after died.

MENZIKOFF.

THE chief things which embarraſſed the authority of the Czars of Ruſſia and had prevented its becoming a complete deſpotiſm, were the power of the Strelitzes or Guards, that of the Patriarch, and that of the Bojars or Nobles.---The firſt of theſe Peter the Great aboliſhed, the ſecond he *in effect* aſſumed himſelf, and the third he determined gradually to undermine by raiſing foreigners and men of low birth to the higheſt offices and honours in the ſtate and army. The moſt remarkable inſtance of this was PRINCE MENZIKOFF, being taken from the loweſt order and raiſed to the greateſt power.---There are various accounts of his origin. But the prevailing opinion is that he was the ſon of a peaſant.---That he was a paſtry-cook's

† See Sweden 1707.

* N. B. This act of the Emperor was proteſted againſt by the German Princes, as contrary to the principles of the Germanic conſtitution.

paſtry-cook's boy; and that the Czar met with him in the ſtreets of Moſcow; and, being pleaſed with his manner, hired him as a ſervant.—He afterwards gave him a commiſſion in Le Fort's regiment and admitted him to his intimacy; ſo that on the death of that officer in 1699 he became his chief confidant and was honoured with an appointment at Court and the title of Prince.—In 1704 he was inveſted with the command of Narva, then lately reduced.—Soon after he took the command of a body of 20,000 troops ſent to the aid of Auguſtus King of Poland after his defeat at Frauenſtadt; with which he gained the victory of Kaliſh, which that Monarch could not avail himſelf of on account of the treaty then on foot with his enemy.*—In 1708, when the Swedes were penetrating the Ruſſian frontier he commanded an advanced body of the grand army under Czeremetof. And the ſame campaign MENZIKOFF, attended by the Czar, commanded an army detached to prevent Lewenhaupt from carrying the King a reinforcement of troops, ſtores, &c. and gained a ſignal victory at Leſnau, after a dreadful conflict, in which above half the enemy were killed.—The enſuing year he had a principal ſhare in the deciſive battle of Pultawa, where he had three horſes killed under him; and was afterwards left with an army deſtined to the defence of the Ukraine.—During the remainder of the war he was diſtinguiſhed with ſeveral important commiſſions; and in things relating to the civil affairs of the empire and improvements in manufactures, eſtabliſhments, &c. he was the Counſellor on whom the Czar chiefly relied.—His power, which was great under the Emperor, was increaſed under the Empreſs Catharine and her ſucceſſor Peter II[d]; and his great exaltation was attended with its uſual effects, of creating extreme jealouſy in the nobles and men in office, extreme hatred in thoſe who were injured or oppreſſed by his tyranny and intolerable pride, and a boundleſs ambition in himſelf, which led to his diſgrace.—His daughter was betrothed to the Emperor Peter, then eleven years of age. And, though he guarded him with the moſt watchful eye, yet his enemies, the Dolgoruckis and others, found means by taking advantage of his indiſcreet abuſe of authority, to create a diſguſt in his Sovereign.—The loſs of power in the favourite of a deſpot is generally followed by ruin. This Miniſter, who had exerciſed ſovereign power and aſpired to place his deſcendants on the throne, without a trial, without a juſtifiable cauſe aſſigned, was exiled to Siberia in 1727, where two years after he ended his life in miſery.

MODENA——DUKES OF.——See EST.

MOLESWORTH.

ROBERT VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, according to the author of the Biographia Britannica, was deſcended of a Saxon family, anciently ſeated in the counties of Northampton and Bedford.—His father, Robert Moleſworth, after the ſurrender of Ireland to the Duke of Ormond, engaged as an adventurer in carrying on the war for reducing that kingdom to the authority of Parliament, and by that means acquired 2500 acres of land in the county of Meath. This property inducing him to ſettle in that country he afterwards turned his attention to trade, and became an eminent merchant in the city of Dublin.—He was a warm advocate for the revolution; and after that event was appointed of the Privy Council, and in 1692 was ſent Envoy to the Court of Copenhagen, where he continued three years.—He left it in diſguſt, occaſioned by a diſpute reſpecting ſome privileges which he was refuſed.—On his return he wrote an account of Denmark, in which he repreſented its government to be tyrannical. This work gained him repute; but was reſented by Prince George of Denmark and complained of by the Daniſh Miniſter; and was anſwered by D[r] W. King.—He was of the Privy Council to Queen Ann till January 1713, when he was diſmiſſed.—On the acceſſion of George I[st] he was appointed of the Iriſh Privy Council, and a Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations; and in 1716 was created an Iriſh Peer by the titles of Baron Philipſtown, Viſcount Moleſworth.—He died 1725.—He married Letitia, ſiſter of Richard E. Bellamont, by whom he had a numerous family.—His eldeſt ſon, John Viſcount Moleſworth, in 1715 ſucceeded his father as Commiſſioner of Trade, and was employed as Britiſh Miniſter at Florence, Venice and Turin.—He died without heirs 1726.—His ſecond ſon, Richard, Viſcount Moleſworth, went a volunteer under the Earl of Orkney in Flanders.—He was honoured with the appointment of Aid de Camp to the Duke of Marlborough; in which capacity he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Ramillies and ſaved the General's life at the riſk of his own.—In 1715 he ſerved under General Carpenter againſt the rebels and was wounded at the battle of Preſton.—He was afterwards advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General and appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland.—He died 1758 and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Richard Naſſau, Viſcount Moleſworth, born 1748.

MONMOUTH——DUKE OF.——See STUART.

MONTAGU——CHARLES, EARL OF HALIFAX.

THE different branches of the family of Montagu are deſcended from Dru de Montagu, who attended William the Conqueror to England and was rewarded by him with ſeveral lordſhips in the Weſt of England.—His deſcendant, Edward Montagu, was Lord Chief Juſtice in the reign of Henry VIIIth: who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Edward; who dying 1602 left ſix ſons.—(1) Edward, who was created Lord Montagu of Boughton by James I[st], and whoſe grand-ſon was created Earl Montagu by William III[d] and Duke of Montagu by Queen Ann, which title became extinct in 1749; and was granted 1766 to George Brudenell, Earl Cardigan, who married the youngeſt daughter of John Duke of Montague.---(2) Sir Walter Montagu.---(3) Sir Henry Montagu, created Earl Manchester by Charles I[st], anceſtor of the preſent Duke.---(4) Sir Charles Montagu.---(5) James Montagu.---(6) Sir Sidney Montagu, anceſtor of Earl Sandwich. ——— ——— CHARLES MONTAGU, EARL HALIFAX was the fourth ſon of the Honourable George Montagu, who was a younger ſon of Henry Earl of Manchester.---He was born 1661; and was educated under that excellent judge of literary merit D[r] Buſby, Maſter of Weſtminſter, who paid him the attention due to the genius and parts which he diſcovered.---In 1682 he entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards elected a Fellow. The repute of his ſuperior underſtanding, even at this early period, was a means of introducing him to the acquaintance of Sir I. Newton,† which was continued through life and was of mutual ſervice as well as ſatisfaction to them.---His chief ſtudy at this time was poetry: and the taſte which he diſcovered in his compoſitions recommending him to that patron of the muſes, the Earl of Dorſet, he introduced him and his intimate friend Stepney to ſeveral men of genius in the metropolis.---In 1688 he ſigned the invitation to the Prince of Orange: and being afterwards elected a member of the Convention Parliament, voted for declaring the throne vacant.---His conduct upon theſe occaſions prepared the way for his introduction at Court; and the King, who was prepoſſeſſed in his favour, ſoon gave him a proof of his regard by appointing him a Lord of the Treaſury in 1691, and three years after Chancellor of the Exchequer.---He now began to diſplay ſuch talents as a financier and ſtateſman, as raiſed him to a degree of fame, which his poetic genius, on which he was ſo much flattered by thoſe who courted his patronage, would never have given him. At a time when the embarraſſed ſtate of the finances and the great demand for money to carry on an unpopular war, required the greateſt abilities in the perſon who was at the head of that department, he ſhewed himſelf not only equal to the common buſineſs of that ſtation, but to an arduous taſk in which he voluntarily embarked, viz. the recoinage. This undertaking, which was rendered particularly difficult by the low ebb to which trade was then ſunk, he accompliſhed in two years.---By him the people were made acquainted with the real ſtate of the finances; and a general fund was, by his advice, eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of retrieving the public credit.---He alſo projected a ſcheme for reſtoring the credit of the Bank of England, whoſe notes were then diſcounted at 20 per cent.---In 1698 the new Eaſt India Company was erected under his auſpices: and he was the ſame year raiſed to the office of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.---And in 1699 was made Auditor of the Exchequer----In 1700, apprehenſive of a violent oppoſition to the meaſures of the Court, he reſigned his appointment as Treaſurer and was created a Peer by the title of Baron Halifax.---Soon after an impeachment was laid againſt him for the intereſt he had taken in the partition-treaty and procuring exorbitant grants, &c. which was diſmiſſed by the Houſe of Lords.---At the acceſſion of Queen Ann his name was ſtruck out of the liſt of the Privy Council and an impeachment was again laid againſt him; but this proved as unſucceſsful as the former; and in 1705 he was reſtored to the royal favour and reſumed his ſeat at the Council Board.---The enſuing year he took an active part in the negotiation for the union; and continued his influence in the ſtate till 1710; when he ſhared the fate of the other Whig Miniſters.---On the acceſſion of George I[st] he was once more reinſtated in

 power

* See 1706. † Appointed Maſter of the Mint by him.

power and created Earl Halifax and Knight of the Garter, and appointed First Lord of the Treasury.—He did not long enjoy the honours which were thus heaped upon him, dying May 1715.——He married the Countess Dowager of Manchester, but left no children.—G. Montagu, son of his eldest brother, succeeded him in the barony and was created Earl Halifax.——His adversaries accused him of sacrificing too much to the favour of King William; and this imputation it would perhaps be impossible to refute. But his services to the state are certainly an atonement for this part of his conduct; and will be the more readily admitted as such by every person of candour, when it is considered that his improved understanding, and his perfect knowledge of the English constitution and the science of government entitled him to a rank among the greatest statesmen of his age.——See Doctor Johnson's opinion of his Poems in his Prefaces to the English Poets.

MONTAGU——John, Earl Sandwich, Viscount Hinchinbrook.

This nobleman was the son of Edward Viscount Hinchenbrook, who was g-grand-son of the first Earl Sandwich who fell in the battle between the Duke of York and de Ruyter at Solebay, 1672.—He was born 1718; and succeeded his grand-father in 1729.—After receiving an academical education he made the tour of Europe and visited Constantinople and Grand Cairo.—On his return in 1740 he joined the Duke of Argyle and his party in their opposition to Sir Robert Walpole's measures, and discovered great eloquence and strength of understanding in his speeches upon many subjects, particularly that of the Hanoverian troops retained in British pay, which was repeatedly debated. Such was the opinion entertained of his abilities that in 1748 he was joined with Sir Th. Robinson as Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. And the same year was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty; but was dismissed in 1749.—He was again appointed in 1763 and was dismissed in six months.—In 1771 he was a third time called to the head of the Admiralty Board, and continued in office till 1782.—His station exposed him to several severe attacks from the powerful party which opposed the prosecution of the American war. But the censures passed upon his conduct may be attributed to their general disapprobation of the measures of government; and are best refuted by the attention paid to the business of his office, and the uncommon exertions that, under the greatest disadvantages, were made during the period of his administration.—He died May 1792.

MONTCALM.

Lewis-Joseph Gozon de St Veran, Marquis de Montcalm, was of a family of Rovergue, of which the celebrated Gozon, Grand Master of the Knights of Jerusalem in the 14th century was a member.—He was born 1712.—After making the regular gradation he was promoted to the command of a regiment in 1743; at the head of which he was wounded at the battle of Placentia in 1747.—In 1749 he was made General of Brigade.—And in 1756, when the exertions of the English government in America called for an officer of merit to counteract its designs, Montcalm was appointed to the command of the troops in Canada, where Vaudreuil acted as Governor.—His conduct justified the appointment.—In 1756 he reduced Oswego, a fort of the utmost consequence on the Lake Ontario. And this was followed in 1757 by the reduction of Fort William Henry.—Apprized of the intended attack upon Quebec he used every precaution to render it defensible and augment his forces. And when it was besieged by the English in 1759 he displayed uncommon circumspection and courage in its defence. He repelled the enemy's first assault by a victory on the Plains of Montmorency. But the undaunted perseverance of the assailants was equal to the activity and address of the French Commander. A second effort was made on the side of the Heights of Abraham, and a battle ensued which proved fatal to Montcalm and his rival in glory, General Wolfe; who both fell martyrs to their zeal in the service of their country.

MONTESPAN.

Frances, Athenais de Rochechouart, Marchioness de Montespan, was the daughter of Gabriel Duke de Montemar, who was descended of a family which took its name from a domain in Poitou, where it was settled in the 10th century.—Her sister, M. Magd. Gabriella de Rochechouart, was celebrated for her genius, understanding and learning. And her brother, Lewis Victor, Duke de Montemar, signalized himself in the wars with Spain and Holland; and had the command of the gallies sent by Lewis in 1669 to aid the Venetians in the defence of Candia against the Turks; when 200 French gentlemen served as volunteers.—She was born in 1641.—Was married to the Marquis de Montespan 1663.—And made her appearance at Court with every advantage that could be derived from her high rank, a beautiful person, her brilliant parts, and elegant accomplishments.—The King was entertained with her lively sallies of wit and captivated with her personal charms; and his attachment to the amiable and affectionate Madame de la Valiere soon gave way to the superior attractions of her rival. The Queen in the mean time, who was inured to the loss of her husband's affections, was mortified by the appointment of the Marchioness to be Superintendant of her Household; an insult which was so much aggravated by her haughty, capricious, imperious air, that she is said to have lamented the removal of de la Valiere, who, as she expressed it, seemed, by her submissive manner, to ask pardon for the injury which she did her.—Mad. de Montespan and her sister, the Marchioness de Thiange, gave life and spirit to the amusements of the Court, which was distinguished by its gaiety and splendour as long as the King's fondness for dissipation continued. But age at last wrought a change in his disposition; and a serious turn prepared him to yield to the insinuating arts of Madame de Maintenon.—She retired from Court about the year 1680; and died 1707.—She was the mother of the Duke de Maine and the Count de Toulouse; and of two daughters, married to the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Bourbon.

MONTEMAR.

The Count de Montemar was a General of merit in the Spanish service.---He was sent, in 1732, with an army of 25,000 men against the Moors and reduced the fortresses of Oran and Mazalquivir.---In 1734 he had the command of the troops sent to put Don Carlos in possession of the kingdom of Naples, with which he gained a signal victory over the Austrians under Visconti and made himself master of all Sicily; for which he was rewarded with the title of Duke of Bitonto from the place where the action was fought.---Having rendered the state great service in this war he was in 1737 appointed Minister of the War Department.---In 1741 he again took the command in Italy; but not being favoured with his usual success he was soon recalled and succeeded by Count de Gages.

MORDAUNT——Charles, Earl Peterborough.

The family of Mordaunt is of Norman extraction, being descended from Osbert de Mordaunt, settled in Bedfordshire immediately after the conquest.---John Mordaunt, his lineal descendant, was in high favour with Henry VIIIth, by whom he was created Lord Mordaunt of Turvey---from him descended John Lord Mordaunt, created Earl Peterborough by Charles Ist, who distinguished himself in support of his Sovereign in the rebellion. He left two sons---Henry Earl Peterborough, who died 1697 without male heir---and John, created Lord Mordaunt, Vt Avalon by Charles IId. ——— ——— Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, a nobleman eminent for his heroic valour and intellectual abilities, was the son of John Lord Mordaunt, Viscount Avalon and nephew of Henry Earl of Peterborough.---He was born 1658.---Succeeded his father in 1675.---He was bred to the navy and served first under Admirals E. Torrington and Narborough in the war with the Piratic States.---He was an avowed enemy of the unconstitutional measures of James IId---opposed the abolition of the test.---And at last retired to Holland and became a warm advocate for the revolution. On that event he was created Earl of Monmouth, and appointed a Privy Counsellor, Lord of the Bedchamber and First Lord of the Treasury. But he was deprived of the last appointment the ensuing year, on account of his disaffection to the ministry which was then formed.---In 1697 he succeeded his uncle as Earl of Peterborough and the same year was dismissed from all his appointments

appointments for his conduct reſpecting the Duke of Shrewſbury.—On the acceſſion of Queen Ann he was reinſtated at Court. And in 1705 was appointed to the command of 5000 men ſent on board Sir Cl. Shovel's fleet to ſupport the Archduke Charles in Spain.—They determined upon the ſiege of Barcelona; and that important fortreſs was taken in a few days; the ſkill and intrepidity of the aſſailants ſupplying the place of numbers. And the reduction of this city was followed by that of all Catalonia and Valentia.—When the recovery of Barcelona was attempted in 1706 he marched with his ſmall army to its relief and defended it againſt the much ſuperior force of Philip V^th.—The ſame year he retired in diſguſt at not being appointed to the command in chief and the preference ſhewn by the Archduke to Prince Lichtenſtein.—His conduct ſoon after underwent a parliamentary inquiry, and in the concluſion it was voted that he had done great and eminent ſervices.—In 1710 he was ſent Ambaſſador to the Court of Turin; and in 1713 was created a Knight of the Garter and appointed Governor of Minorca. In the reigns of George I^st and II^d he had the rank of General of Marines in England.—He died 1735 and was ſucceeded by his grand-ſon Charles; who dying 1779 was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles Henry, now Earl Peterborough.

MOROSINI.

FRANCIS MOROSINI, one of the braveſt ſoldiers and moſt upright magiſtrates of his age, by his valour and good conduct during more than forty years, ſupported the declining fortune of the Venetian republic, and retarded that debaſement into which it has ſince fallen.—He was of one of the moſt ancient and reſpectable families in the ſtate; his anceſtor, Dominique Moroſini, having been elected Doge in 1148.—He was born about the year 1618 and bred to the navy. And his exploits upon various occaſions, during the war which began in 1645 with the ſiege of Candia, had raiſed him to ſo high a rank in the fleet in 1650 that when Admiral Monſenigo was killed in a ſevere action between Paros and Naxis, MOROSINI ſucceeded to the command and gained a complete victory. This appointment and that of Generaliſſimo, which was afterwards conferred upon him, gave him an opportunity of performing many ſignal actions in the ſervice of the republic. And ſuch was the high repute which they acquired him, that though his intereſts were oppoſed by a ſtrong party who were envious of his fame and advancement, yet he was choſen in 1666 to take upon him the defence of Candia. In the ſpace of about three years, 120,000 Turks are ſaid to have fallen in the ſiege, and 30,000 of the garriſon. After fifty-ſix diſtinct aſſaults had been made, every expedient had been tried and reſource exhauſted, and he had refuſed every offer made by the Vizier to tempt him to betray his truſt, he was at laſt* forced to ſurrender a place which was become abſolutely indefenſible.—In the war which broke out in 1684 he was again called to the command, and again juſtified the honour done him by his ſucceſs. He was joined with the gallant Count Konigſmark, and reduced Saint Maure, Coron, Modon, Patras, Lepanto, Corinth and Athens, and gained ſeveral victories over the Turks. All theſe ſignal actions merited and acquired him the appellation of MOROSINI the Peloponneſiac. And as the reward of his ſervices and an expreſſion of the public ſenſe of his abilities he was raiſed to the dignity of Doge in 1688; and a ſtatue was erected to him.—In 1693 he was again appointed Generaliſſimo of the Venetian Forces. And neither his age nor infirmities could prevent his embarking once more on board the fleet which had gained him ſo much glory; but he was overcome with the fatigues of the campaign and died at Napoli di Romania the following year, aged 76.

MUNICH.

THE memoirs of COUNT MUNICH afford an inſtance of that ſudden and total change of fortune which can only take place under a deſpotic government.—He was by birth an Holſteiner.—Engaging in the Ruſſian army as a ſoldier of fortune, he roſe by his own merit from the loweſt rank to the command of a regiment. And after the diſgrace of Prince Dolgorucki in 1730, he was raiſed to the rank of Marſhal and placed at the head of the war department. Soon after his appointment to this office he propoſed an academy for cadets for the army, to be choſen from the ſons of the nobility, &c. in order to provide a ſupply of officers. And for this purpoſe proper men were brought from Pruſſia to act as maſters in the ſeveral branches of the art military and the ſciences which lead to it.—By his advice the pay of the officers was increaſed and a committee appointed to improve the military eſtabliſhment. And under his direction alſo the Canal of Ladoga was completed.—His merit was now generally acknowledged. But the importance which he thus acquired, as it increaſed his own vaſt ambition, ſo it excited the jealouſy of Biron and Oſterman. Who, to remove him at a diſtance from the Court, procured his appointment in 1734 to the command of the troops ſent to the aid of Auguſtus King of Poland. His enemies were however in ſome meaſure diſappointed by his ſucceſs in the reduction of Dantzick.—In 1735 he went on an expedition againſt the Tartars in the Ukraine.—In the enſuing campaign, war being declared with the Turks, he beſieged and took Aſoph and Precop: which was followed in 1737 by the reduction of Oczakow. In 1739 he paſſed the Dnieſter; and, having gained a victory over the Tartars, reduced Choczim. After which he returned to Peterſburg and received the honours due to his merit. On the acceſſion of John II^d in 1740, being diſappointed of the power which he expected under the Regent, Biron, he caballed with Oſterman and others againſt him, and procured the regency for Ann of Brunſwick, the Emperor's mother.—In 1741, when that revolution took place which raiſed the Empreſs Elizabeth to the throne, the glory which MARSHAL MUNICH had acquired by his victories and the ſervices he had rendered the ſtate by his civil and military eſtabliſhments, were forgotten. Having incurred Elizabeth's diſpleaſure by his attachment to the Empreſs Ann and the late Regent, a falſe accuſation was brought againſt him, which he was not permitted to diſprove, and he was tried and ſentenced to ſuffer death and to be quartered.—The ſentence was however mitigated by the Empreſs to perpetual exile in Siberia.—Such inſtances of clemency, no doubt, ſoften the grim aſpect of deſpotiſm; and yet they do not diſpoſe one to be enamoured of it.

NAPLES.—See HOUSES OF AUSTRIA and BOURBON.

NEWCASTLE—DUKE OF.—See PELHAM.

NOAILLES.

ANN-JULIUS, MARSHAL DUKE DE NOAILLES, was the ſon of Ann Duke de Noailles, a General officer; and being born (1650) in an age when the military profeſſion was deemed an eſſential accompliſhment of a gentleman, was bred to arms from his infancy.—He attended the King to the ſiege of Marſal in Lorrain when only thirteen years old. And having ſucceeded his father as Captain of the gardes du corps, he was ſent in 1665 with the French auxiliaries to the aid of the Dutch States againſt the Biſhop of Munſter.—He attended his ſovereign on his expedition for the reduction of Franche Comté in 1668; and of Lorrain in 1670:—and during the war of 1672 with Holland. And in 1678 he was rewarded, for the courage and good conduct which he had repeatedly ſhewn, with the rank of Marſhal de Camp and the appointment of Governor of Rouſſillon. In this capacity he was called upon to take the command of the army ſent to invade the Spaniſh frontier at the commencement of the war of 1689; with which he reduced Campredon—Sur d'Urgel—and Roſes. For which ſervices he was honoured with the rank of Marſhal. In 1694 he defeated the Spaniards on the Ther; and, penetrating into Catalonia, reduced Palamos, Gironne, and Oſtalric; and was appointed Viceroy of that province.—He died 1708.

* September 1669.

NOAILLES.

LEWIS-ANTHONY, CARDINAL DE NOAILLES and ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS, who took an active part in the diſputes between the Jeſuits and Janſeniſts, occaſioned by Father Queſnel's Expoſition of the New Teſtament and the bull unigenitus publiſhed in conſequence of it, which embroiled the kingdom for many years, was brother of the above.—He was born 1651.—Named to the ſee of Cahors in 1679—of Chalons in 1680—of Paris in 1695—was elected Cardinal in 1700, and died 1729.

NOAILLES.

ADRIAN MAURICE, DUKE OF NOAILLES, ſon of Ann-Julius, was born 1678.—He had the advantage of learning the art military under his father, whom he attended in the campaigns of 1693 and 1694, and Marſhal Duke de Vendoſme under whom he ſerved till the peace of Ryſwick.—His father's commiſſion of Captain of the gardes du corps was given him in 1704.—Having afterwards ſucceeded him in his government of Rouſſillon, he invaded Catalonia in 1707 and poſſeſſed himſelf of Puicerda and all Cerdagna.—And after gaining ſeveral advantages of the enemy, he in the beginning of the campaign of 1711 reduced the ſtrong fortreſs of Gironne.—He was promoted to the rank of Marſhal in 1734 and appointed a Miniſter of State 1743.

ONSLOW.

SIR RICHARD, afterwards LORD ONSLOW, was the ſon of Sir Arthur Onſlow who was deſcended from Richard Onſlow, Eſquire, who was Solicitor General and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth—of a family which was ſettled in Shropſhire in the reign of Henry III[d].—He was born in 1654.—Was a member of Parliament for Guilford in the three laſt Parliaments of Charles II[d], and in that of James II[d].—In the Convention Parliament he was returned for the county of Surry; and continued to repreſent it till the ninth year of Queen Ann, when he loſt his election for that county and was returned for Saint Maws.—In 1708 he was unanimouſly choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons and was appointed of the Privy Council.—And at the acceſſion of George I[st] was appointed one of the Lords of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. And was ſoon after honoured with the peerage, as the reward of his ſervices in Parliament and his firm ſupport of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion.—He died 1717.

ONSLOW.

ARTHUR ONSLOW was the ſon of Foot Onſlow, ſecond ſon of Sir Arthur.—Having been choſen firſt member for Guilford and afterwards Knight of the Shire for Surry, his good underſtanding, his reſpectable character, and knowledge of parliamentary buſineſs recommended him as Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to which appointment he was unanimouſly elected in 1727, and in five ſucceſſive Parliaments.—He reſigned in 1761 with a penſion of 3000£, and died 1768.——His ſon George is the preſent Lord Onſlow; he having ſucceeded to the title by default of heirs to Richard, grand-ſon of the firſt Lord Onſlow who died 1776.

ORANGE——HOUSE OF.

DESCENT.

THE Houſe of Naſſau is deſcended from Otho Count of Naſſau, who was a General in the army of Henry the Fowler in the 10th century.—From him was deſcended Henry the ſecond of Naſſau, who died 1254 leaving two ſons; Walrame, in whom the original family was continued, and from which that of Wiſbaden and Weilburg afterwards branched; and Otho, who formed the branch of Naſſau Dillemburg.—From Otho, Count of Naſſau Dillemburg was deſcended William, who died 1559 leaving alſo two ſons; William who formed the branch of Orange, which expired in William III[d] of Great Britain; and John who continued the branch of Dillemburg.—John, Count of Naſſau Dillemburg, dying 1606 left four ſons; John who formed the branch of Naſſau Seigen, George, who continued that of Dillemburg, Erneſt Caſimir who formed that of Dietz, and John Lewis, who formed that of Hadamar.

WILLIAM-HENRY DE NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE, afterwards KING OF GREAT BRITAIN and STADTHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, was the poſthumous ſon of William de Naſſau and Mary, daughter of Charles I[st], and g-grand-ſon of William de Naſſau, the firſt Prince of Orange of that family.—He was born November 1650.---In 1672 Lewis XIVth, under the weak pretence that the States had offended him by aſſiſting his enemies during the late war with Spain, declared war againſt them; and having ſtrengthened himſelf with the alliance of Great Britain penetrated their frontier with an army of 100,000 men, commanded by the greateſt Generals of the age.---In this exigency the body of the people, recollecting the exploits which had been achieved by the Princes of the Houſe of Orange in relieving them from the tyranny of Spain, and feeling the immediate neceſſity of having a man of abilities at their head to defend them from their formidable enemy, forced the Louveſtein party to forego their animoſity againſt that family and conſent to the election of WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE to the office of Captain General and Stadtholder.---He was at that time only twenty-one years of age; but he had all thoſe great endowments which the diſtreſſed ſituation of the country required. He enjoyed from nature an uncommon degree of penetration, and he had acquired by obſervation and reflection an extenſive knowledge of the politics of Europe. He had great perſonal courage, an invincible fortitude of mind, and an ambition that particularly aſpired to military glory. With theſe powers of mind, which were now called into action in the nobleſt cauſe, ſupported by the patriotic ſpirit of the Dutch nation, he oppoſed the much ſuperior force with which the enemy had nearly overwhelmed the provinces with ſuch ſucceſs that the treaty of Nimiguen was concluded in 1678 without any loſs of territory.---He was not only reinſtated in the power and honours which his anceſtors had enjoyed, but received from the late event the ſatisfaction of having reſcued his country from oppreſſion. And moreover the remembrance of his ſervices gave him an influence which anſwered all the purpoſes of ſovereignty, without a title which was odious to the States.---In 1677 he married Mary, eldeſt daughter of James II[d] of England.---And in 1688, having received an invitation from a great number of the principal nobility and gentlemen in England, to aſſiſt them in relieving the nation from the oppreſſion of his father-in-law and prevent the entire ſubverſion of the conſtitution, he paſſed into England with a body of forces. And, in conſequence of the abdication of that Monarch, he was declared joint Sovereign of that kingdom with the Princeſs Mary February 1689.---The being placed on the throne of one of the greateſt ſtates in Europe could not but be flattering to the ambition of a Prince who was fond of power; but it does not appear to have been an event that contributed to his happineſs, or eſſentially to his greatneſs. The idea of having been the deliverer of the Britiſh kingdoms and the preſerver of their rights and liberties had made a ſtrong impreſſion upon his mind; and taught him to expect a more ready compliance with his wiſhes than they were diſpoſed to give. He was indeed enabled by it to gratify his hatred of Lewis XIVth; which ſeems to have acted as a kind of ruling paſſion in his breaſt.---The league which he formed with the German powers at Augſburg brought on a war of eight years, in which he

was

was ſupported by Great Britain at a vaſt expence; and which was terminated by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, which completed the revolution by gaining the ſanction of France to his title of King of Great Britain. But the diſappointment which he met with in his grand object of a ſtanding army, the repeated conſpiracies againſt his perſon and government, the impeachment of his Miniſters, and oppoſition to his meaſures, all concurred to give him diſguſt.—With a view of preventing the aggrandizement of the Houſe of Bourbon he projected the partition-treaties of 1698 and 1700. And in purſuance of them, on the death of Charles II[d] of Spain, he prepared for war to oppoſe the deſign of Lewis XIVth of placing his grand-ſon, Philip Duke of Anjou, on that throne: but died before the commencement of hoſtilities, March 1702.——His character is variouſly repreſented by contemporary writers, according as the ſpirit of party inclined them to cenſure or panegyric. His enemies repreſent him as void of almoſt every good quality; and his admirers attribute to him an uncommon degree of moral virtue. The latter are perhaps neareſt the truth. But the brightneſs of his virtues was obſcured by a ſullen, unſociable temper and cold reſerve, which were increaſed by that diſaffection which grew up by degrees between him and his Britiſh ſubjects.

JOHN-WILLIAM-FRISO, Prince of Nassau Dietz, was the ſon of Henry Caſimir, hereditary Governor of Frieſland and Groningen, who was grand-ſon of Erneſt Caſimir, the founder of that branch of the Houſe of Naſſau Dillemburg diſtinguiſhed by the name of Dietz.†—He was born 1687.—Succeeded his father in his hereditary eſtates and governments in 1697. And to the domains of the Houſe of Orange by virtue of the will of William, Prince of Orange, King of England, &c. in 1702.—The States General, which had in 1674 declared the offices of Captain General and Stadtholder to be hereditary in the male deſcendants of William Prince of Orange, on failure of heirs in him, refuſed to acknowledge John-William, whom he had named his heir by will, as heir to theſe offices.—In 1704 he was appointed General of the Dutch infantry; and in that capacity he ſerved in the allied army.—As he was croſſing the paſſage of Mardike on his journey from Flanders to the Hague, whither he was going to meet the King of Pruſſia in order to ſettle their diſpute reſpecting his pretenſions to the eſtates of the late William III[d], he was drowned by the overſetting of the ferry-boat, July 1711.——He had married, 1709, M. Louiſa, daughter of Charles Landgrave of Heſſe, by whom he had a daughter who was married to the hereditary Prince of Baden Dourlach and a poſthumous ſon.

CHARLES-H.-FRISO, ſon of the preceding, was born September 1711.—When Bergen-op-Zoom was reduced by the French army in 1747, the ſame motives which had induced the States to raiſe William III[d] to the offices of Captain General and Stadtholder again operated in favour of the Houſe of Orange. And theſe honours, which had been diſcontinued ſince his death, were conferred on the preſent Prince and declared hereditary in his family.—He married Ann, daughter of George II[d] of Great Britain, 1733, by whom he had Henry-W.-Naſſau his ſucceſſor—Caroline, born 1743, married 1760 to Charles Prince of Naſſau Weilburg, and two children who died infants.—He died 1751.—His ſon being a minor, his Dowager acted as Governante of the States till her death in 1759, and was univerſally reſpected for her virtues and good conduct.

WILLIAM-H.-NASSAU, Prince of Orange, and hereditary Stadtholder, &c. was born 1748—married 1767 Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, daughter of William-Auguſtus, brother of the late King of Pruſſia, by whom he has Frederica-L-Wilhelmina, born 1770—William-Frederick, born 1772—W.-George Frederick, born 1774.

ORLEANS.——See Bourbon.

ORMOND——Duke of.——See Butler.

OROPESA.

Don Emanuel-Alvarez de Toledo Count d'Oropeſa was deſcended from Garſias Alvarez de Toledo, Signeur d'Oropeſa and Valdecorneia in the 14th century.—The ſole heireſs of Juan Alvarez, his lineal deſcendant, in the 16th century, married Edward de Braganza Marquis de Flichilla; and thus the title of Count d'Oropeſa paſſed into that branch of the royal family of Portugal.——Don Emanuel was much eſteemed by Charles II[d] of Spain; who appointed him Premier on the diſmiſſion of the Duke de Medina Cœli in 1685.—He entered upon his adminiſtration with ſeveral meaſures which were in themſelves good, and which the neceſſities of government and the low ſtate of credit required; viz. the ſuppreſſion of uſeleſs offices, and the giving the current coin its juſt value. But the firſt of theſe brought upon him the hatred of the nobility; who at laſt by their intrigues effected his diſmiſſion in 1691; when the Count de Malagar was appointed his ſucceſſor.—On the death of the Queen Dowager,‡ who was his enemy, in 1695, he was reſtored to his Sovereign's favour and appointed Preſident of Caſtile. But his proſperity was of ſhort continuance. A great dearth taking place in 1699 the enemies of Count d'Oropeſa and the Amirante of Caſtile were happy in the opportunity of expoſing them to the fury of the populace by an accuſation of having occaſioned a monopoly, and alſo of having been guilty of peculation.—Not being able to clear himſelf he was again diſgraced, and Cardinal Portocarrero regained an unrivalled aſcendency over the weak Monarch.---He died 1708.——See Portocarrero.

ORRERY.——See Boyle.

ORRY.

The President Orry was one of the moſt accompliſhed financiers which France produced during the reign of Lewis XIVth.---He attended Philip V[th] to Spain, and was of ſignal ſervice to him in regulating the finances of that Kingdom.---He found the revenue was ſmall and the ſtate diſtreſſed, not becauſe the taxes were few or unproductive, but becauſe the money, which was extorted with difficulty from the people, was devoured by innumerable Collectors, which, like the plague of locuſts, overſpread the country, and coſt more to government than the whole effective military force of the crown.---He therefore adviſed the abolition of the old financial ſyſtem, and the eſtabliſhment of a new one upon a more œconomical plan. This brought upon him the hatred of the courtiers and all who before ſhared in the plunder; but was a means of improving the *real* revenue of the ſtate in ſuch a degree that, "at the end of an expenſive war, 1713, he left the treaſury not only free from debt but with conſiderable ſums in bank. And fixed the revenue at 40,000,000 livres, which at the acceſſion of Philip V[th] had been only 10,000,000."*---This valuable Miniſter was loſt to the Spaniſh government by the revolution which took place in the adminiſtration (1714) on the King's marriage with the Princeſs of Parma and the diſgrace of the Princeſs des Urſins.---His ſervices were afterwards confined to his native country.---M[r] Anderſon ſays that he was appointed Miniſter of Finance in 1737 and that he was of ſuch eſſential ſervice to the Eaſt India Company by his prudent attention and by ſupplying it with ſums of money which Cardinal Fleury had ſaved, and which would otherwiſe have been unemployed, that in two years its returns were doubled.---The vaſt expences of the military and naval departments deprived him of the means of continuing his aid; but his attention to it produced a permanent effect on its welfare.---His good management contributed much to the providing ſupplies for a vigorous proſecution of the war in 1741; but his œconomy interfering with the pleaſures of the Court and the profuſion of thoſe who preſided there, he was diſmiſſed December 1745, and M. de Mauchault d'Arnonville ſucceeded him as Comptroller General and M. le Normant de Tourneheim, uncle of Madame de Pompadour, as Director General of the Buildings.---He died 1747.

† Vide ſupra. ‡ M. Ann of Auſtria. * Townſend's Tour of Spain.

OSTERMAN.

COUNT OSTERMAN, eſteemed one of the ableſt ſtateſmen of his age, was born of obſcure parents in the county of Marck in Weſtphalia.—He came into Ruſſia in the reign of Peter the Great; and during that period of revolutions which intervened between his death and the acceſſion of his daughter, the Empreſs Elizabeth, he partook of the various fortune which was experienced by his contemporaries in power.—He had the honour of being named by the will of the Empreſs Catharine§ of the Council of State, or Regency, which was to have exerciſed the ſovereign power during the minority of Peter II[d].—The will was virtually ſet aſide by the uſurpation of Menzikoff and the Dolgoruckis; but, according to Manſtein, from whom this account is chiefly collected, he had a conſiderable influence in the ſtate as Vicechancellor and as Preceptor or Governor of the Emperor.—The convulſion which happened in the ſtate on the death of that Monarch in 1729 occaſioned a fit of ſickneſs which confined him to his chamber, till the Empreſs Ann was quietly ſeated on the throne; when he recovered his health and attended to the buſineſs of his office with his uſual aſſiduity.—He aſſiſted the Empreſs in forming a plan of government, by which the Council appointed by Catharine was aboliſhed, and a Privy Council was conſtituted conſiſting of the Grand Chancellor Count Golofkin, himſelf as Vicechancellor, and Prince Czarkaſkoi. And he had the chief management of the ſtate till her death in 1740.—The aſcendency which Count Munich gained during the firſt months of the Regency of Ann of Brunſwick exciting his jealouſy, he aſſiſted in accompliſhing his diſgrace, and afterwards remained the firm adherent of that Princeſs. As ſuch, when the partiſans of the Princeſs Elizabeth were plotting a revolution in her favour, the COUNT informed the Regent of her danger and intereſted himſelf in her cauſe. Having by his conduct upon this occaſion incurred the ſevere diſpleaſure of the Princeſs, he was brought to his trial, after her acceſſion to the throne, for having contributed to the election of the Empreſs Ann and ſuppreſſed the Empreſs Catharine's will. Manſtein ſays that he could eaſily have diſproved the accuſations, but that he was not permitted to make his defence. He was therefore ſentenced to be broke upon the wheel. But the ſentence was mitigated to perpetual baniſhment in Siberia.

PALATINE BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF BAVARIA.

DESCENT.

THE two Houſes of Bavaria and the Palatinate of the Rhine derive their origin from Otto or Otho Count of Wittleſbach, to whom the Emperor Frederick I[st] (Barbaroſſa) granted the dutchy of Bavaria in 1180, upon the expulſion of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria. And, according to Buſching, the Emperor Frederick II[d] in 1215 granted to Lewis, ſon of Otho, the palatinate of the Rhine; whoſe ſon Otho II[d] in 1225 married Agnes, heireſs of Henry Count Palatine, ſon of Henry the Lion. From Otho it deſcended to Lewis II[d]; upon whoſe death in 1294 his dominions were divided between his two ſons.—Rodolph, the eldeſt, had the palatinate of the Rhine and was alſo inveſted with the electorate. And Upper Bavaria was given to Lewis.—From Rodolph the palatinate paſſed to Adolphus, Rodolph II[d], Robert, Robert II[d] and Robert III[d] who divided his domains between his four ſons; of whom Stephen, the youngeſt, obtained the dutchy of Simmeren and Deux Ponts and was the founder of that branch. The palatinate deſcended to his eldeſt ſon, Lewis III[d], and from him to Lewis IVth—Philip I[st]—Robert IVth—and Otho Henry, in whom this line became extinct, 1559.——Stephen, Duke of Simmeren, &c. alienated the Dutchy of Deux Ponts in favour of his ſecond ſon, Lewis, who thus became the founder of the branch of Deux Ponts; and the dutchy of Simmeren paſſed to Frederick, John I[st], and John II[d], whoſe ſon Frederick III[d], upon failure of heirs to Otho Henry, 1559, ſucceeded to the palatinate. From him it deſcended to Lewis V[th]—Frederick IVth—Frederick V[th], who married Elizabeth daughter of James I[st] of England—Charles-Lewis I[st]—and Charles II[d], who died without heirs 1685.——The dutchy of Deux Ponts deſcended from Lewis Duke of Deux Ponts ſon of Stephen Duke of Simmeren in ſucceſſion to Alexander—Lewis—and Wolfgang.---The laſt of theſe, who had the dutchy of Neuburg from Otho Henry, Elector Palatine, divided his dominions between his five ſons.---To his *eldeſt*, Philip Lewis, he gave the dutchy of Neuburg, whoſe grand-ſon, Philip William, became Elector Palatine on the death of the above Charles II[d]: and whoſe third ſon, Auguſtus, was the founder of the branch of Sultzbach, which ſucceeded to the electorate on the extinction of the line of Philip William in his ſon Charles Philip in 1742.---His *ſecond* ſon, John, continued the line of Deux Ponts, from which ſprang the branches of Landſberg and Kleburg. (Vide infra.)---His *third* ſon, Otho Henry, Count of Sultzbach, died without male heirs. As did alſo his *fourth* ſon, Frederick Count of Veldentz.---His *fifth* ſon, Charles, was Duke of Birkenfeld. ---On the extinction of the direct line of Deux Ponts in 1661,* Charles Duke of Bavaria Kleburg ſucceeded to that dutchy. And on the extinction of the Kleburg branch by the death of Guſtavus Sam. Leopold, heir of Charles XIIth without iſſue 1731, it paſſed to Chriſtian III[d] of Birkenfeld.

CHARLES-THEODORE OF BAVARIA SULTZBACH, was born 1718.---Succeeded to the palatinate and electoral dignity on the extinction of the Neuburg line in Charles Philip, 1742. And to the Dutchy of Bavaria in 1777.---CHARLES-THEODORE has no ſon; and the Duke of Deux Ponts Birkenfeld is his preſumptive heir.

PALATINE——PRINCES OF THAT HOUSE ON THE THRONE OF SWEDEN.

JOHN-CASIMIR, DUKE OF BAVARIA KLEBURG, of the branch of Deux Ponts, married 1615 Catharine, daughter of Charles IXth King of Sweden and half ſiſter of the Great Guſtavus Adolphus; by whom he had, beſide other children, Charles Guſtavus, who was raiſed to the throne of Sweden, 1654, on the abdication of his couſin-german, Chriſtina, by the name of Charles X[th].

CHARLES X[th], DUKE OF BAVARIA KLEBURG and afterwards KING OF SWEDEN, ſon of John Caſimir and Catharine daughter of Charles IXth of Sweden, was born 1622.---He was raiſed to the throne of Sweden, 1654, on the abdication of his couſin-german, Chriſtina, by the name of Charles X[th]; and the ſame year married Hedwige Eleanora, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Holſtein Gottorp; by whom he had an only ſon, Charles.---Died 1660.

CHARLES XIth, KING OF SWEDEN AND DUKE OF DEUX PONTS AND KLEBURG, was ſon of the preceding.---Born 1655.---Succeeded his father 1660---and to the dutchy of Deux Ponts on the extinction of that line 1661.---Married, 1680, Ulrica Eleanora of Denmark, by whom he had, beſide other children, Charles his ſucceſſor---Hedewige Sophia, married to Frederick Duke of Holſtein Gottorp---and Ulrica Eleanora, married to Frederick Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.---He died 1697.——This Monarch, having ſtrengthened himſelf with the alliance of Denmark, and ſecured the attachment of the lower claſſes of the people, effected a revolution, in 1680, by which he deprived the Senate of its power, "declaring that he would govern by advice of that body, but reſerving to himſelf to judge reſpecting the matters that ought to be laid before them."---He proved himſelf unworthy of the confidence which his ſubjects had placed in him by his oppreſſive meaſures, particularly that of paying the crown debts with baſe coin.---The death of his Queen, a Princeſs of great benevolence and merit, was attributed to the ill ſucceſs of her interceſſion in their favour.---She died 1693.

CHARLES

§ 1727. * Moreri dates it 1661 and Buſching 1681.

CHARLES XIIth, KING OF SWEDEN AND DUKE OF DEUX PONTS, &c. ſon of the preceding, was born 1682.—He ſucceeded to the throne and his paternal dominions 1697; and, contrary to his father's will, was ſoon after inveſted with the ſovereignty.—In 1700 he engaged in a war with Denmark in ſupport of the Duke of Holſtein; and by his vigorous conduct forced the King to conſent to the treaty of Travenhal in favour of his ally.—But his attention was ſoon called to a more intereſting ſcene of action. The Czar Peter and Auguſtus King of Poland had formed a league for the purpoſe of wreſting from him the Swediſh provinces on the Eaſt ſide of the Baltic; and with this view the latter was advancing towards Riga, while the former was beſieging Narva with an army of 100,000 men.—His love of war was now gratified in the juſteſt cauſe, the defence of his dominions.—He flew to their relief; and with a far inferior force gained a ſignal victory over the Ruſſians.—Early in the enſuing campaign he defeated the Saxons near Riga, and immediately conceived the deſign of dethroning Auguſtus: which, after a variety of negotiations and many ſignal exploits, in which he aſtoniſhed the world by the rapidity of his movements and his great diſplay of courage, he effected in 1704. Having placed Staniſlaus Leczinſki on the throne, he marched into Saxony and obliged Auguſtus to concur in his own diſgrace by the treaty of Alt-Radſtadt 1707.—All Europe was now alarmed at his progreſs; and the two parties of belligerent powers in Germany were each apprehenſive of his joining their enemy.† But it ſoon appeared that his paſſion drew him towards a different object. In the autumn of 1708 he marched an army of 43,000 men through Poland with a determination to proceed directly to Moſcow and dethrone the Czar. He paſſed the Warbitz, and had the advantage in ſeveral actions near Hollowzin. But he now perceived that, by a conteſt of ſeven years with the veteran troops of Sweden, the military character of the Ruſſians was changed.—That what had been a multitude before Narva was an army on the Banks of the Dniper.—The difficulty of ſubſiſting his troops where he was, and the offers made him by Mazeppa, a Coſſack Chief, induced him to adopt the fatal meaſure of turning to the Ukraine. And his prodigious loſs of men during the winter, from the climate and want of proviſions, the diſappointment from Mazeppa, and the defeat of a ſtrong reinforcement under Leuwenhaupt, all prepared the way for his total overthrow at Pultawa. In conſequence of this diſaſter* his moſt faithful officers were ſent priſoners to Siberia, and he himſelf became a refugee in the Turkiſh dominions. He continued at Bender four years and cauſed various revolutions by his intrigues at the Porte, in hopes of bringing that Court to ſupport him in his war with Ruſſia. But at laſt, upon his refuſal to leave the Turkiſh dominions, he was beſieged firſt in his camp and afterwards in his houſe: which he gallantly defended till he was taken priſoner and carried to Demotica. After remaining there ten months, he left Turkey; and making the whole circuit of Germany, arrived in 38 days at Stralſund November 14, 1714.—He now prepared to proſecute the war with Denmark, Poland and Ruſſia with all the force that the ruined ſtate of his finances and the diſtreſſes of his country would permit.—Being driven from Stralſund, he formed the project of attacking the King of Denmark in Norway.—In the mean time his Miniſter, Goertz, was negotiating a treaty with the Czar, by which the conquered provinces were to be ſecured to him, on condition of his joining in a ſcheme, formed by that Miniſter and Cardinal Alberoni, for reſtoring Staniſlaus to the throne of Poland and the Pretender to that of Great Britain. But in the midſt of all theſe vaſt deſigns he was taken off by a cannon-ball at the ſiege of Frederickſhall, December 1718.——He was not married.

This Monarch has been honoured with the appellation of an Hero; but his true character ſeems to approach much nearer to that of a knight errant. He appears to have been actuated not ſo much by ambition as by an immoderate paſſion for ſome particular object, to the attainment of which his moſt valuable intereſts were ſacrificed, and every faculty of his body and mind was devoted.—While he was engaged in giving a new King to Poland, the Czar made himſelf maſter of the provinces of Livonia, Carelia and Eſtonia; which have enabled his ſucceſſors to become the terror of the Northern ſtates. And inſtead of palliating the evils which he had brought upon his country, by defending his remaining dominions againſt his enemy, he perſiſted in a vain deſign of dethroning him.—But though he rivalled the courteous and gallant Knight of la Mancha in his patience of fatigue, his perſonal valour and enthuſiaſm, and in that alacrity with which he engaged in the moſt arduous undertakings and the intrepidity with which he executed them, he was far inferior to him in the amiable parts of his character; his tender feelings, his ſenſe of honour and greatneſs of mind. Witneſs, his conduct reſpecting the unfortunate Patkul; and his meanneſs and duplicity in accepting a ſum of money from the Porte, and afterwards refuſing to perform the ſtipulations upon which it was granted.——His hiſtory affords a remarkable inſtance of the attachment which men naturally have to their Sovereigns. Though he had reduced the Swediſh nation to the loweſt ebb of poverty and miſery by his mad projects, yet, when it was reported that he was detained a priſoner in the hands of the Turks, the poor Delecarlians came from the mountains in a body of 20,000 men and voluntarily offered to march to his relief.

ULRICA ELEANORA, one of the moſt amiable and reſpectable Princeſſes of her age, was ſiſter of the preceding.—She was born 1688.—During her brother's abſence from his dominions ſhe conducted herſelf with ſuch wiſdom and addreſs as ſecured the affections of his ſubjects, and prevented the evils that might have enſued from his impolitic meaſures.—She married Frederick Landgrave of Heſſe 1715.—On the death of Charles XIIth ſhe was raiſed the throne; and at her acceſſion readily ſigned a new conſtitution, by which the national rights were ſecured and the crown was deprived of that extent of prerogative which had enabled her predeceſſors to become the ſcourges of their people; and in all her conduct ſhewed the greateſt compaſſion to their diſtreſſes and attention to their welfare.—She reſigned the ſovereignty to her huſband 1720.—Died without heirs 1741.——See Houſe of Heſſe.

PARMA.——See FARNESE.

PATKUL.

JOHN REGINALD DE PATKUL, the avenger of the liberties of Sweden and martyr of his own free ſpirit, was by birth a Livonian.—Charles XIth of Sweden had, by his influence with the lower orders of the ſtate, wreſted the chief authority out of the hands of the Senators, who had abuſed it, and aſſumed it himſelf under the name of an inſtitution called the Grand Commiſſion. But the body of the Swediſh nation, who have been deſtined in every age to be oppreſſed either by a deſpot or an ariſtocracy, found, to their ſorrow, that they were not benefited by the revolution.—Among other unjuſt meaſures he raiſed the nominal value of the current coin, by which he defrauded the creditors of the ſtate of 900,000 crowns, brought diſtreſs upon a great number of his ſubjects, and crippled their already languiſhing trade.—The Livonian nobles having in vain petitioned redreſs, in 1693 drew up a remonſtrance, which was preſented by PATKUL attended by five other Deputies; who enforced it with the eloquence which the love of liberty and a conſciouſneſs of the rectitude of his cauſe inſpired. For this act, which would have gained him honour in a free country, he was accuſed of high treaſon and ſentenced to loſe his right hand, to be put to death, and his eſtate to be confiſcated.—PATKUL eſcaped the execution of this cruel ſentence; and, after ſpending ſome time in Switzerland, went to the Court of Warſaw and became one of the chief movers in the treaty between the King of Poland and the Czar, and in their attack upon Livonia.—In 1707, when Charles XIIth had given a King to Poland and was giving laws to Germany, Denmark, &c. PATKUL acted as Ruſſian Miniſter at Dreſden. And when the treaty of Alt-Radſtadt was ſigned by which Auguſtus abdicated his crown, he was delivered up by expreſs ſtipulation and broke upon the wheel.

PELHAM.

THOMAS-PELHAM HOLLES, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, MARQUIS AND EARL OF CLARE, VISCOUNT HOUGHTON and BARON PELHAM, was ſon of Sir Thomas Pelham (who was created Baron Pelham in 1706) by his ſecond wife, Lady Grace Holles, daughter of Earl Clare and ſiſter of John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle.—He was born 1693.—By the will of his uncle, who died 1711, he was adopted heir of his eſtate and empowered to bear the name of Holles.—And in 1712 he ſucceeded his father in the title of Baron Pelham.—He was not eminent for his underſtanding or attainments; but his vaſt eſtate gave him an influence, which was increaſed by an unbiaſſed integrity and a perfect conſiſtency of conduct; the weight of which he uniformly employed in ſupport of the Houſe of Hanover. And his ſervices were gratefully repaid. On the acceſſion

† See England 1707. * See 1709.

acceſſion of George I^st, beſides various appointments, he received a proof of the royal favour in being created Viſcount Pelham and Earl Clare; and the year following was honoured with the titles of Marquis and Duke of Newcaſtle.---The King, deeming the Whigs alone his friends, increaſed the diſaffection of the Tories and the party ſpirit among his people by conferring every honour on the former. Of theſe the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE held the firſt rank.---In 1717 he was appointed Lord Chamberlain and Knight of the Garter.---In 1719---1729---and 1725 he was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices during his Majeſty's abſence in Hanover; and in 1724 he was appointed Secretary of State.---In 1737 he was choſen High Steward and Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge.---In 1744 the DUKE and his brother, being jealous of the influence acquired by Earl Carteret, formed a powerful coalition with the leaders in oppoſition, the Duke of Bedford, Earl Cheſterfield, Lords Gower and Cobham, Sir John Cotton, &c. called the *broad bottom*, which ſoon occaſioned the reſignation of that nobleman and re-eſtabliſhed the Pelhams in their aſcendency.---On the death of Mr Pelham in 1754 the DUKE ſucceeded him as Firſt Lord of the Treaſury: and in 1756 he was created Duke of Newcaſtle under Lyne.---On his reſignation of the Treaſurer's ſtaff in 1761 he retired from public employment, but continued to ſupport the meaſures of government till his death in 1768.——He married Lady Henrietta, daughter of Francis Earl Godolphin and grand-daughter of John Duke of Marlborough.---Having no children the title devolved to the Earl of Lincoln, his ſiſter's ſon, to whom the remainder had been granted.

P E L H A M.

HENRY PELHAM, a ſtateſman of great merit and abilities, was the ſecond ſon of Thomas Lord Pelham.—Was born 1694.—He joined his influence with that of his brother in ſupport of the Whig intereſt; and ſucceſſively filled the offices of Treaſurer of the Chamber, Secretary at War, and Paymaſter General, under the adminiſtrations of Earl Sunderland, Viſcount Stanhope, and Sir Robert Walpole. On the death of Earl Wilmington in 1743 he was promoted to the high ſtation of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, which he filled with great honour to himſelf and much to the ſatisfaction of the nation till his death in 1754.—During the adminiſtration of Sir R. Walpole he partook of the cenſures which fell on all who ſupported his unpopular meaſures, but his perſonal character of candour, benevolence, and probity gained him general eſteem.

P E N N.

WILLIAM PENN, founder of the colony of Penſylvania, was the ſon of Admiral Sir William Penn, who achieved ſeveral memorable actions in the wars with Spain and Holland under the Protectorate, and made a valuable addition to the Britiſh dominions by the conqueſt of Jamaica. —Born 1644.—He appears to have been actuated by that ardour in all purſuits which is generally either very detrimental or beneficial to ſociety. —The firſt object that engaged his attention was religion.—His father, deſirous that he ſhould have every advantage that education could give, entered him 1660 an independent member of Chriſt's Church College in Oxford; from which ſociety he was expelled two years after for frequenting a private conventicle to hear the pious effuſions of Thomas Loe, a Quaker. Diſappointed of his views in an academical education his father ſent him to France.—And on his return entered him a ſtudent of Lincoln's Inn; where he continued till he was obliged to leave London on account of the plague; at which time his father committed to him the care of an eſtate which he had in Ireland.—He there recommenced his acquaintance with Thomas Loe; publickly profeſſed himſelf a Quaker; and again ſuffered for his attachment to him and his ſect by being thrown into priſon.—His father, chagrined and diſconcerted at having his deſigns reſpecting him ſo defeated, ordered him on his releaſe to come to England. But his paternal affection overcoming his reſentment, he would have compounded with him for his tenets, on condition of his conforming to the common practice of the world by taking off his hat before himſelf and the royal family. But, ſuch are the effects of enthuſiaſm in perverting the underſtanding and dignifying the mereſt trifles, that this worthy, ſenſible man choſe to become a vagabond with his hat on, rather than receive all the enjoyments of life, and the reſpect due to his own and his father's merit, at the expence of a cuſtomary civility which his heated imagination had repreſented as criminal. For on his refuſal of compliance his father's anger again prevailed, and he was ordered to leave his houſe in diſgrace. —Many incidents occur during the next twelve years of his life, which are not very intereſting. They relate chiefly to his preaching, and his writings in ſupport of the perſuaſion which he had embraced, and his ſufferings in conſequence of them.—His father dying 1670 left him an eſtate of 15,00 a year in England and Ireland.—In 1681, in conſideration of his father's ſervices, he obtained a patent whereby that tract of land known by the name of Penſylvania was granted him.—His activity and zeal now became uſeful to ſociety. He diſcovered an underſtanding equal to the arduous taſk which he was entering upon, and a diſpoſition perfectly adapted to it.—He propoſed ſuch eaſy terms of purchaſe, and alluring propoſals reſpecting the conditions of ſettling, as ſoon ſupplied him with a ſufficient number of adventurers. And in 1682 he publiſhed the frame of his intended government and a charter of liberties and privileges; and paſſing into America with a part of his coloniſts he gave the plan of the beautiful city of Philadelphia, which is now become the metropolis of the United States. By his encouragement to induſtry he took the proper means to render his colony flouriſhing, and by his lenient meaſures with the natives he ſecured it from inſult and annoyance.—He returned to England in 1684 and was in ſuch high favour with James II^d as brought upon him the imputation of being a Papiſt in the reign of his ſucceſſors. He was repeatedly called before the council on that account and as often cleared himſelf of the charges brought againſt him.—In 1699 he viſited his colony. But returned December 1701 to defend the rights of propriatory governments againſt an attack which was then made upon them.—He paſſed the remainder of his life in England; and died July 1718.

P E T E R B O R O U G H——EARL OF.——See MORDAUNT.

P I P E R.

COUNT PIPER was Chancellor of Sweden and Secretary of State to Charles XIIth.—He had an opportunity, at a very early period of that Prince's life, of ſhewing his friendly intentions to him by joining with Axel Sparre in the meaſure of releaſing him from the controul of the Regent Queen Dowager (widow of Charles X^th) by prevailing upon the Council of Regency to inveſt him with the ſovereign power when only fifteen years of age. And the young Monarch was induced, by this proof of his attachment and the opinion he had of his capacity and ſpirit, to make him his confidential Miniſter and chief agent.—He was employed in thoſe negotiations with the Primate of Poland which led to the revolution in that ſtate. And was afterwards the Swediſh Plenipotentiary in the treaty of Radſtadt.—He attended the King on his northern expedition; and by his faithful adherence to him became a partaker in his adverſe fortune. He adviſed the King, in his embarraſſment on the Ruſſian frontier, to return for winter quarters to Poland; which would probably have prevented the diſaſter which enſued. After the fatal battle of Pultawa he was taken priſoner and ſent to Siberia; where he became inſtrumental in a more uſeful, if not a more glorious cauſe than he had before been engaged in, that of teaching arts and communicating knowledge to an uncultivated and unenlightened people.

P I T T——WILLIAM, EARL OF CHATHAM.

WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM, was the ſon of Robert Pitt of Boconnoc in the county of Cornwall and Harriet, daughter of John Villiers, Earl Grandiſon, and grand-ſon of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort Saint George.—Born 1708.—He was originally intended for the army, and had a Cornet's commiſſion: but ſoon quitted a profeſſion which was not ſuited to his genius, and afforded but ſmall hopes of rewarding thoſe ſuperior abilities which he was conſcious of poſſeſſing, or gratifying that ambition with which his character was ſtrongly marked. —He was elected a member of the ſecond Parliament of George II^d 1735. And, declaring himſelf a warm advocate for the freedom of the conſtitution and a determined enemy to the ſyſtem of venality and corruption which then prevailed, he immediately began to be diſtinguiſhed by

by that manly, fervid, enthuſiaſtic eloquence which ſeized on the paſſions of his hearers, and by that depth of knowledge and extent of political information, which he had acquired by an attentive ſtudy of the ancient orators and hiſtorians and a perfect acquaintance with the hiſtory and relative intereſts of the European ſtates.—His conduct in Parliament recommended him to the appointment of Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, who was then at the head of the country party. And while his firm adherence to his principles, at the change of miniſtry in 1741, concurred with his ſpirited harangues to make him the favourite of the people, the weight which he derived from his talents, his intrepid character, and great popularity, was rendered more formidable to the Miniſter by his contempt of money.—Upon the change of miniſtry in 1746 he was appointed Vicetreaſurer of Ireland and afterwards Paymaſter General; in which office he continued till 1755, when he was diſmiſſed for his oppoſition to the meaſures of government relative to continental connections. The ill ſucceſs of our arms in the campaign of 1756, under a nerveleſs miniſtry, rendered it abſolutely neceſſary to call men of ſpirit and ability into office; of which number were Meſſ. PITT and Legge, the one as Secretary of State and the other as Chancellor of the Exchequer. They were both, however, diſmiſſed early in the enſuing year for their oppoſition to a ſyſtem by which Great Britain became a principal in the continental war. But, after receiving the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimony of the ſenſe which the public entertained of their integrity and talents by the intereſt it took in their diſmiſſion, they were both reſtored to their appointments June 1757. He was cenſured by his adverſaries for entering ſtrenuouſly into thoſe meaſures which he had before condemned. But in his vindication it was ſaid that they were before determined upon, and that he was reduced to the alternative either to abandon his country to its fate or to ſave it from deſtruction by the line of conduct which he purſued. But, whatever were his motives, the circumſtances of national affairs were ſuch as gave him an opportunity of ſhewing his exalted genius as a ſtateſman. His excellent ſyſtem of intelligence aſſiſted his natural ſagacity in gaining information of the enemy's deſigns and frequently enabled him to counteract them. And his perſuaſion of the expediency of his own plans not only added to his characteriſtic boldneſs in the execution of them, but gave confidence to thoſe who were employed by him. By the vigour of his adminiſtration he diffuſed new life and ſpirit through every department. And a ſeries of gallant actions enſued which not only retrieved the national honour but carried the Britiſh name to the greateſt height of military glory. —In 1761 the family compact being formed between the ſeveral branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, and the Spaniſh Court manifeſting its ill intentions towards Great Britain, he recommended an immediate attack, as the moſt politic as well as honourable means of warding off the intended blow; and being oppoſed by the whole cabinet except Earl Temple, they both reſigned.—He now interfered but little in affairs of ſtate during ſome years.—He is ſaid to have received repeated propoſals from Lord Bute to take a part in adminiſtration, and to have uniformly declined them.—But the mind which had ſhewn itſelf proof againſt pecuniary conſiderations at laſt yielded to the lure of honour. In 1766 he was created a Peer by the title of Viſcount Pitt, Earl Chatham, and accepted the office of Privy ſeal, when the Duke of Grafton was appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Either ill health or diſapprobation of the meaſures of government prevented his taking an active part in them; and in 1768 he reſigned.—In 1770 he became the aſſerter of the honour of the Britiſh crown in the affair of the Falkland Iſlands.—And at the commencement of the American war, he was a zealous promoter of conciliatory meaſures with the colonies: which he enforced with ſuch ſtrength of argument and indiſputable information reſpecting the diſpoſition of the people as would probably have had greater weight had not the prejudices of thoſe who were advocates for war gathered ſtrength from miſrepreſentation.—He may almoſt be ſaid to have ſpent his laſt breath in the diſcharge of his duty as a ſenator.—The gout, with which he had been many years afflicted, by its continual attacks had entirely broken his conſtitution. In this feeble ſtate he was carried to the Houſe of Peers; where, his ſtrength being exhauſted by his exertion in a ſpeech upon the ſubject of American affairs, he fainted. This was ſoon after followed by his death, which happened May 11, 1778.——He had by Heſther Grenville, ſiſter of the late Earl Temple, John the preſent Earl, who was born 1756 and in 1783 married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Viſcount Sydney—Heſther, married to Earl Stanhope 1774, died 1780—Harriet, married 1785 to a ſon of Lord Elliot, died 1786—William, born 1759 —James Charles, born 1761 and died 1780.

POCOCKE.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE POCOCKE was the ſon of the Rev[d] Thomas Pococke and nephew of Byng Lord Torrington, whom he is ſaid to have attended, at the age of thirteen years, on his expedition to the Mediterranean in 1718.—After various other ſervices he went as Commodore in Admiral Knowles's fleet to the Weſt Indies in 1748, when he reduced Fort Lewis in Hiſpaniola.—At the commencement of the war in 1755 he was ſent with a ſquadron to the Eaſt Indies; and joining Admiral Watſon, they co-operated with Lord Clive in the reduction of Chandanagore 1757.—After the death of that valuable naval officer he took the command in chief; and being reinforced by Commodore Stephens he attacked and defeated the French Admiral d'Ache, March 1758.—And the ſame year gained a victory over him off Pondicherry and forced him to take ſhelter in that port.—In 1759 he defeated him in a third action: and afterwards aſſiſted Sir Eyre Coote in the reduction of Pondicherry. —The fame which he had acquired by his uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſſes recommended him, on the commencement of the Spaniſh war in 1761, to the command of an expedition againſt the Havannah, in conjunction with a body of land forces under Lord Albemarle. And the ſkill with which that arduous undertaking was conducted and the courage and firmneſs diſplayed in the execution of it, did the greateſt honour to the Commanders and their troops. This exploit which was a means of haſtening the treaty of peace, which was then in agitation, made the concluſion of his glorious career.—He paſſed the remainder of his life in a retirement, which an eaſy, chearful temper rendered happy even under all the diſadvantages of extreme old age; and in which he was as much honoured for his ſocial virtues as he had been for his naval merit. The ſame benevolence which by properly tempering military diſcipline had gained him the hearts of thoſe brave fellows who had ſignalized themſelves under his command, diſcovered itſelf afterwards in acts of humanity, kindneſs and friendſhip, which gained him univerſal eſteem.—He died April 1792, aged 87.——He left a ſon, the preſent Sir George Pococke, and a daughter, married to Earl Paulet.

POLAND.——See SOBIESKI, STANISLAUS and SAXONY.

POLIGNAC——MELCHIOR DE.

THE ABBE POLIGNAC came into life with the greateſt advantages both from nature and fortune.—He was the ſon of Viſcount Polignac, of an ancient family in Languedoc.—Was entered of the Univerſity of Paris when very young, and began ſoon to diſcover that genius which afterwards diſtinguiſhed him in the world in the arguments ſupported by him and the Theſes which he wrote in defence of the Carteſian ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the advocates for the Ariſtotelian philoſophy. On his firſt appearance at Court men of judgment were of opinion that, though his talents were applicable to almoſt any department of ſtate affairs, they were beſt calculated for negotiation. With a ſuperior underſtanding, improved by learning and enlarged by a knowledge of the world and an acquaintance with whatever related to the politics of Europe; he poſſeſſed an inſinuating addreſs, a perſuaſive eloquence, a liberal diſpoſition, and an open, frank demeanour, that gained him popularity and induced thoſe with whom he converſed to unbend themſelves to him and diſcloſe their ſentiments.—With theſe endowments he had the advantage, when young, to be patroniſed by Cardinal de Bouillon; who carried him to the Court of Rome in 1689, where he was afterwards employed in ſeveral negotiations.—The abilities which he diſcovered in theſe recommended him to Lewis XIVth as his Miniſter to the crown of Poland in 1693; and the death of John Sobieſki King of Poland, which happened four years after, opened a field for the diſplay of all his powers. He was employed by the French Court to procure the election of the Prince of Conti to that crown: and ſuch was the influence which his courteous manners and addreſs had given him that he had nearly accompliſhed his object. But unfortunately he had by his liberality exhauſted his fund before the day of election. When Count Flemming entering the liſts in favour of Auguſtus Elector of Saxony, well ſupplied with money, ſo wrought upon the leading men in the ſtate as to effect a double election; and the event was that the ABBE, having neither money nor military force, was obliged to leave the kingdom precipitately.---The negotiations which preceded the treaty of Utrecht gave him another opportunity of ſerving his Court in that capacity; and the articles of it were a ſufficient proof of his ſucceſs.---In reward of his ſervices the King procured him a Cardinal's hat the ſame year.---He was employed as Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Rome from 1724 to 1732---was made Archbiſhop of Auch in 1726, and died

1741, aged 80.——His attention to buſineſs did not prevent his being in repute as a man of letters.---He was the author of a poem which was much admired, entitled "Antilucrece"---And was a member of the French Academy; of that of Sciences; and that of Belles Lettres.

POMBAL.

Sebastian Joseph de Carvalho, Marquis de Pombal, is ſaid to have been of a reſpectable family—the ſon of a Captain in the Portugueſe ſervice and grand-ſon of a Counſellor.—He was born about the cloſe of the 17th century.—After receiving an education at the Univerſity of Coimbra he engaged in the army; but ſoon quitted a profeſſion in which his preſent rank was low and his hopes of advancement were not flattering.—He then applied himſelf to the ſcience of government; and was ſome years after introduced by his uncle, Paul de Carvalho, Canon of the Patriarchal Church, to Cardinal de Mota then Prime Miniſter. Thus he entered upon a ſtage on which the ſmall number of courtiers whoſe capacity or application qualified them for the active departments of the ſtate gave him greater hopes of ſucceſs.—His firſt public appointment appears to have been that of Miniſter or Agent from the Court of Liſbon to that of Great Britain; which was during the war which commenced in 1739.—He was afterwards ſent to the Court of Vienna, on an application to his Majeſty from Pope Benedict XIVth to act as mediator between him and the Emperor, in a diſpute reſpecting the patriarchate of Aquileia.—On the acceſſion of Joſeph Ist in 1750 an almoſt entire change of miniſtry took place; and the King, who was happy to find a man on whoſe ability and knowledge he could ſafely repoſe, gave him the appointment of Secretary of State; at which time he became the effective Miniſter.—On the death of Cardinal Mota, which happened about 1755, he was promoted to the high office of Premier; and ten years after was created Marquis de Pombal.—His adminiſtration, which may properly be dated from his appointment as Secretary, was diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral events of the moſt important nature. The firſt was the dreadful earthquake at Liſbon in 1755; a calamity which at the ſame time that it gave an alarm to the whole nation, called for the moſt vigorous exertion in government to relieve the unfortunate ſufferers and reſtore the national trade.—But the moſt intereſting event with reſpect to himſelf was the attempt upon the King's life in 1758; which was followed by the expulſion of the Jeſuits, ſome of whom were found guilty and others ſuſpected of being acceſſory to it; and by the deſtruction of ſeveral of the firſt families in the kingdom, who, being convicted or ſuſpected of having abetted it, either ſuffered upon the ſcaffold, or were doomed, with many perſons of inferior rank, to perpetual impriſonment.—His conduct in this ſcene of bloodſhed blaſted his character with ſuch infamy as a cruel tyrant that it is difficult to give him that credit for the effects of his wiſe policy which candour and juſtice require.—Portugal appears at this period to have gradually ſunk to the loweſt ſtate to which a kingdom can fall. The prodigious influx of wealth, from the diſcoveries of the Portugueſe and the ſubſequent commercial eſtabliſhments in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, introduced extravagance and luxury, the habits of which were entailed upon them after their reſources failed; and extending to the lower orders were attended with the moſt fatal conſequences. The manners of the people were exceſſively depraved; the towns were infeſted with aſſaſſins, and the country with banditti of robbers and plunderers—the finances of the ſtate were ruinous—the trade decayed—the navy almoſt annihilated—the army, with all the expence of a military eſtabliſhment, was effectively a mere ſhadow—and the chief part of the landed property was in poſſeſſion of the nobility, who, inſtead of feeling the eminence which their rank and fortunes gave them as a ſtimulus to great and worthy actions, ſeemed to have conſidered it as a cover for ignorance, and as conveying a privilege for diſſoluteneſs and an exemption from every kind of uſeful employment.—Such a ſtate of things required the hand of an able and reſolute ſtateſman, who was not unwilling or afraid to exert himſelf in a ſtation in which his predeceſſors for ſeveral ages had ſlumbered. And ſuch a one appeared in the perſon of this unpopular Miniſter.—He was a man of vaſt ambition: and that paſſion led him to ſignalize his miniſtry by an effort to reſtore the nation to its former proſperity and the crown to its political importance. It is impoſſible in a ſmall ſpace to enumerate particularly the meaſures which he adopted for that purpoſe. But in general they were calculated to reſtore order in every department of government.—He recovered the finances by his œconomy and attention to the domains and other branches of the crown revenue.---He endeavoured the improvement of the police by a ſtrict adminiſtration of juſtice.—He encouraged agriculture, manufactures and commerce. And, though his regulations reſpecting the latter were perhaps too favourable to excluſive companies, yet they may be in ſome meaſure juſtified by the poverty of individuals, which diſabled them from adventuring in undertakings of great expence.—He reſtrained the power of the inquiſition---repaired the fortifications of the frontier towns---regulated the army; and put the ſmall remains of the navy in good condition.—He founded an academy for the nobility, to remedy the ill effects ariſing from their notorious want of education.---And, by his ſpirited conduct in his negotiations with foreign ſtates, reinſtated the Court of Liſbon in the reſpect which was due to it.---The death of Joſeph Ist, March 1777, ſtopped him in his career of reform; for his ſucceſſor, Queen Mary, who was not the Marquis's friend, willingly ſacrificed him to the affection of her ſubjects.---A ſtrict execution of the laws was alone ſufficient to bring upon him the odium of a licentious people. But when the priſon-doors were thrown open and eight hundred miſerable wretches, who had been confined near twenty years, crawled from their dungeons, half naked, crippled and diſeaſed, it brought upon him the curſes of every man of common humanity. For even ſuppoſing their guilt to have been proved, a perpetual deprivation of liberty and ſociety is a puniſhment which human nature contemplates with horror. But when it is conſidered that moſt of them were committed upon bare ſuſpicion of having been acceſſory to the above or other treaſonable practices, and that ſome of them upon an examination, which they demanded after their releaſe, proved their innocence, it produces ſuch an accumulation of injuſtice, cruelty and tyranny, as an age of miniſterial ſervices could not expiate.---After an examination, the reſult of which does not appear to have tranſpired, but in which he is ſuppoſed to have juſtified his meaſures by the ſanction of royal authority, he was ſuffered to reſign his appointments, and in conſideration of his great age and his ſervices was puniſhed only with exile twenty leagues from the Court. Where, according to the author of his memoirs, who ſeems deſirous to repreſent him in the moſt favourable light, he died with great reſignation May 1782.

POMPADOUR——Jane-Antoinetta Poisson, Marchioness de.

Few perſons have riſen to a high rank in life who have been leſs indebted to anceſtry for their advancement than this lady.—Her nominal father was houſe-ſteward, or, as ſome ſay, butcher to the Hotel des Invalids; a low, abandoned fellow, who was convicted of an offence againſt the laws, but eſcaped puniſhment by flight.*—Her mother, who was one of the handſomeſt women in France, was not ſuffered to mourn the loſs of her huſband without conſolation: and ſhe is ſaid to have returned the attentions which were paid her with indiſcriminate kindneſs.—During this period the celebrated Marchioness was born. And as Monſieur Paris de Montmartel and Monſieur le Norment de Tourneau had been rivals in Madame Poiſſon's good graces, ſo they were competitors for the paternal honour. For certain reaſons the pretenſions of the latter were preferred. And he was ſo much pleaſed with the predilection that he gave her an education and treated her in every reſpect as his daughter. The beauty and gracefulneſs of her perſon, with the advantage of ſuch an introduction, ſoon gave her a great number of admirers; of whom Monſieur le Norment d'Eſtiolles, Nephew of her reputed father, was preferred on account of his ſuperior fortune.—Though he was not ſuppoſed to enjoy any great ſhare of her affections, yet it does not appear that ſhe gave him any cauſe of jealouſy before her acquaintance commenced with the King.—His extreme fondneſs enabled her to indulge without reſtraint her taſte for dreſs and diverſions.—She was diſtinguiſhed at public places; and appeared at the King's hunting parties; where ſhe drew his attention by her elegance and vivacity.—He is ſaid to have ſeen her afterwards at a maſked ball at Paris when the death of the Dutcheſs de Chateauroux† had left the appointment of royal paramour vacant. But the firſt interview with him was conducted by one Binet, a relation of hers, who was a valet de chambre to his Majeſty. And ſhe employed the opportunity ſo well as immediately to become the reigning favourite.—The unfortunate huſband, who loved her with the moſt tender affection, when he diſcovered the connection, expreſſed his rage in expoſtulations and remonſtrances. Theſe, though ineffectual were diſagreeable; and he was therefore ordered by a lettre de cachet, the infallible remedy for ſtate nuiſances, to withdraw to Avignon. Here his clamours would probably have continued had not the royal bounty, which flowed in a copious ſtream among her relations and adherents, appeaſed his anger.—He accepted of a penſion from the Court and was quiet.—In the mean time Madame d'Estiolles had completed the conqueſt which her perſonal attractions had made by conſulting the King's taſte for frivolous amuſement. By her ſprightlineſs ſhe diſpelled the melancholy to which he was ſubject and enlivened

* Pardoned after her exaltation. † See Mailli.

enlivened his *petits ſoupers* and his parties of pleaſure; and thus by degrees rendered herſelf quite neceſſary to his enjoyment.—And his Majeſty, who was perfectly ſenſible of her ſervices, was willing, if poſſible, to reward them amply. She was created Marchioneſs de Pompadour.—The Palace of Creſſy was ſettled upon her for life; a magnificent palace built for her in the environs of Paris, and an elegant villa, called Belle-Vue, at a ſmall diſtance from it. And her brother, a man of mean underſtanding, was promoted in the army, had the office of Superintendant of the King's Buildings, and the title of Marquis de Vandieres.—This profuſion of honours creating jealouſy and her haughtineſs rendering her very unpopular, an attempt was at laſt made to open the King's eyes to the diſgrace which her aſcendency had brought upon the crown, by a letter conveyed to the Dutcheſs of Burgundy by Madame de Sauvé, Sub-governeſs of the infant Duke of Burgundy, which ſhe pretended to have found in the child's cradle. But the plot failing, Madame Sauvé was ſent to the Baſtile, and the MARCHIONESS enjoyed her triumph.—The Queen, though ſhe was but little regarded, ſerved to make a part of the pageantry of ſtate: and being a diſpaſſionate woman, had ſuffered the exaltation of her rival without remonſtrance. But her patience and ſubmiſſion were at laſt put to a ſevere trial by her appointment as Dame du Palais, together with the honour of the Tabouret, which conveyed the privilege of ſitting in her Majeſty's preſence.—The nation partook with the Queen in her feelings upon this occaſion. They had ſeen theſe honours conferred upon courteſans of rank; but their pride was hurt when they ſaw them laviſhed on a favourite who had no pretenſions to them.—But this was not the worſt conſequence of her power.—When the influence which had ariſen from her perſonal charms began to decline, ſhe thought it neceſſary to ſupport herſelf by court intrigue. And the ſtate appointments were gradually filled with perſons ſo devoted to her that ſhe enjoyed an entire aſcendency in the Council. And ſo generally was this known that when the Empreſs Queen, in 1756, wiſhed to ſecure the alliance of France, Count Kaunitz ſuggeſted the expedient of flattering the MARCHIONESS's pride by making her the chief mover in the negotiation.—Her advocates have apologized for the feeble adminiſtrations which ſucceeded each other during her time by ſaying that there was a want of men of ability at the Court of Verſailles. But this plea is invalidated by the diſmiſſion of Orry and Maurepas from the financial and marine departments and of d'Eſtrees from the command in chief. For if there was a ſcarcity of able men it was certainly a reaſon for employing the few they had.—But however detrimental her conduct in the choice of Miniſters may have been to the public, it was ſo wiſe and circumſpect with reſpect to herſelf that, though her perſon had long ceaſed to be agreeable to the King, her power continued unſhaken till the day of her death, which happened April 15, 1764.——Her ſeat at the foot of the throne, from which ſhe had dictated to Miniſters of ſtate and Commanders in Chief during ſo long a period, remained vacant till about the year 1770, when it was filled with Madame du Barré, who was brought forward as the partiſan of the Duke d'Aiguillon, to aſſiſt him in ſupplanting the Duke de Choiſeul.

PONIATOUSKI.

PRINCE PONIATOUSKI was an able and active miniſter in the ſervice of Charles XIIth.—He attended him on his campaigns in Poland and Saxony—and when that Monarch was wounded and diſabled at the battle of Pultawa, he would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not PONIATOUSKI ſurrounded him with a body of 500 men and carried him off the field.—He was afterwards the chief agent in his intrigues with the Court of Conſtantinople. And ſuch was the influence which he had acquired by his addreſs that, if he had not been overpowered by bribes conveyed by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, Tolſtoy, he might poſſibly have enabled the King to accompliſh his favourite deſign of carrying a Turkiſh army into the heart of the Czar's dominions.

PONTCHARTRAIN.

LEWIS PHELYPEUX, COUNT DE PONTCHARTRAIN, CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE, was ſon of Lewis Phelypeux, Preſident of the Chamber of Accounts, and grand-ſon of Paul Phelypeux, Secretary to Lewis XIIIth, one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of his age.—Born 1643.—In 1661 he was admitted Counſellor of the Parliament of Paris.—In 1677 was appointed Commiſſary of Requeſts; and in 1687 Intendant of Finances. And ſuch was the capacity which he diſcovered, in theſe and other appointments which he filled, that in 1689 the King made him Comptroller General; the following year Secretary of State; and in 1699 Chancellor of France. And he conducted the buſineſs of that important ſtation with ſuch ſkill, integrity, and diſpatch, and was ſo much reſpected by the nation at large, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance that the King accepted his reſignation.—He paſſed the remainder of his life in ſocial retirement. And a good conſtitution and a chearful, ſerene temper lengthened it to the extraordinary age of 85 years, when this able Miniſter and valuable man died univerſally lamented.——See Maurepas.

POPES.

INNOCENT XIth

BENEDICT ODESCALCHI was the ſon of a banker of Como, in the Milaneſe.---He was originally intended for the army: and, according to Moreri, he was actually engaged in the Spaniſh ſervice.---Upon his change of profeſſion, or deſtination, he was patroniſed by Urban VIIIth. And being in the good graces of Donna Olympia, the favourite of his ſucceſſor Innocent X^th^, he during that pontificate made a rapid progreſs in that career which terminated in his elevation to the Papal chair in 1676.---So little attention had been paid to his education that he is ſaid by Biſhop Burnet to have been not only deficient in the ſcience of theology but ignorant of the dead languages.---He was a man of auſtere manners and of ſtrict integrity; but a weak politician.---Though his rigid œconomy made him unpopular, yet it was a means of recovering the finances of the ſee from the ruinous ſtate into which the profuſion of his predeceſſors had brought them; and his contempt of the nepotiſm which they had practiſed increaſed the merit and the effect of that virtue. But his miſtaken policy in enforcing ſumptuary laws, in a city where the body of the people ſubſiſted by the expences of a few rich individuals, forced a great number of its inhabitants to leave it for want of bread. ---He was deemed a favourer of the doctrine of Molinos, and would willingly have protected him; but was at laſt overpowered by the Jeſuits, ſupported by Lewis XIVth. He appears to have had a perſonal diſlike to that Monarch; which was increaſed by the diſputes which he had with him reſpecting the regale,† and the privilege which had been claimed by the Ambaſſadors of Catholic Princes to afford ſanctuary to any perſon whom they wiſhed to ſcreen from legal puniſhment, not only within their palaces but in certain quarters of the city, to the manifeſt prejudice of the police.‡ Theſe conteſts, which gave him an opportunity of ſhewing his firmneſs and proving that a ſenſe of *right* prevailed over conſiderations of perſonal intereſt, were not ſettled till after his death, which happened 1689, aged 77.

ALEXANDER VIIIth

PETER OTTOBONI was of a Venetian family which is ſaid to have come from Negropont in the Archipelago.---Several of his anceſtors had ſerved with honour in the army of the republic, and his father was Grand Chancellor of Venice.---He ſtudied the civil and canon law at Padua and afterwards at Rome. And his knowledge and addreſs recommending him to the notice of Urban VIIIth and Innocent X^th^, he was preferred by them, and employed in various offices and affairs of ſtate.---After being ſucceſſively advanced to the ſees of Breſcia and Freſcati, he was elected Pope in 1689; at which time he was 79 years of age.---Though his morals were licentious and his principles heterodox, yet his lively converſation and agreeable manners gave him a conſiderable degree of popularity before he was raiſed to that high ſtation. But his notorious abuſe of the public money, which affected the purſes of his ſubjects, expoſed him to univerſal odium. He not only gave every valuable benefice to

† See France 1682. ‡ Italy 1687 and 8.

to his three nephews, but appropriated a million and a half of crowns, which his predeceſſor had left in the Treaſury, to his own uſe, and ſold the office of Clerk of the Chamber for 60,000 upon a promotion in the Conclave. And when he was told the ſentiments which the public entertained of his conduct he anſwered "that twenty-three hours and a half of the day were paſt;" meaning that his great age made it expedient to be expeditious in providing for his expectants.—He compromiſed the affair in litigation with the King of France; but refuſed to join him againſt the allies of Augſburg.§—He died February 1691.

INNOCENT XIIth

ANTHONY PIGNATELLI was of a noble family in the kingdom of Naples.—Born 1615.—Having been trained to buſineſs of ſtate he was employed as inquiſitor of Malta, Governor of Viterbo, and Nuncio at Florence, Warſaw and Vienna; and enjoyed ſeveral other appointments under Clement X^th and Innocent XIth. The latter named him to the archbiſhopric of Naples and ſupported his election to the Conclave.—In 1691 he was elected Pope.—His moſt honourable characteriſtic was a fixed determination not to aggrandize his family at the expence of the ſee. And his liberality to the poor was as remarkable as his diſintereſtedneſs. But unfortunately, while his benevolence led him to acts of charity, a want of judgment in the application perverted his good intentions. For, inſtead of ſtimulating his ſubjects to induſtry by finding them employment and rewarding merit, he, by his indiſcriminate bounty, encouraged indolence in a people naturally averſe to labour.—The moſt memorable occurrences of his pontificate were the ſubmiſſion of the French Biſhops and Court reſpecting the regale and his conſequent endeavours to promote the cauſe of Lewis XIVth againſt the allies—and the condemnation of the Archbiſhop of Cambray's book, entitled "An Explication of the Maxims of the Saints," by which he had incurred the imputation of quietiſm.—He died September 1700, aged 86.

CLEMENT XIth

THE father of JOHN ALBANI was a gentleman of the city of Urbino, and his grand-father was a Roman Senator who was in the favour of Urban VIIIth, by whom this Pontiff was patroniſed.—He was elected a Cardinal by the intereſt of Alexander VIIIth in 1690. And on the death of Innocent XIIth was raiſed to the Papal dignity by the unanimous voice of the Conclave.—In the war of the ſucceſſion to the crown of Spain he thought it expedient to ſecure the favour of Lewis XIVth by declaring for the Houſe of Bourbon; a meaſure which was the cauſe of diſtreſs and mortification‡ to himſelf and great detriment to his dominions, which were repeatedly ravaged by the Auſtrians.—He was a man of letters—was an encourager of the fine arts; and diſcovered his taſte in them by forming a valuable collection of antiques.—He was *eſteemed* likewiſe a man of a liberal and virtuous mind. But his conduct in the affair of Queſnel diſcovered a flexibility which is not conſiſtent with that character. When his Expoſition of the New Teſtament was publiſhed the POPE expreſſed his admiration of it, with many encomiums on the author. But was prevailed upon by the intrigues of the Jeſuits and their influence over the French Monarch to condemn it. And afterwards iſſued that celebrated rule of faith "the bull unigenitus," which became the iron bed on which the ſubjects of France were ſtretched till the time of the ſuppreſſion of that order.—He died March 1721, aged 71.

INNOCENT XIIIth

MICHAEL ANGELO CONTI was of a Roman family, which had produced ſeveral perſons who had ſignalized themſelves in the troops of Auſtria and Venice as well as others who had been raiſed to the higheſt dignity in the church.—His father was Duke of Poli and Guadagnalo, and his mother was ſiſter of the Duke of Mutï; both of whom had appointments in the Court of the abdicated Queen of Sweden.—The lively parts which he diſcovered gave them ſanguine hopes of their ſon's advancement in the profeſſion for which he was intended from his infancy. Nor were they diſappointed in their expectations. For his intellectual endowments, which had been improved by every advantage that could be derived from education, concurred with his noble birth in recommending him to the patronage of ſeveral ſucceſſive Popes, till in 1706 he was raiſed to the purple by the intereſt of that patron of literary merit, Clement XIth, whom he ſucceeded in the Papacy in 1721.—His pontificate was not diſtinguiſhed by any memorable event.—He died 1724, aged 69.

BENEDICT XIIIth

VINCENT, M. URSINI was a younger ſon of Ferdinand, Duke of Gravina, a branch of the houſe of the Dukes of Bracciano in the kingdom of Naples, which had been five times honoured with the triple crown.—Born 1649.—He diſcovered from his earlieſt years a ſtrong inclination to a religious life; and at his earneſt deſire was admitted a brother of the Order of Saint Dominic at Venice at the age of ſeventeen.—The marriage of his eldeſt brother to a relation of Clement X^th introducing him to the patronage of that Pontiff he was elected Cardinal in 1672, and was ſucceſſively promoted to the ſees of Manfredonia, Ceſena, Benevento and Freſcati; and in 1724 he was elected Pope.---His elevation did not prevent him from practiſing the ſame auſterity towards himſelf, the ſame piety and kind attention to the diſtreſſes of the poor, for which he had been remarkable through life. And agreeably with his ſentiments reſpecting the expediency of a reform in the manners of the eccleſiaſtics and religious orders, he called a Council in 1725 to forward that deſign. But his zealous endeavours, though enforced by his own conduct, are ſaid to have been attended with but little effect. His example proves the impropriety and danger of raiſing a Monk to the ſtation of a ſovereign Prince. While he was wholly occupied about the ſpiritual concerns of himſelf and others he ſuffered the infamous Cardinal Coſcia, his favourite Miniſter, to embezzle the public money in a manner that brought upon him the indignation of the people, at whoſe voice he was afterwards puniſhed with impriſonment and obliged to diſgorge what he had ſo greedily devoured.—He died 1730, aged 81.

CLEMENT XIIth

LAWRENCE CORSINI was a native of Florence---of the family of Cardinal Peter Corſini, Biſhop of Florence and afterwards of Porto, a man of ability as a ſtateſman and divine, who was employed as Legate in Germany by Urban V^th and was created a Cardinal by Gregory XIth.---This Pontiff was born 1652.---After filling various other offices he was appointed a Treaſurer of the Apoſtolical Chamber.---In 1706 he was elected a Cardinal by the intereſt of his great patron Clement XIth; and was raiſed to the Papal chair on the death of Benedict XIIIth.---He began his pontificate with puniſhing the delinquency of thoſe Miniſters and officers who had abuſed the confidence repoſed in them by his predeceſſor.---Nothing memorable occurred during his papacy.---He died February 1740, aged 87.

BENEDICT XIVth

PROSPER LAMBERTINI was born at Bologna in 1675; and was bred a ſtudent of the canon law.---After being preferred to the ſee of Ancona he was in 1728 honoured with a Cardinal's hat.---In 1731 was made Archbiſhop of Bologna---and ſucceeded Clement XIIth in 1740.---He was a man of underſtanding, learning and wit; and of that eaſy, chearful, unreſerved temper, which is expreſſive of an upright mind.---Though he thought

§ See Italy 1689. ‡ See Italy 1709.

thought proper to take part with the Jeſuits againſt their antagoniſts, yet he deteſted their diſputes, and would willingly have reſtored peace and harmony to the church; but was diſappointed in his meaſures for that purpoſe.—He deſpiſed the tireſome round of ceremonies and attendance on congregations, &c. which his ſtation rendered neceſſary when at the Vatican; and was happy when, retired from the world among his confidential friends, he could throw off the trappings of ſtate and indulge his vein of humour in lively converſation.—His averſion to buſineſs and too great confidence in his Miniſters, which was the conſequence of it, will perhaps prevent him from being of the number of Pontiffs who have been deemed great Princes. And his want of hypocriſy will probably diſqualify him for a place among the Romiſh ſaints. But his affability and beneficence gave him the hearts of his people; and his candour, his liberal mind, and generous patronage of arts, ſciences and letters gained him univerſal reſpect.—He died 1758, aged 83.

CLEMENT XIIIth

Charles Rezzonico was born 1693 of a noble Venetian family.—He was an Auditor of the Rota—Biſhop of Padua—and in 1737 was elected a Cardinal by the intereſt of Clement XIIth.—His ſubtilty and uniform regard to his own intereſt, concurred with ſome favourable circumſtances to give him a majority in the Conclave on the death of Benedict XIVth, a Pontiff who ever held him in contempt.—His haughtineſs and inattention to the change of ſentiments with reſpect to Papal power, occaſioned a diſpute between him and the Duke of Parma,† which eventually involved him in a conteſt with the whole Houſe of Bourbon, in conſequence of which Lewis XVth ſeized on Avignon, and the King of Naples on Benevento.—This, together with the trouble which he felt on the expulſion of the Jeſuits from France and other ſtates, is ſaid to have haſtened his death, which happened 1769.

CLEMENT XIVth

Francis Lawrence Ganganelli was the ſon of a phyſician at Saint Angelo, a burgh near Rimini, and was born 1705.—Though naturally of a chearful, benevolent temper, and bleſſed with ſuch endowments as qualified him to adorn ſociety, yet his fondneſs for ſtudy and contemplation gave him a ſtrong inclination to a monaſtic life: and his father with ſome reluctance complying with his wiſhes, he entered upon his noviciate as a brother of the Order of Saint Francis at Urbino. He was not, however, confined to that monaſtery; but ſtudied philoſophy and theology at Peſaro—Recanati—Fano—and at Rome. Where, his abilities making him known, he was ſought after by men of all ranks for his agreeable converſation as well as great erudition.—His firſt patron was Benedict XIVth; who made him Conſultor of the Holy Office.—And in 1759 he was made a Cardinal by Clement XIIIth.—The extreme diffidence and reluctance with which he is ſaid to have accepted that dignity is ſcarcely compatible with what his biographer, the Marquis Caraccioli, ſays reſpecting the ſtrong preſentiment that he had when only a plain monk of being ſome time the head of the Church. Was a ſubaltern officer to forebode that he ſhould ſome time be commander in chief, it would be ſuſpected that he had more of ambition than the ſpirit of prophecy. But whatever were his feelings when raiſed to Saint Peter's Chair, he certainly was of all men the moſt capable of filling it. He was not only eminent for virtue and integrity, and thoſe literary acquirements which a retired life gave him an opportunity of making, but had that freedom from narrow prejudices which is ſeldom found in a cloiſter, and that good ſenſe and enlarged mind which enabled him to take an extenſive view of things. This was particularly ſeen in his judgment upon the ſubject of the diſpute with the Duke of Parma.—Influenced more by the preſent diſpoſition of the Catholic Monarchs than a retroſpect of that power which the ignorance and ſuperſtition of paſt ages had given his predeceſſors, he warmly recommended an accommodation with them.—On the death of Clement XIIIth he was elected Pope in oppoſition to Cardinal Chigi.—It does not appear that he ſolicited this elevation. But he was powerfully ſupported by the Houſe of Bourbon and eſpecially by Lewis XVth, whoſe Ambaſſador, Cardinal Bernis, was the intimate friend and partiſan of Ganganelli. And it was ſuppoſed that theſe powers were induced to do it by a perſuaſion that he would become the inſtrument to effect their much deſired object, the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits.—They were not ultimately diſappointed. But he proceeded in this important buſineſs with much deliberation. After taking four years to revolve it in his own mind, and holding many conferences with Bernis and others he yielded, againſt his inclination, to the abolition of that ancient and once powerful order July 21, 1773.—They were accuſed, not of any particular crime, but "of trading, of diſturbing the public peace, and of teaching a looſe morality."—If theſe were ſufficient reaſons for their ſuppreſſion, they ſcarcely (apparently at leaſt) juſtified the ſevere treatment of the venerable Father Ricci, who was confined in the Caſtle of Saint Angelo, while a ſtrict ſearch was made for the effects which belonged to the order.—He was inſtantly put in poſſeſſion of the dominions of which his predeceſſor had been deprived: but did not long enjoy this acceſſion of revenue. In April 1774 his health began to decline—he gradually became emaciated, and died ſix months after.—His body immediately turned black, and ſtrong ſuſpicions were entertained of his having been poiſoned.

PORTLAND——Duke of.——See Bentinck.

PORTOCARRERO.

Lewis Portocarrero, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of Toledo, was a ſon of the Prince of Palma.—Born 1629.—He was introduced at the Court of Madrid by the Duke d'Infantado, his relation; and was afterwards ſo high in the eſteem of the Queen Dowager, then Regent, that having the nomination of a Cardinal given her by the Pope in 1669, ſhe conferred it upon him.—After the death of the Cardinal of Arragon, 1677, he was raiſed to the rich archbiſhopric of Toledo and the primacy. And inſinuating himſelf into the confidence of Charles II^{d}, though not of the Privy Council, he was known to have greater weight than any man in the ſtate.—In the cabals which diſturbed the Court many years before that Monarch's death he at firſt adhered to the Auſtrian intereſts, but was entirely brought over to thoſe of France by the addreſs of the Marquis de Harcourt. And was even ſuppoſed to have uſed indirect influence to prevail upon him, after the death of the electoral Prince, to make a will in favour of the Duke of Anjou. Thus much, however, is certain. That he was appointed by it of the Council of Regency---that very rich preſents were made him by the French King from a perſuaſion of his ſervices---and that he enjoyed an aſcendency in the Cabinet after the acceſſion of Philip Vth.---In 1709, when Lewis XIVth was ſo far humbled as to offer to abandon his grand-ſon, as a means of effecting a peace, Portocarrero adviſed his Majeſty to conciliate the attachment of his people by putting the adminiſtration upon a Spaniſh bottom. This advice, which was immediately attended to, was the laſt ſervice that he rendered the ſtate.---He died 1709.

PUGATSCHEFF.

This impoſtor, who aſſumed the name of Peter III^{d}, was a perſon of rank among the Coſſacks, and is reported not only to have been endowed with good natural abilities, but to have acquired knowledge and learning far ſuperior to that of his countrymen in general. It is alſo ſaid that the ſtriking reſemblance obſerved in him of that unfortunate Prince ſuggeſted the deſign of perſonating him.---Flattered with this idea and encouraged by ſome perſons of weight who were diſaffected to the Empreſs, he in November 1773 declared himſelf to be Peter III^{d}---that he had eſcaped from priſon by the intervention of Providence: and that the report of his death was a fiction of the Court, intended to reconcile the people to its unlawful government.---In order to make his tale more affecting and to attach the populace more cloſely to him by intereſting their paſſions, he aſſumed the garb of a patriarch and an air of ſanctity; declaring that he only intended to place his ſon on the throne to which he was heir

† Italy 1768.

and then retire again to his ſolitude.—Among an ignorant people, who were galled with the chains of deſpotiſm, it was eaſy for him to find hearers and not difficult to raiſe followers, who were carried, rather by a kind of inſtinct than reflection, to ſeek relief from their extreme miſery. In a few weeks the patriarch appeared at the head of ſuch a force as demanded the attention of the ſtate.—General Bibikow and Prince Gallitzin were ſent with 15,000 men againſt the rebels, and defeated them March 25 with the loſs of 3000 men.—After repeated defeats PUGATSCHEFF eſcaped to a deſert on the Wolga; where he remained till he was betrayed by ſome of his aſſociates, who had been taken priſoners and were offered pardon on that condition.—He was brought to Moſcow in the autumn of 1774, and beheaded January 1775.

PULTENEY.

WILLIAM PULTENEY, E. BATH, according to an account given of him by Dr Z. Pearce, was of an ancient Norman family.—Born 1682.—He was endowed by nature with a warm and lively imagination, which was ſeen in his poetic compoſitions: and with that clear conception and vigorous mind, which qualified him to fill the higheſt departments in the ſtate.—He was elected repreſentative for Heydon in Yorkſhire in the latter part of Queen Ann's reign. And the decided part which he took againſt the Tory miniſtry recommended him ſo much to the favour of her ſucceſſor that he was appointed by him Secretary at War, and afterwards Cofferer of the Houſehold.—He then acted in concert with Mr Walpole, with whom he was in habits of intimacy, and who took the lead in parliamentary buſineſs. But the inclination which that Miniſter diſcovered to extend the influence of the crown rendered Mr PULTENEY averſe to his meaſures; which he at laſt decidedly declared by oppoſing the grant of a ſum of money deſired by the King to diſcharge the debts contracted upon the civil liſt. The breach by degrees was widened; and he oppoſed the meaſures of government in ſo uniform a manner that in 1731, upon his voting againſt a money-bill, the King ſtruck his name out of the council-book with his own hand, and ordered it to be eraſed from the Commiſſion of the Peace. This expreſſion of indignation ſo inflamed his impetuous temper that he no longer kept any terms with the Miniſter, and employed his full ſtrength to counteract his deſigns. And ſuch was the force of his eloquence and ſarcaſtic wit and the weight which his profeſſed oppoſition to the extention of the prerogative had given him, that he was ever deemed his moſt formidable adverſary.—As the meaſures of government became more obnoxious and the national clamour increaſed, the country party availed themſelves of the Miniſter's declining intereſts; and, redoubling their efforts, at laſt forced him to reſign.—Mr PULTENEY accepted no office in the adminiſtration which was then formed. But he was appointed of the Privy Council and created Earl of Bath; to which honours he ſacrificed the high place which he had ever held in the public eſteem.—He died 1764 without heir, his only ſon having died in Portugal.—The title became extinct, and his paternal eſtate devolved to his brother, Lieutenant General Pulteney.

QUESNE.

HENRY, MARQUIS DU QUESNE, was ſon of Abraham du Queſne, whoſe memory is revered by his countrymen for his many gallant actions with the fleets of Holland, Spain and the Piratic States; who received as the reward of his ſervices and a proof of his Sovereign's eſteem, a grant of the domain of Boucher near d'Eſtampes, to be erected into a marquiſate in favour of him.—He died 1688.———HENRY was born in 1652: and was trained to the ſea ſervice under the inſtruction of his father, whom he afterwards rivalled in his valour and good conduct.—In 1672 he was in the action between the combined fleets of France and England and that of Holland.—In 1676 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a Captain of the Parfait in the action in which de Ruyter was ſlain.—In 1683 he attended his father at the bombardment of Algiers; and was afterwards employed to negotiate a treaty with the Dey of Tunis.—When the French Monarch was ſeized with the frenzy of religious perſecution, among other loſſes which he ſuſtained by it was that of this excellent officer; who having been bred a Proteſtant and not chooſing to ſacrifice his religion to his intereſt, left the kingdom and purchaſed the barony of Aubonne in the canton of Bern.---In the war of 1689 he was ſolicited to ſerve againſt that ſtate from which he had been driven. But ſuch conduct being incompatible with his high ſentiments of patriotiſm, he conſtantly declined the tempting offers which were made him.---He died 1722 at Geneva, much regretted by his friends, by whom he was reſpected for his integrity and beloved for his many ſocial virtues.---He was a man of letters, and was the author of a work entitled "Reflections anciennes et nouvelles ſur l'Euchariſte."

RADZIOWISKI.

JEREMIAH RADZIOWISKI, CARDINAL, PRIMATE AND VICECHANCELLOR OF POLAND, was ſon of Jeremiah Radziowiſki, Staroſt of Lomzen, and Vicechancellor of the kingdom.---Born 1645.---His parents dying when he was young, the Queen, M. L. de Gonzaga, patroniſed him and ſent him to the College de Harcourt at Paris for his education; and the King, in 1679, preferred him to the biſhopric of Warmia and appointed him Vicechancellor of Poland; and moreover in 1683 was the means of his election to the Conclave.---The ſame Prince raiſed him to the archbiſhopric of Gneſna and the primacy. This was a ſtation for which his intellectual endowments appear to have qualified him. But he had not that firmneſs of mind which was required to guard his integrity in thoſe trials to which he was expoſed by the conteſt that enſued on the death of his patron, and the ſubſequent war between Auguſtus and Charles XIIth.---Finding it impoſſible to place either of the ſons of John Sobieſki on the throne, he joined Cardinal Polignac in ſupport of the Prince of Conti. But when he found that the gold which Count Flemming had brought with him from Saxony would enable him to overpower the popularity which that Miniſter's liberal and courteous manners had gain'd him and to ſet aſide the Prince's election, the PRIMATE by temporizing made his peace with Auguſtus; and inſtead of his avowed opponent became afterwards his falſe friend.---When that Prince haſtily involved himſelf in a war with Sweden, which was diſagreeable to the Poliſh nation, he entered into a correſpondence with his enemy and became indirectly inſtrumental to the advancement of Staniſlaus Leczinſki.†---His duplicity brought upon him general diſreſpect; and the ſenſe of the contempt in which he was held is ſaid to have haſtened his death, which happened 1705.

RAGOTZKI.

FRANCIS LEOPOLD, PRINCE RAGOTZKI, was of one of the moſt powerful families in Hungary; being grand-ſon of George Ragotzki who ſignalized himſelf in the Turkiſh war of 1660, and ſon of Frederick Ragotzki by the celebrated Counteſs de Serini, who after his death, in 1681, married Count Tekeli,‡ Chief of the Hungarian malecontents.———FRANCIS LEOPOLD was born 1679.---He was thrown into priſon at Neuſtadt in 1701 on ſuſpicion of a deſign of raiſing a rebellion in Hungary. But he effected his eſcape; and flying to the Poliſh frontier joined the malecontents

† See 1702, &c. ‡ See Tekeli.

malecontents under Count Berezini; his wife, a Princeſs of the Houſe of Heſſe Rhienfels, being in the mean time taken and confined in the Monaſtery of Porta Cœli at Vienna, where ſhe remained till 1705.—In 1704 RAGOTSKI and his confederates, having raiſed a conſiderable force, made themſelves maſter of ſeveral fortreſſes in Hungary. But their ſucceſſes were ſuch as only ſerved to diſtreſs the Court of Vienna, without anſwering any good purpoſe with reſpect to themſelves.—In 1711 the revolters, being reduced to extreme diſtreſs, were forced to ſubmit to the Auſtrian forces, and were by the treaty of Zathmar reſtored to their religion and privileges.—RAGOTSKI, not chooſing to ſwear allegiance to the King of Hungary, became a refugee in Poland and afterwards in France; where he reſided till 1717 under the title of Count de Saaros. He then paſſed into Turkey; in which country he died 1735.

RENSCHILD.

MARSHAL RENSCHILD was eſteemed the ableſt General in the army of Charles XIIth.—By thoſe who did the Swediſh Monarch the honour of comparing him to Alexander, Renſchild was called his Parmenio.—In the year 1705, while Charles was driving the ſuperior armies of Ruſſians before him in Lithuania, RENSCHILD had the more difficult taſk of oppoſing the well-diſciplined Saxons; and gained ſo much honour by a ſignal victory over the accompliſhed General Schulemburg at Frawenſtadt that it is ſaid to have raiſed the jealouſy of his Sovereign. An action followed which blaſted the laurels to which his exploits would have entitled him. With a ſpirit of revenge which is incompatible with true heroiſm he, ſix days after, ordered 1000 Ruſſians to be put to death in cold blood for their cruelty to the Poles.—After the treaty of Alt-Ranſtadt he attended the King upon his northern expedition; and being taken priſoner at Pultawa was ſent into Siberia.

RICCI.

THE evils occaſioned to ſociety by the moral principles and political intrigues of the Jeſuits do not prevent the feelings of the liberal and humane for this venerable man, who was the laſt General of that order.—He was born at Florence in 1703—entered into the ſociety of Jeſuits in 1720—and was made General of it in 1758; about which time they were expelled from Portugal.§—The influence into which they had inſinuated themſelves, and the conteſts in which they embroiled the kingdom of France after the publication of the bull unigenitus, of which Father le Tellier‡ was chief author, brought the order into diſrepute, and induced the government to avail itſelf of a plauſible pretext reſpecting their tenets to ſuppreſs them in that country in 1764. And its example was followed by other ſtates; till at laſt, in 1773, Clement XIIIth iſſued his bull for their final ſuppreſſion.—It appears to have been the general opinion of the Roman Catholic Princes at this period that good policy required the abolition of an order whoſe avaritious, intriguing, ambitious ſpirit was deſtructive of the peace of ſociety: and morality perhaps juſtified it upon the grounds of their infringement of its rules. But it is ſingular that the decree for that purpoſe was founded not on any particular crimes or offences, but on their general miſconduct and the idea which had been long entertained of the pernicious tendency of their principles.—While a ſtrict ſearch was made for their effects, FATHER RICCI and ſome of his brethren were thrown into the Caſtle of Saint Angelo, where death ſoon relieved him from his diſtreſs.

RICHELIEU——LEWIS-FRANCIS-ARMAND DUKE DE.

THE family of Pleſſis took its name from the domain of Pleſſis in Poitou which they were in poſſeſſion of in the 13th century.——LEWIS-FRANCIS-ARMAND DU PLESSIS, according to Moreri, was ſon of the firſt Duke de Richelieu and Fronſac, who was great-nephew of the celebrated Cardinal, from whom he received a vaſt eſtate.—His birth and connections gave him the advantage of an early introduction at Court; and his agreeable perſon, his lively parts, his engaging manners and great attention to the ladies ſoon rendered him the favourite of it.—He began the career of his amours with an intrigue with the Dutcheſs of Burgundy, which ended with his being thrown into the Baſtile.—On recovering his liberty, in 1712, he joined the army in Flanders; and ſhewed by his behaviour at the battle of Denain that his valour was equal to his gallantry. And ſo high was he in the opinion of Marſhal Villars, who commanded in chief, that he immediately diſtinguiſhed him by the appointment of Aid de Camp.—On his return to Court he began to make his paſſion ſubſervient to his intereſt. During the regency he was the favourite of the Dutcheſs of Berry, daughter of the Duke of Orleans. And after the Regent's death he paid court to Madame de Prie, miſtreſs of the Duke of Bourbon, then Premier. And in 1725 it being deemed proper to ſend a man of underſtanding and addreſs to counteract the intrigues of the Spaniſh Miniſter, Ripperda, at the Court of Vienna her recommendation and the favour of Cardinal Fleury gave him the nomination to the embaſſy—which was not remarkable for any thing but its ſplendour.—His attachment to the ladies did not prevent him from ſeeking military glory whenever an opportunity offered. In 1734 he ſignalized himſelf by his conduct under the Duke of Berwick at the ſiege of Philipſburg.---His court favour in 1739 procured him the valuable government of Languedoc, which had long been the object of his wiſhes, and in which he did himſelf honour by his humanity to the diſtreſſed Hugonots.---He was afterwards the King's intimate companion and confidant in his amours with Madame de Mailli and her ſiſter, Madame la Tournelle, afterwards Dutcheſs de Chateauroux.---At the commencement of the war with England he again took the field and gave ſignal proofs of his courage at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoi, and Lafeldt. And ſoon after the reſtoration of peace he was inveſted with the government of Guienne, where he rendered himſelf unpopular by his quarrels with the Parliament, occaſioned by his violation of its privileges.---His conduct as an officer rendered it no difficult matter for Madame de Pompadour, in whoſe good graces he then was, to procure him the command on the expedition againſt Minorca in 1756. And his ſucceſs in it paved the way to his appointment as Commander in Chief in 1757; which was known only by the Convention of Cloſterſeven and his cruel depredations in the electorate of Hanover. Not being thought equal to that ſtation he was diſmiſſed the enſuing campaign.---The incenſe which he offered to the Marchioneſs and her ſucceſſor, Mad. du Barré, concurred with his Majeſty's attachment in ſupporting him at Court till the death of that Monarch. But the appointment of a miniſtry in which his enemy, Maurepas, took the lead, on the acceſſion of Lewis XVIth, proved fatal to his intereſts.---His low amours, when he had not the fire of youth to apologize for them nor its attractions to make him amiable, brought contempt on his old age.---He died 1788, aged 92. ——His firſt wife was a daughter of the Duke de Noailles (whoſe widow his father married) with whom he never cohabited.---His ſecond was Madamoiſelle de Guiſe, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter.---His third was Madame de Rhoté, whom he married two years before his death.

RIPPERDA——JOHN W. DUKE DE.

THE memoirs of the BARON, afterwards DUKE, DE RIPPERDA, are marked with a ſucceſſion of very ſingular incidents and an uncommon viciſſitude of fortune.—He was of a reſpectable family at Groningen.—Was bred in the Dutch army, and promoted to the rank of Colonel.—In 1715 he was ſent as agent from the States to the Court of Madrid; where he afterwards received the appointment of Ambaſſador. But in 1718 he embraced the Roman Catholic religion; and, diſengaging himſelf from the States, he became ſerviceable to the Spaniſh government by his aſſiſtance in eſtabliſhing a variety of manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. This employment, though beſt adapted to his genius, his reſtleſs ambition taught him to deſpiſe. And the opinion which the Queen, who governed the ſtate, had of his abilities ſoon gave him an opportunity of intereſting himſelf in the politics of that intriguing Court.---He was employed in 1725 to negotiate the treaty of Vienna; which was ſo beneficial to her family and ſatisfactory to herſelf that he was afterwards entruſted with the chief management of the finances; a department which in a neceſſitous ſtate is a poſt of extreme danger.---The diſtreſſes of the crown obliged him to lay heavy taxes on the people, which rendered him very unpopular. And the idea of the inſecurity of his ſituation, and the deſire of ſacrificing the intereſts of the Court of Vienna to thoſe of London and the Hague, led him to betray the ſecrets of the Spaniſh Cabinet reſpecting the late treaty to the Miniſters of thoſe powers.

---His

† See Malagrida. ‡ See Tellier.

---His treachery being discovered occasioned his disgrace and imprisonment in the Castle of Segovia. He, however, made his escape to Portugal; and became afterwards a fugitive in Ireland, England and Holland. But, being coldly received at these Courts, he passed into the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco; Where he became a Mahometan, and formed a plan for a confederacy of the Piratic States for dispossessing Spain of her American fortresses and ruining her trade.---His design not being deemed expedient he retired at last to Tetuan, where he died in great distress in 1737.

ROCHESTER——Lawrence, Earl of.——See Hyde.

ROHAN.

The family of Rohan is one of the most ancient in Bretagne; deriving its origin from the Sovereigns of that province, and having, according to Moreri, been possessed of the same domains in it from the 10th century.

Francis de Rohan, first Prince of Soubise, was a younger son of Hercules de Rohan, Seigneur de Guimené and Duke de Montbason, who was in high favour with Henry IIId and IVth.---Born in 1631.---He had a command, under Count de Coligni, of a body of 6000 troops sent by Lewis XIVth to the aid of the Emperor against the Turks in 1664, who signalized themselves at the battle of Raab.---He afterwards attended his Sovereign on his several campaigns in Holland, Flanders and Franche Comté, and was honoured by him with marks of distinction for his bravery. ---Died 1712.---He was brother of Mary de Rohan, a lady celebrated for her beauty, her spirit and superior understanding, who died 1687.

ARMAND-GASTON, Cardinal de Rohan, was a younger son of the preceding.---He was born in 1674, and received his education for the church at the College of Sorbonne, where he was afterwards admitted a Doctor.---His high birth recommending him to patronage, he was preferred at an early age to the archbishopric of Strasburg; and his princely fortune, his liberal manners, his hospitality and munificence, gained him great respect and influence.---Such was the person whom the intriguing le Tellier made choice of to oppose the Cardinal de Noailles in the contest respecting the bull unigenitus.---The Cardinal was naturally as averse to the cabals of the Jesuits and their antagonists as he was inattentive to their tenets. But he was seduced from the neutrality which he wished to preserve in casuistical disputes by the artful Jesuit, who contrived to make the high appointment of Grand Almoner the lure to prevail upon him to give his sanction to the measures in which he was so zealously engaged.---He was thus led by his ambition to oppose a man who had been his friend and patron, and to involve himself in a contest, which set the whole kingdom in an uproar, upon points of doctrine which he was totally ignorant of.---He died 1749.

Family of ROMANOW on the Throne of Russia.

The Aborigines of Moscovy, according to Muller, were called Tshudi; which he supposes to have been the same with the Finns, Carelians and Estlanders. But, during the middle ages, settlements were formed on the South by the Sclavonians, and on the North by the Scandinavians, who called themselves Waregers.—About the middle of the 9th century three of the Scandinavian leaders were chosen chieftains; two of whom died without issue; and from the third, Ruric, descended the Dukes of Russia of the first race, which terminated in Theodore IId who died 1598 without heirs.—The disputed right of succession rendered the country a scene of anarchy and bloodshed till 1613; when a powerful party of the nobles raised Michael-Theodorowitz Romanow, a youth of seventeen years of age, related by the mother to the family of Ruric, to the throne.—Michael was succeeded in 1645 by his son Alexis; who died 1676, leaving, by his first Czarina, two sons; Theodore and John; and a daughter, Sophia.—And by his second, the Czar Peter, and a daughter, Catharine.—His successor, Theodore, died in 1682 without children, and named his half-brother to the succession in preference to his own brother on account of the incapacity of the latter.

JOHN, son of the Czar Alexis and Mary, daughter of Daniel Milolauski, was declared joint Sovereign with Czar Peter 1682.—Married Prescovia, daughter of Theodore Soltikoff: by whom he had Catharine, married to Charles Leopold, duke of Mecklenburg Schewrin;† and Ann, married to the Duke of Courland, who was raised to the throne of Russia on the death of Peter IId in 1730.—He died 1696.

CZAR PETER Ist, son of Alexis by Natalia daughter of Cariloff Narifkin, a Captain of Hussars, was born 1672.—The Czar Theodore named him his successor, from a persuasion that his own brother, would not be capable of governing. But the Princess Sophia, a woman of a superior understanding and great ambition, taking advantage of his age, formed a party among the nobles which enabled her, with the assistance of the Strelitzes, to possess herself of the sovereign authority in effect by raising her own brother to a share in the sovereignty.—Such was the situation of the Russian state till 1689: when the Princess, perceiving the Czar Peter's abilities and dreading the loss of power, formed a plot with Prince Bazil Gallitzin against his life. This being detected Gallitzin was banished; the Princess was confined in a convent; and Peter assumed the reins of government; his brother continuing to give the sanction of his name to acts of state till his death.—He was now the Sovereign of the most extensive country in Europe. But the land, which had every disadvantage from nature, was in a great measure uncultivated. The inhabitants, which were few in number, were poor, ignorant and barbarous. They had scarcely any manufactures, and but few of those arts which civilization has rendered necessary. Their foreign trade was trifling; and his only ports were Archangel and Astracan; the former of which is inaccessible during great part of the year.—A timid, irresolute sovereign would have deemed such obstacles to improvement unsurmountable, and would have left his country in its former hopeless state, without an attempt to give life to so unwieldy and inert a body. But they only afforded the proper employment for that strength of understanding, that active, vigorous mind, and undaunted perseverance which formed the grand outline of the Czar's character.—His first object, as being the ground-work of his future designs, was to form an army upon the European model, to take place of an undisciplined rabble, led on by lawless nobles. And he began with the assistance of Gordon and Le Fort,§ with forming a regiment, which was by degrees increased to a body of 15,000 men, called the Præbazinski guards; which he established instead of the Strelitzes, which had been upon every occasion the instruments of rebellion. And in order to enforce discipline he gave his nobles an example of subordination by entering himself in the lowest rank.—While he was thus laying the foundation of a military force, his genuine spirit of ambition created a desire of reforming his people and improving his government. And he determined to qualify himself to co-operate in this great design by acquiring a knowledge of the laws, manners and police of other nations, and all those circumstances in which they were superior to his own subjects. With this view he put himself in the suite of an embassy,* consisting of persons whom he esteemed for their good sense and accomplishments, and travelled through Poland and Brandenburg, to Holland and England. Where, by working in the dock-yards and by intense application, he gained an insight into the practical part as well as the theory of ship-building. Having attended to whatever he thought most worthy of his notice, and retained men of science to aid him in the favourite plan, which he had already begun, of forming a navy, he returned through Germany to Moscow.‡—His next object was to get access to the Baltic, in order to establish a trade with Europe. And for this purpose he drew Augustus King of Poland into a league against Charles XIIth, to wrest from him his provinces on the East side of that sea, which had been rendered disaffected to the Swedish government by his father's oppression.—In consequence of an interview with him the Czar laid siege to Narva; and a battle ensued in which he was signally defeated. This, though a severe stroke at the commencement of a war, did not discourage him; as he could scarcely expect, with his new-raised forces, to defeat an army of veteran Swedes, commanded by a Sovereign who inspired his soldiers with his own fire and enterprise. Fortunately the King's passion for dethroning Augustus led him into Poland: where he wasted his strength in useless victories while the Czar was forming his troops by a continual contest with the Swedish Generals. Having made himself master of Ingria, he laid the foundation of Petersburg in a marshy spot at the mouth of the Neva in 1703.---After Charles had given a new

† See Mecklenburg. § See Le Fort * April 1697. ‡ September 1698.

new King to Poland and had ſtruck terror into the German powers, he marched an army of 43,000 men towards Moſcow.—A conteſt now took place which was truly worthy of the combatants engaged in it. The CZAR met him at Holowzin on the Ruſſian frontier, and was repulſed in ſeveral encounters. Till at laſt Menzikoff gained a victory over Leuwenhaupt, who was bringing a reinforcement to the King, that was a prelude to the deciſive victory of Pultawa; which obliged the Swediſh Monarch to eſcape with a ſmall part of his army to the Turkiſh territories, while the remainder were taken priſoners and ſent to introduce the arts of life in the dreary waſtes of Siberia----In the mean time Peterſburg was become a commercial city: and he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing a fleet of forty ſail riding in a harbour which a few years before had been a lagune. And the King's obſtinately perſiſting in his project of bringing the Sultan to join him in his ſcheme of dethroning the CZAR, inſtead of flying to the defence of his own dominions, enabled him to extend his frontier on the Baltic by the complete conqueſt of Livonia, Carelia, Eſtonia, Ingria, and part of Finland; which were ſecured to him by the treaty of Nyſtadt in 1721.—During his advancement in power he ſteadily purſued his deſign of civilizing the manners and informing and elevating the minds of his people. For this purpoſe he gradually removed the chief impediment to that general intercourſe which he wiſhed to eſtabliſh with other nations by prevailing upon them to adopt the European dreſſes and modes of life: he encouraged the liberal arts: he founded academies, and appointed foreign profeſſors to teach the ſciences. And he not only embraced every opportunity of raiſing men of merit from obſcurity by honouring them with his friendſhip and protection, but inſtituted orders of knighthood as a ſtimulus to excite them to great or worthy actions. And he convinced the ancient nobility that, though he reſpected their order, yet he held ſuch marks of diſtinction then only of real eſtimation when accompanied with ſuch virtues or attainments as might reflect honour on the anceſtor to whoſe merit they were indebted for them.—For ſuch patriotic actions he was deſervedly honoured with the appellation of "Father of his People;" and by raiſing a nation from weakneſs and barbariſm to political importance and military glory he has been juſtly ranked among the firſt characters in modern hiſtory.—A ſhort time before his death, finding his health declining, he named the Empreſs Catharine, who had endeared herſelf to him by her attentions and gained his reſpect by her good ſenſe and her ſervices, his ſucceſſor.—He died January 28, 1725.——He had by his firſt Czarina, Eudoxia-Fœderowna Lapuchin,‡ the Czarowitz Alexis. And by the Empreſs Catharine he had two ſons who died before him, and three daughters, Anne, married to the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp (ſee Peter III[d])—Elizabeth—and Natalia, who died immediately after him.

CATHARINE I[st].——There is not perhaps in all hiſtory an inſtance of a more extraordinary change of fortune, nor one of a perſon who, being raiſed from obſcurity, did ſo much honour to an exalted ſtation, as the life of this heroic Empreſs affords.—She was born of mean parents of the name of Alſendeyl at Ringen in Livonia. And being left an orphan when only three years old, the vicar of that village took upon him the office of her protector; and afterwards recommended her as an attendant on the wife of a clergyman of the name of Gluk.—During the ſiege of Marienburg, in 1702, ſhe was married to a ſergeant in the Swediſh army; who was killed immediately after.§ And when that place was reduced by the Ruſſians ſhe was taken priſoner and retained in the ſervice of Prince Menzikoff.—While in this humble capacity ſhe is ſaid to have diſcovered a ſuperior underſtanding and a dignity of manner and deportment, which heightened her perſonal charms and won the affections of the illuſtrious Czar Peter.—He firſt engaged her as his miſtreſs: but was ſoon induced by a ſenſe of her merit to be privately married to her. During this period of her life ſhe attended him on his campaigns; relieved the fatigues that he underwent by her pleaſing attentions and agreeable converſation; and at laſt ſaved him and the whole Ruſſian army by her addreſs. In the campaign of 1711, when the Ruſſians were ſurrounded by a ſuperior army of Turks on the Banks of the Pruth and in the greateſt diſtreſs, ſhe propoſed bribing the Vizier with her own jewels and a ſum of money. The expedient anſwered—peace was concluded—and the Czar was publickly married to her the enſuing year.—Nothing ſignal occurs in her hiſtory till his death in 1725, when ſhe was nominated by him as his ſucceſſor in the throne.—She ſhewed herſelf worthy of the honour conferred upon her by the wiſdom of her government; uniformly purſuing the deſigns which he had formed for the improvement of his people and empire till her death, which happened May 1727.

ALEXIS.——The CZAROWITZ ALEXIS, ſon of Peter the Great and the Czarina Eudoxia-Fœderowna Lapuchin, was born 1690.—He married 1711 the Princeſs Charlotte, Ch. Sophia of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel-Brankenburg, by whom he had Czar Peter II[d].—The death of this amiable and virtuous lady, which happened 1715, was attributed to his brutal treatment of her.—This unfortunate Prince was born with a perverſe diſpoſition, a taſte for low debauchery, and a want of emulation which foiled his father's endeavours for his inſtruction and improvement.—The Czar, mortified by his unprincely character and incenſed by his exceſſes and his obſtinacy, and apprehenſive that his conduct, ſhould he ever come to the throne, would defeat all his labours for the advancement of the Ruſſian empire, obliged him to renounce the ſucceſſion, February 14, 1718. And having afterwards a ſuſpicion of his being in league with a party who were practiſing againſt the government, he cauſed him to be arraigned before a tribunal conſiſting of his Miniſters and Nobles, who condemned him to ſuffer death. The ſentence was communicated to him July 6, 1718, and he died the enſuing day.—His death was aſcribed by ſome to an agitation of mind; and by others to more violent means.—The Czar's conduct in depriving him of the ſucceſſion may perhaps be juſtified upon principles of patriotiſm; but the ſubſequent condemnation, whatever was the cauſe of his exit, ſavours ſtrongly of a want of paternal affection and of that unfeeling ſeverity of temper with which his great public virtues were alloyed.

THE EMPEROR PETER II[d], ſon of the Czarowitz Alexis and the Princeſs Charlotte of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel-Brankenburg, was born 1715. Was called to the throne on the death of the Empreſs Catharine—and died unmarried January 1730.——See Ruſſia 1729; and life of Dolgorucki.

THE EMPRESS ANNE, ſecond daughter of the Czar John and Preſcovia Soltikoff, was born 1693.—Married 1710 Frederick William Duke of Courland, who died ſoon after his nuptials without heir.—On the death of Peter II[d] the leading men in the ſtate preferred her to her elder ſiſter, the Dutcheſs of Mecklenburg, from an idea that they had a fairer proſpect of reducing the imperial prerogative under a Princeſs whoſe title was diſputed than under one who had a juſt claim.—She accepted the crown under the reſtrictions preſcribed. But immediately broke through them and puniſhed the authors of them.—Her reign was memorable only for the exploits of Count Munich.†—She died without heir Oct. 1740.

THE EMPEROR IWAN IVth, ſon of Anthony Ulric of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel* and Anne, daughter of Charles Leopold Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin by Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Czar John was born Auguſt 1740. By virtue of the will of the Empreſs Anne he was called to the ſucceſſion, under the regency of her favourite Biron, at the age of two months: but was depoſed thirteen months after by the partiſans of the Princeſs Elizabeth. He ſuffered the hard fate of perpetual confinement till the year 1764; when an attempt being made for his releaſe he was murdered by his guards.

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter the Great and the Empreſs Catharine, was born 1713.—Compaſſion for a Princeſs who had during the late reign experienced very ungenerous treatment, reſpect for the will of her illuſtrious father, who had called her to the ſucceſſion, and the deſire of effecting a revolution which might be favourable to their own power, induced a ſtrong party in the ſtate to form a confederacy for the purpoſe of placing her on the throne, which proved ſucceſsful.—Her reign was one of the moſt proſperous periods in the Ruſſian hiſtory.—Her people enjoyed uninterrupted peace till the year 1757: when, in conſequence of a treaty with the Empreſs Queen, ſhe engaged in a war with the King of Pruſſia, which would probably have terminated to the diſadvantage of his Majeſty had not the EMPRESS's death, January 1762, by relieving him on the ſide of Brandenburg, enabled him to recover what he had loſt on that of Sileſia.—She was never married.

PETER III[d].——CHARLES PETER ULRIC, ſon of the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp and Anne,‖ eldeſt daughter of the Empreſs Elizabeth, was born 1728.—Was declared heir to the crown of Ruſſia by the late Empreſs in 1742.—Married, 1745, Catharine, daughter of Chriſtian-Auguſtus, Prince of Anhalt Derbſt.—And ſucceeded to the Throne January 1762.---Having incurred the hatred of his ſubjects by his partiality to Holſteiners and other foreigners and ſome diſagreeable ſchemes of reform, he was depoſed ſix months after and ſent to a place of confinement: where he ſoon after died of a diſorder in his bowels. His ſon, Paul Petrowitz, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, was born 1754.---Married 1778 Wil-

 helmina,

‡ Divorced in 1692. § There are different accounts of this fact. † See Munich. * See Brunſwick Wolfembuttel. ‖ Died 1728.

helmina, daughter of the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who died April 1776 without iſſue.—He married October 1776 Sophia-Dorothea Auguſta, daughter of the Duke of Wirtemburg Stutgard, by whom he has ſeveral children.---PETER III[d] had alſo a daughter, Anne, now unmarried.

THE EMPRESS CATHARINE II[d] was born 1729, and raiſed to the throne of Ruſſia July 9, 1762.

ROOKE.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE, a naval officer of the greateſt merit, was ſon of Sir William Rooke, of an ancient family in Kent.—Born 1650.—He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage as a ſubaltern in the reign of Charles II[d], and was appointed Captain of the Deptford in that of his ſucceſſor. —He was inſtrumental in the revolution: and was ſent in 1689 to convoy the Duke of Schomberg's army to Carrickfergus and aid the reduction of Ireland.—The enſuing year he commanded as Rearadmiral of the Red in the action off Beachy Head. And ſo well ſatisfied was his Majeſty of his good conduct on that unfortunate day that he was inveſted with the command of the fleet which in 1691 conveyed the King to Holland. —In 1692 he commanded under Admiral Ruſſel in the battle off La Hogue; and had a great ſhare in that ſignal victory which tranſmitted the names of Ruſſel and ROOKE with honour to poſterity: for he not only diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the action, but was ſent, the day after the battle, to deſtroy the ſhips which had taken refuge in the harbour of La Hogue; and effectually performed his commiſſion by burning every ſhip, 18 in number, with all the tranſports, ſtores, &c. For his addreſs and fortitude upon this occaſion the King rewarded him with a penſion of 1000£ a year and the honour of Knighthood, and appointed him Commiſſioner of the Admiralty: and moreover, from a ſenſe of his ſervices, firmly ſupported him againſt the attacks of the Whig miniſtry, to whom he was diſagreeable on account of his political ſentiments.—On the acceſſion of Queen Anne he was appointed of the Council to Prince George of Denmark, as Lord High Admiral. And in 1702, being ſent with a body of forces commanded by the Duke of Ormond againſt the Spaniſh coaſt, they firſt made an ineffectual attempt on Cadiz and afterwards deſtroyed the Weſt India fleet at Vigo.—He was employed to convey the Archduke Charles to Liſbon in the Spring of 1704; a year which was rendered memorable in the naval hiſtory of Great Britain by his exploits. In conjunction with a ſmall land-force under the Prince of Heſſe he made a vigorous attack on Gibraltar. And that fortreſs, which had been the pride and defence of Spain, was reduced in a few days; and has ſince remained a trophy to the bravery of the aſſailants and a teſt of the naval ſuperiority of Great Britain. To render this achievement complete, he met the French fleet under Count Toulouſe, intended for its recovery, off Malaga and gained a victory which ſecured his conqueſt.—The kingdom was ſoon after deprived of the ſervices which it might have received from this excellent Commander and worthy man by the factious ſpirit which then prevailed; the ADMIRAL retiring in diſguſt at the diſreſpectful treatment that he experienced from the miniſtry.—He died 1709.

RUSSEL.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, EARL and afterwards DUKE OF BEDFORD, was deſcended from a Norman family which was ſettled in Dorſetſhire in the reign of King John.—He was the ſon of Francis Earl of Bedford, who was the projector and chief promoter of that great and uſeful work, the draining of the fens in ſeveral of the Eaſtern counties called Bedford Level.———EARL WILLIAM was born 1613.—At the breaking out of the great rebellion he took part with the Parliament, and accepted a command in their army. But when he afterwards perceived the extremities to which they were proceeding and the diſinclination of the majority to accede to ſuch terms as the more moderate of their partiſans approved, he went over to the royal ſtandard, and attended the King to the ſiege of Gloceſter and the battle of Newbury.—During the Protectorate he lived in retirement. But when he ſaw a poſſibility of delivering the nation from thoſe evils which during many years had been inflicted on it, he joined heartily in the means uſed for that purpoſe: and was honoured by Charles II[d] with ſeveral marks of diſtinction for his loyalty. Theſe ſervices were not however ſufficient to atone for the active part taken by his ſon, Lord William, in promoting the excluſion bill. That honeſt young nobleman was afterwards prevailed upon by the artful and intriguing Earl Shafteſbury to give countenance to a plot againſt the Duke's ſucceſſion: and thus afforded an opportunity of revenge which his worthy father's interceſſion could not prevail upon him to forego.† As he was known to have acted upon the ſame principles which afterwards gave occaſion to the revolution, he was honoured by the authors of that event as a martyr to their cauſe. And when in 1694 the EARL was created Marquis of Taviſtock and Duke of Bedford his ſon's merits were mentioned in the patent with the higheſt encomiums.—He died 1700.———The above unfortunate nobleman married a daughter of Wriotheſly, Earl Southampton; by whom he had a ſon, Wriotheſly, and two daughters, married to the Duke of Devonſhire and the Duke of Rutland.—Wriotheſly, Duke of Bedford, who ſucceeded his grand-father in the title, died 1711, and was ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, who married a daughter of the Duke of Bridgewater but died 1732 without heir.

JOHN, DUKE OF BEDFORD, younger brother of the preceding, was born 1710.—Succeeded his brother 1732.—He entered upon the ſtage of public life as a warm patriot, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in oppoſition to the meaſures of Sir R. Walpole, and thoſe of Earl Carteret in ſupport of continental connections till 1744; when he was a member of the coalition called the "broad bottom," which drove the latter from the helm, and was at the ſame time appointed Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.—In 1748 he ſucceeded Earl Cheſterfield as Secretary of State: and in 1756 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he continued till 1761; when he was appointed Lord Privy Seal.—In 1762 he was ſent Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Verſailles, and the enſuing year ſigned the treaty of Paris.—In 1763 he received the appointment of Lord Preſident of the Council, which he reſigned two years after.—He died 1771.——He married firſt Diana, daughter of Charles Earl Sunderland, by whom he had no ſurviving child.—He afterwards married Gertrude, daughter of John Earl Gower; by whom he had Caroline, married to the preſent Duke of Marlborough, and Francis, Marquis of Taviſtock, who was born 1739, and was killed by a fall from his horſe in 1767, having married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Albemarle; by whom he had Francis, now Duke of Bedford, born 1765 (unmarried)---John, born 1766---William, born 1767.

RUSSEL——ADMIRAL.

EDWARD RUSSEL, EARL OF ORFORD, was ſon of Edward, youngeſt ſon of Francis Earl of Bedford.—Born 1653.—When the unconſtitutional meaſures of James II[d] induced the leaders of the ſeveral parties in the kingdom to forget their feuds and unite in ſupport of their rights, he was of the number of thoſe who went to the Hague to offer their ſervices to the Prince of Orange, and concurred in advancing him to the throne. In conſequence of which he was named by King William of the Privy Council, and appointed to a command in the navy in 1691.— The enſuing year a grand deſign was formed for reſtoring the abdicated Monarch; and for this purpoſe an army of 30,000 men was brought to the French coaſt; tranſports were provided at La Hogue; and every preparation was made. ADMIRAL RUSSEL, who was inveſted with the command of the Engliſh and Dutch fleet upon this important occaſion, meeting the French fleet under Tourville intended to cover the deſcent May 19, an action enſued in which the latter was defeated with the loſs of a great part of his fleet.§ This victory entirely diſconcerted the enemy's deſign and confirmed the ſovereignty of Great Britain in the Channel. And in conſequence of it he was appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty. —In 1694 he prevented the reduction of Barcelona by forcing Tourville to retire from before it; and during that and the enſuing campaign ſupported the honour of the Britiſh flag in the Mediterranean.---For theſe ſervices he was in 1697 created an Engliſh Peer by the titles of Baron Shingey, Viſcount Barfleur and Earl of Orford.---He died 1727.

† See Hume 1679. § See Rooke.

RUSSIA.—See ROMANOW.

SACKVILLE—CHARLES, EARL OF DORSET.

THE family of Sackville derives its origin from Herbrand de Sackville, Lord of the fignieury of that name in Normandy. From him deſcended Richard Sackville, a man of eminence at the Court of Edward VIth and Queen Mary—Thomas Sackville, Lord High Treaſurer to Queen Elizabeth, who created him Baron Buckhurſt and Earl of Dorſet—and Edward Earl of Dorſet who was diſtinguiſhed by his firm adherence to Charles I^st^, and was honoured with the particular eſteem and confidence of that unfortunate Prince. ——— ——— CHARLES, EARL OF DORSET, grand-ſon of Edward and ſon of Richard Earl Dorſet, was born 1635.—Doctor Johnſon, who has given his life as an Engliſh poet, ſays "that having been educated under a private tutor, he travelled into Italy, and returned a little before the reſtoration. He was choſen into the firſt Parliament that was called, for Eaſt Grinſtead in Suſſex, and ſoon became a favourite of Charles II^d^," by whom he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber. And though, according to the ſame author, "he undertook no public employment, being too eager of the riotous and licentious pleaſures which young men of high rank, who aſpired to be thought wits, at that time imagined themſelves entitled to indulge," yet his lively imagination, agreeable manners and polite addreſs rendered him one of the moſt accompliſhed characters in the Britiſh Court. His gallant ſpirit led him to embark a volunteer with the Duke of York in the campaign of 1665, when the celebrated battle was fought with the Dutch, in which Admiral Opdam's ſhip was blown up and a great part of his fleet were captured. And it was upon this occaſion that he compoſed the much admired ſong of "*To you fair ladies now at land, &c.*"—In 1674 he ſucceeded his uncle Cranfield Earl Middleſex in his eſtate; and was alſo honoured with that title: and in 1677 he ſucceeded his father in that of Earl Dorſet.—He oppoſed the unjuſtifiable meaſures of James II^d^: and, ſacrificing his attachment to the family of Stuart to his regard for the conſtitution, took part in the revolution, and was one of the Peers who had the management of affairs till the Prince's arrival in London. In the deliberations reſpecting the crown he voted for the vacancy of the throne: and in conſequence of that event he was ſworn of the Privy Council---was appointed Chamberlain of the Houſehold; and enjoyed other honours during the reign of King William and Queen Mary.—He died January 1705.——He was a moſt liberal patron of men of genius.—Mr Dryden and Mr Prior appear to have been carried, by that partiality which an experience of his bounty and patronage created, into an extreme of panegyric in ſpeaking of his virtues and talents. But the world in general agreed in doing honour to his generous and friendly diſpoſition as well as his accompliſhments.—Dr Johnſon ſays "that he was a man whoſe elegance and judgment were univerſally confeſſed." And "that his performances are what they pretend to be, the effuſions of a man of wit; gay, vigorous and airy."—He had by his ſecond wife, Lady Mary Compton, daughter of Earl Northampton, his ſucceſſor Lionel, who was created Duke of Dorſet in 1720, and died 1763; leaving, by Elizabeth, daughter of W. Ph. Collyear, beſides other children, Charles the late Duke, who died without iſſue 1769 and George the late Viſcount Sackville.—He was ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by John Frederick, the preſent Duke of Dorſet, who is ſon of John Philip, brother of the late Duke by Frances, daughter of John Earl Gower, and was born 1745.—Married 1790 Arabella-Diana, daughter of Sir Charles Cope.

SAINT JOHN——HENRY VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

THE family of Saint John is deſcended from William de Saint John, who attended William the Conqueror to England as Grand Maſter of the Artillery; in which appointment he was at the battle of Haſtings.—Roger de Saint John, grand-ſon of William, had, beſide other children, a daughter, Murial, who married Reginald de Aureval, whoſe daughter married Adam de Port, Lord of Baſing in Hampſhire, whoſe anceſtors had vaſt poſſeſſions in that county. The ſon of this marriage, William de Port, took the name of Saint John.—From him was deſcended Henry Saint John, created Viſcount Saint John, Baron Batterſea by George I^st^, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick; by whom he had a ſon, HENRY, who was born 1672.—The honour which he derived from noble birth and remote anceſtry ſerved only to adorn his intellectual character.—He received his education at Eton School and Chriſt Church College; where he was diſtinguiſhed by great ſtrength of parts and an uncommon memory. Literature ever afterwards engaged his attention in the intervals of exceſs: but he was known in the world chiefly as a young man of high ſpirit, of diſſolute life, and the moſt engaging manners and addreſs till 1700, when he was elected member for Wotton Baſſet.—He immediately took a decided part in the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, which was the impeachment of the King's Miniſters, and ſpoke upon this and other ſubjects with that compoſure which ariſes from a conſcioufneſs of ſuperior abilities; and diſplayed ſuch an extent of knowledge, ſuch elevation of mind and powers of eloquence as aſtoniſhed the whole aſſembly. The weight which this gave him, and the party which he choſe, recommended him in 1704 to the appointment of Secretary at War; which he reſigned in 1707 on the diſmiſſion of Mr Harley, his partiſan. But when the total change of miniſtry took place in 1710 he was appointed Secretary of State, and took the lead in adminiſtration.—In 1712 he was created Baron St John, V^t^ Bolingbroke. This honour not anſwering his expectations, he conceived the moſt inveterate hatred againſt Harley, to whom he attributed his diſappointment of an earldom, and who with leſs pretenſions was then raiſed to that title.—On the acceſſion of George I^st^ he was diſmiſſed with the other Tory Miniſters: and the part which he had borne in the treaty of Utrecht, and other meaſures during the late reign expoſing him to very ſevere cenſure, he thought it expedient to withdraw to the continent.—His political principles thus deprived the Engliſh Court of its brighteſt ornament; and his ſubſequent conduct proved an indelible ſtain to his own character.—Upon finding that the impeachment laid againſt him was proſecuted, he accepted an invitation from the Pretender to be his Secretary. This might have been imputed to reſentment; and the conduct of others would have afforded a kind of ſanction to it. But the inconſiſtency that appeared in his behaviour in that office, and which occaſioned his diſmiſſion from it, leaves him without excuſe.—To divert his thoughts from the diſtreſs and chagrin which theſe events occaſioned, he wrote his "Reflections on Exile." And at the ſame time he took a more effectual means of conſolation by marrying the widow of the Marquis de Villette, Niece of Madame de Maintenon, a lady of eminent virtue and accompliſhments.—Being at laſt, in 1723, pardoned and reſtored to his eſtates, by the mediation of Earl Stair, he returned to England: but was ſtill doomed to ſuffer the mortification of being excluded from the Houſe of Peers. He was therefore driven into retirement. And no man ever ſhined with more diſtinguiſhed luſtre as the friend and patron of men of letters; nor was any one better qualified to enjoy "otium cum dignitate:" for with thoſe intellectual endowments which rendered him the firſt ſtateſman and orator of his age he had a mind adapted to the purſuits of literature and ſcience; an inexhauſtible fund of information; and a knowledge of the world which rendered his converſation peculiarly intereſting and entertaining. Theſe advantages, together with his high birth and elegant manners commanded an uncommon degree of reſpect from thoſe who were honoured with his friendſhip. But they were not ſufficient to compenſate the loſs of political importance or to ſecure him from the pain of diſappointed ambition.---After amuſing himſelf for ſome time with writing againſt the meaſures of government he returned to France, in 1735; and continued there till his father died, in 1742. He then came again to England, and reſided in the family ſeat at Batterſea till his death, which happened in 1751.——His firſt wife was a daughter of Sir H. Winchcomb.---Having no heir his titles devolved to the ſon of his half brother, who was father of Frederick, the late Viſcount; who had by Diana, daughter of Charles Duke of Marlborough, Frederick now Viſcount Bolingbroke, who in 1783 married Charlotte, daughter of the Revd H. Collins.——His Works were publiſhed by Mallet.---They conſiſt of "Reflections on Exile"---"Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory"---his "Patriot King"---"Remarks on the Hiſtory of England"---his "Philoſophical Works---Political Tracts---and Letters."

SAVILE.

SAVILE.

Sir George Savile, afterwards Marquis of Halifax, was diſtinguiſhed as a wit in the reign of Charles II[d], and as a ſtateſman of refined underſtanding in an age of intrigue and cabal.---He was, according to M[r] Birch, of a good family in Yorkſhire, and born about the year 1630.—Was active in effecting the reſtoration and created a Peer ſoon after that event.—In 1672 he was appointed of the Privy Council; but was deprived of that poſt three years after for his oppoſition to the non-reſiſting teſt bill; an offence which was aggravated by his enemy Earl Danby.—He was however reſtored to it in 1679, when the character of its members made the appointment particularly honourable. He, the ſame year, oppoſed his uncle the Earl of Shafteſbury and other ſupporters of the excluſion bill with great ability and ſucceſs; but propoſed ſuch limitations on the ſucceſſor as might diſable him from purſuing unconſtitutional meaſures: by which means he diſguſted one party without gaining the friendſhip of the other.—In 1682 he was created Marquis of Halifax and appointed Privy Seal.—On the acceſſion of James II[d] he was raiſed to the office of Lord Preſident of the Council; from which he was ſoon diſmiſſed for his non-compliance with the King's wiſhes reſpecting the abolition of the teſts.—At the revolution he voted for the vacancy of the throne and a joint ſovereignty, and received the Privy ſeal. But being immediately attacked by a propoſed inquiry reſpecting the proſecution of Lord Ruſſel and ſome arbitrary meaſures of Charles II[d] in which he was concerned, he reſigned and became a warm opponent of the Court till his death, which happened 1695.——M[r] Hume ſays "that he poſſeſſed the fineſt genius and moſt extenſive capacity of all employed in public affairs during the reign of Charles II[d]"—"that he affected a ſpecies of neutrality between the parties, and was eſteemed the head of that ſmall body known by the denomination of *Trimmers*."

SAUNDERS.

Admiral Sir Charles Saunders was firſt diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion by the appointment of Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of the Centurion by Lord Anſon on his expedition to the South Seas. After ſharing with that great Commander in the dangers which he encountered in doubling Cape Horn and traverſing the Pacific, he loſt his ſhare in the prize of the Manilla galleon by being ſent to England with diſpatches in the autumn of 1742. This voyage, however, gave him frequent opportunities of ſhewing his judgment as a navigator: and his conduct throughout was ſuch that he was ever afterwards honoured with the Admiral's friendſhip and patronage.—In 1747 he gained great credit by his behaviour in the action between Hawke and Letendeur, in which, as Captain of the Yarmouth, he captured the Neptune and Monarque.—In 1755 he was appointed Comptroller of the Navy. And the following year was promoted to the rank of Rearadmiral of the Blue: and attending Sir Edward Hawke when he was ſent to ſuperſede Byng in the Mediterranean, he ſucceeded to the command of the ſquadron on the Admiral's return to England.—In 1759 he was joined with General Wolfe in the expedition againſt Quebec. And the ſkill and addreſs ſhewn by himſelf and his ſubalterns, Admirals Holmes and Durell, in conducting that very difficult and important attack, entitled them to the thanks of Parliament, which was given them on their return.—He was likewiſe in 1761 rewarded for his ſervices with the Order of the Bath; and was afterwards appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.—He died 1775.

SAVOY——Family of.——Kings of Sardinia.

DESCENT.

The Houſe of Savoy, according to Moreri, has its deſcent from Berthold, a deſcendant from Witikind Duke of Saxony; who commanding the army of Rodolph King of Burgundy and rendering him ſignal ſervices, was rewarded by him with the grant of the counties of Savoy and Maurienne in the year 1000; to which were added Piedmont and other territories.—The original line became extinct by the death of Count Philip without heirs in 1285.—The ſecond line, which ſprung from Thomas the eighth Count, expired in Lewis of Savoy, Prince of Achaia and the Morea and Count of Piedmont, in 1418.—He was ſucceeded by Amadeus the eighth Duke of Chablais, Lord of Breſſe, &c. who was created Duke of Savoy by the Emperor Sigiſmund; from whom was lineally deſcended Duke Charles Emanuel; who married Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Philip II[d] of Spain and was the grand-father of Charles Emanuel, father of Victor Amadeus.

VICTOR AMADEUS, firſt King of Sardinia, was ſon of Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy and Frances daughter of Gaſton Duke of Orleans.—He was born 1666; and at the age of eleven years ſucceeded his father in the dutchy.—In 1687 he engaged in the league of Augſburg againſt Lewis XIVth—bore an active part in the war which enſued—and, after experiencing various turns of fortune, concluded a treaty of peace in 1696, by which he was reſtored to his dominions.—In the commencement of the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion he was the ally of France: but in 1703 was prevailed upon, by a promiſe from the Emperor of ſeveral domains in Italy, to join the Auſtrian party; a meaſure which involved him in extreme difficulties. In the courſe of three campaigns he was ſtripped of almoſt every fortreſs in his dominions. And in 1706 Turin was beſieged by a powerful French army, and threatened with immediate reduction; when he was relieved from his diſtreſs by the arrival of a reinforcement under Prince Eugene, who gained a deciſive victory before its walls and forced the enemy to leave Italy.—By the treaty of Utrecht he was rewarded for his fortitude and firm adherence to the allies by the ceſſion of Sicily, which was ſecured to him with the regal dignity. And by that of Vienna in 1720 the ſovereignty of Sicily was exchanged for that of Sardinia.—The laſt ſcene of his life diſparaged that dignity of character which he had before ſupported. In 1730, either to relieve himſelf from the fatigues of government, or, as ſome ſuppoſe, to extricate himſelf from an embarraſſment occaſioned by his engagements with the Emperor and King of Spain, or perhaps from an idea that retirement was better ſuited to the pleaſure which he promiſed himſelf with the Counteſs de Saint Sebaſtian, whom he then married, he took the raſh reſolution of reſigning his crown. Whatever were his motives he ſoon grew leſs fond of retirement; and the Counteſs, preſering the gaiety and ſplendour of a court and the honours of a crown to a gloomy palace with an abdicated Monarch, warmly ſeconded his inclination to reaſcend the throne. But upon his taking ſteps for that purpoſe his ſon, who was ſupported by the affections and confidence of his people, told him, "that he muſt well remember that it was with reluctance that he accepted his reſignation, but that as he had thought proper to make him a King ſuch he was determined to remain:" and upon his making further efforts he forced him to retire to a reſidence aſſigned him at Rivoli, where he died October 1732.——He had by Ann Mary, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans and Henrietta of England, whom he married 1684, Victor Amadeus, who died 1715—Charles Emanuel his ſucceſſor---M. Adelaide, married to Lewis Duke of Burgundy---And M. L. Gabriella, married to Philip V[th] of Spain.---He had no child by the Counteſs de Saint Sebaſtian.---This lady, whoſe paternal name was Cumiane, had been maid of honour to the late Queen; and was the widow of Count Saint Sebaſtian who died 1723.

CHARLES EMANUEL, ſon of the preceding, was born 1701; and received the crown by his father's reſignation in 1730.---In the war of 1734, occaſioned by the election to the Crown of Poland, he embraced the alliance of France; and by the treaty of 1736 Novara and other territories were ſecured to him.---The embarraſſment of the Queen of Hungary in 1742 led her to attend to the Duke's pretenſions to the Milaneſe, as deſcendant from the eldeſt daughter of Philip II[d] of Spain, on whoſe poſterity it had been entailed in failure of male heirs in the Spaniſh branch of the Houſe of Auſtria;† and her promiſes induced him to ſupport her cauſe.---At the concluſion of the war, by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, as an equivalent for his claim, ſeveral domains were guaranteed to him; which ſerved to compenſate for the loſs which his country had ſuſtained from the ravages of war by which it had been deſolated during ſix campaigns.---After making theſe valuable additions to his dominions he obſerved a ſtrict neutrality, and made the eſſential welfare of his people his chief concern. And by paying a particular attention to the finances and encouraging trade he increaſed his revenue without adding to the public burdens.——He married, 1722, Anne Chriſtian of Bavaria Sultzbach,

† See Charles II. of Spain.

Sultzbach, by whom he had a ſon who died young.—On her death he married, 1724 Polyxena-Chriſtina-Joanna of Heſſe Rhinfelds, by whom he had his ſucceſſor and ſeveral other children.—She died 1734; and he afterwards married Elizabeth Thereſa of Lorrain, ſiſter of the Emperor Francis Stephen by whom he had Benedict Duke of Chablais.—The King died 1773.

VICTOR AMADEUS IId, ſon of the preceding, was born 1726.—Succeeded to the crown in 1773; having married 1750 Mary Antoinetta, daughter of Philip Vth of Spain and the Princeſs of Parma; by whom he has Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont—Victor, Duke of Aoſte—Maurice-J.-M. Duke of Montſerrat—Charles Duke of Geneva—Joſeph Count of Maurienne—Maria-Joſepha, married to the Count of Provence—Maria Thereſa to Count d'Artois, and two daughters unmarried.—The Prince of Piedmont is married to M. Adelaide, ſiſter of Lewis XVIth of France.

CARIGNAN AND SOISSON Branches of the House of SAVOY.

THOMAS-FRANCIS of Savoy, Prince of Carignan was a younger ſon of Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy and Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Philip IId of Spain, who were the anceſtors of Victor Amadeus.—He married Mary, daughter of Charles de Bourbon Count of Soiſſons, ſon of the firſt Prince of Condé; by whom he had two ſons—Emanuel Philibert, who continued the line of Carignan—and Eugene Maurice, founder of that of Soiſſons.—He had alſo a daughter married to Ferdinand, Marquis of Baden.——See Baden.

EUGENE MAURICE of Savoy, Count of Soissons, ſon of the preceding, was born in 1635.—Was led by his near alliance to the Houſe of Bourbon to engage in the French army: and was appointed Colonel of the Swiſs Guards, Governor of Champagne and Lieutenant General; in which rank he diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions.—He married Olympia Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin, by whom he had his ſucceſſor Philip, and Lewis; who both died in the Auſtrian ſervice; and Eugene Francis.—The Count died 1673.

EUGENE FRANCIS, ſon of the preceding and one of the moſt accompliſhed Generals and ſtateſmen of his age, was born at Paris in 1663.—He was originally intended for the church. But the death of his father when he was very young and ſome incidents that interfered with his views of preferment led him to a profeſſion which was more agreeable to his genius and better calculated to diſplay the uncommon powers of his mind.—Being diſpleaſed at the diſreſpect ſhewn his mother by the French Court and his own diſappointment, he retired in diſguſt to Vienna with his elder brother Philip.§ And engaging in the ſervice of the Emperor Leopold, he ſoon acquired ſo high a place in his eſteem, and became ſo firmly attached to him, that he withſtood the earneſt ſolicitations and tempting offers made by Lewis XIVth to regain him.—At the ſiege of Vienna in 1683 his valour drew the attention of John Sobieſki King of Poland and other great Generals who were preſent. And the honour which he gained there was increaſed by his conduct the enſuing year at the ſiege of Buda; upon which occaſion the Duke of Lorrain wrote a letter of commendation of him to his Sovereign and prognoſtigated his future greatneſs.---So confident was the Emperor of his capacity as a General that he was in 1691 inveſted with the command of a body of troops ſent to the aid of the Duke of Savoy. And his behaviour during the war was correſpondent to the expectations entertained of him.---But in 1697 a wider field was opened for the exerciſe of his talents. Being called to the command in chief againſt the Turks he attacked the Sultan at Zenta and gained ſo deciſive a victory that it was ſoon followed by the advantageous peace of Carlowitz.---In 1701 he was again appointed Commander in Chief in Italy; and ſhewed great military ſkill in the battles of Carpi and Chiari, and in the ſurpriſe of Villeroi at Cremona.---Three years after he was aſſociated with the Duke of Marlborough in the command of the allied army, and partook with him in the fame acquired by the glorious victory of Blenheim.---In 1706, when the Duke of Savoy was reduced almoſt to a ſtate of deſpair, the Prince raiſed a reinforcement of troops by an expedient propoſed by himſelf † and led them into Italy. And having foiled the French General in an attempt to intercept him, he marched into Piedmont and gained a deciſive victory over the Duke of Orleans before the walls of the capital which forced him to abandon his conqueſts and repaſs the Alps.---He afterwards joined the allies in Flanders, and commanded the Auſtrians at the battles of Oudenarde and Malplaquet.---In 1712 he paſſed into England; and exerted his political addreſs to prevail upon the Court of London to continue the war. And being diſappointed of his object, he returned to the army and did all that was poſſible, after the Britiſh troops were withdrawn, to give effect to the faint efforts of the Germanic body.---Having thus ſignally ſerved the Houſe of Auſtria in the field he was employed in 1714 to negotiate with Ml Villars the treaty of Radſtadt.---In 1716 he was deſtined to receive new honours in Hungary. That year he reduced Temeſwaer; and the enſuing gained a complete victory near Peterwaradin and reduced the ſtrong fortreſs of Belgrade; an event which was followed by the treaty of Paſſarowitz.---His ſervices during the remainder of his life were chiefly of a civil nature, as Counſellor of State and Preſident of the Council of War.---After meriting the gratitude and applauſe of his countrymen and receiving every mark of diſtinction that the Emperor could confer, he enjoyed a retirement worthy of a great and liberal mind in the ſtudy and patronage of arts, ſciences and belles lettres.---He died 1736 aged 73.

HOUSES of SAXONY.

DESCENT.

The two original lines of the Saxon Houſe, viz. the Electoral and that of Saxe Lawenburg, and alſo the different branches of the Houſe of Anhalt, were collaterally deſcended from Albert, the Bear, Count of Aſcania. Bernard, ſon of Albert, was created Elector of Saxony on the expulſion of Henry the Lion, of the Houſe of Gulph, in 1180.* Bernard dying, 1212, left two ſons; Henry the founder of the Houſe of Anhalt, and Albert who continued the electoral line; and whoſe ſecond ſon, John, founded the Houſe of Saxe Lawenburg.——The original electoral line becoming extinct in 1422, the Emperor Sigiſmund granted it to Frederick the Warlike, Marquis of Miſnia, whom Moreri ſuppoſes to have been of the ſame race, but who was not of the ſame line.---His heir, Frederick IId, had two ſons. Erneſt, the elder, founded the Erneſtine, and his ſecond, Albert, the Albertine branch.---In 1547, John Frederick was deprived of the electorate by the Emperor Charles Vth, for the ſupport he gave the Proteſtant cauſe in Germany, and his couſin, Maurice, was inveſted with it: and from that time it has remained in the Albertine branch.---From John William, grand-ſon, of John Frederick, ſprung the Duke of Saxe Weimar; from whom originated the Dukes of Eiſenac and Gotha:---and from the laſt of theſe the ſix families of Cobourg, Meiningen, Romhild, Eiſenberg, Hildeburg, and Saalfield have their deſcent. —— —— —— The line of Saxe Lawenburg became extinct by the death of Duke Julius Francis without male heirs 1689. —— —— From the above Henry, Duke of Anhalt, are deſcended the Houſes of Anhalt Deſſau, Bernburg, and Zerbſt. —— —— —— The dutchy of Saxe Teſchen was created in favour of Prince Albert of Saxony, ſon of the late King of Poland, who married the Archdutcheſs, Maria-Chriſtina-Joſepha, daughter of the Emperor Francis Stephen.‡

AUGUSTUS Ist, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, was born 1670.---He was endowed by nature with prodigious bodily ſtrength and a good underſtanding; the former of which he increaſed by martial exerciſes, and the latter he improved by learning and a knowledge of the world.---On the death of John Sobieſki in 1697, he was, by the good conduct of Count Flemming, elected to the crown of Poland, in oppoſition to the Prince of Conti and other candidates.---This elevation became, through his own miſconduct, the occaſion of miſery to himſelf and his ſubjects. He diſguſted the Poles by an attempt to eſtabliſh a foreign, military force, inconſiſtent with the conſtitution. And, while he was forming ſchemes of conqueſt, his ambition made him the dupe of the Czar's deſign on the Swediſh provinces, and involved the kingdom in a tedious and calamitous war, which brought upon him the humiliating neceſſity of abdicating the crown in 1707.---He was reinſtated in 1709: and died 1733.——He married, 1693, Chriſtina Everandina of Brandenburg Bareith, by whom he had his ſucceſſor.

§ Fell in battle 1683. † Civil hiſtory 1706. * See Brunſwick. ‡ See Germany, 1781.

AUGUSTUS II[d] was born 1696.—On the death of his father he ſucceeded to the electorate, and was elected to the crown of Poland, in oppoſition to Staniſlaus Leczinſki, who was ſupported by France.—He married in 1719 M. Joſephina, eldeſt daughter of the Emperor Joſeph I[st] —On the death of Charles VIth he claimed part of his dominions by right of his Electreſs. But by a treaty with the Empreſs Queen in 1742, on receiving certain towns and diſtricts, he guaranteed the remainder to her. From that time his Court was the centre of the ſecret intrigues between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and Empreſs Queen for reinſtating the latter in Sileſia; and his Miniſter Count Bruhl, was the chief agent in them. When the war commenced in 1756 he indirectly declared againſt the King of Pruſſia by refuſing a paſſage to his troops through his dominions. And, after a feeble reſiſtance to the vaſt force and enterpriſing ſpirit of that Monarch, he was obliged to leave his electoral dominions to be ravaged by a mercileſs conqueror during ſeven campaigns.—He was reſtored by the treaty of Hubertſburg in 1763, but died the ſame year.——He had by the above Electreſs Queen, (who died in 1757) Frederick, born 1722; died 1763—Xavier, born 1730—Charles Chriſtian 1733—Albert 1738—Clement 1739—M. Amelia 1724, married to Charles III[d] of Spain—M. Anne 1728, married to the Elector of Bavaria—M. Joſepha 1731, married to the Dauphin Lewis—and other children.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.——Frederick Chriſtian, eldeſt ſon of Auguſtus II[d] having died a ſhort time before his father, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, his ſon by M. Antoinetta of Bavaria, ſucceeded his grand-father in his electoral dominions.—He was born in 1750; and in 1769 married M. Amelia of Deux Ponts, ſiſter of the preſent Duke.

SAXE——MARSHAL.

MAURICE COUNT SAXE was a natural ſon of Auguſtus I[st] King of Poland and the beautiful Maria-Aurora Counteſs of Konigſmark.—He poſſeſſed in a great degree the bodily ſtrength and enterpriſing ſpirit of his father: and appears to have engaged in the army not merely as the profeſſion of a gentleman, but as that to which his genius and a ſtrong propenſity led him. Of this he gave ſuch proofs by his gallant behaviour as a volunteer at the ſieges of Liſle and Tournay, when only thirteen years of age, as afforded his friends the moſt flattering hopes of his future eminence.—He afterwards ſerved in his father's forces againſt the Swedes—was preſent at the ſiege of Stralſund—and at the memorable action of Gadebuſh in 1712.---He ſerved under Prince Eugene againſt the Turks in the campaign of 1717.---And three years after paſſed into the French ſervice, and was immediately honoured with the commiſſion of Marſhal de Camp.---In 1726 the ſtates of Courland elected him to ſucceed Duke Ferdinand, the laſt male of the family of Ketler. But the COUNT having forfeited the favour of Anne Dutcheſs of Courland, afterwards Empreſs of Ruſſia, the ſtates were forced to forego their attachment to him and to elect Erneſt Duke of Biron on the death of Ferdinand in 1737.---In the war which enſued on the death of his father he had a command under the Duke of Berwick on the Rhine; and was preſent at the ſiege of Philipſburg when that General fell. But it was the conteſt for the Auſtrian ſucceſſion that opened a field for the diſplay of his ſuperior powers. When that war commenced he was ſent with a body of French troops to the aid of Bavaria: and the ſpirit and good conduct which he diſcovered at the ſiege of Prague gained him the eſteem and high opinion of the Elector.---Such was the repute which he had then acquired that in 1744 he was inveſted with the command of the grand army in Flanders. It was a diſparagement to the military genius of France, that the want of officers of merit ſhould have induced the King to place two foreigners, SAXE and Louwendahl, at the head of his army. But it gave them an opportunity of ſhewing their reſpective talents. The theory which he had formed upon the experience of thirty years was now put in practice.---His vigilance, foreſight, and preſence of mind, became conſpicuous, as well as his ſkill in every branch of a General's duty. And though his conſtitution was much impaired by ill health, yet he ſtill retained his ſpirit and vigour of mind.---The expedition againſt England in 1744 which he was deſtined to command was fruſtrated by the ill ſucceſs of the French fleet. But the enſuing campaign he gained the victory of Fontenoy and availed himſelf of the diverſion occaſioned by the rebellion in Great Britain to make himſelf maſter of Tournay, Ghent, Bruges, and other ſtrong places. And purſuing his ſucceſs the next year he reduced Bruſſels, Mechlin, Antwerp, Mons and Charleroi, and defeated the allies in their attempt to ſtop his progreſs at Roucoux. And in 1747 he gained a victory over the allied army intended to cover Maeſtricht at Laffeldt. The war concluded in 1748 with the reduction of that fortreſs: and COUNT SAXE, who had already been honoured with a Marſhal's ſtaff, was rewarded by the French Monarch with an ample revenue for life, and the Palace of Chambord on the Loire as his reſidence.---He died there 1750.——He married the Counteſs de Loben; had a ſon by her who died young; and was divorced from her 1721.——He wrote a work on the art of war entitled "his Reveries."

SCHOMBERG——MARSHAL, DUKE OF.

THERE were two German families of this name. One ſettled in the Province Miſnia, who were Counts of Nanteuil, and which produced ſeveral eminent men. The other in the dioceſe of Treves on the Rhine.---John Menard de Schomberg was of the latter.---He was Marſhal and Governor of the Higher and Lower Palatinate to the Elector Frederick V[th]---he married a daughter of Lord Edward Dudley; and was the father of FREDERICK-ARMAND, MARSHAL DUKE OF SCHOMBERG, who was born in the year 1608.---He ſerved firſt in the Dutch forces under the Princes Henry and William II[d] of Orange. And on the death of the latter in 1650 he paſſed into the French ſervice and was employed againſt Spain.---Hoſtilities having been brought to a concluſion by the treaty of Pyrennees, he was ſent in 1660 with a body of auxiliaries to the aid of Portugal. And the celebrated victory Monteſclaros, in 1665, which turned the fortune of the war and prevented the conqueſt of that kingdom by the Spaniards, is ſaid* to have been owing to his good conduct and the courage of his troops.---After the peace of 1668, which fixed the Houſe of Braganza on that throne, he embarked for France; having been created a Grandee by the title of Count Mertola, with a penſion of 5000£ a year.---At the commencement of the war in 1672 he was again inveſted with a command. In 1674 and 1675 he was of eſſential ſervice in repulſing the Spaniards on the ſide of Rouſſillon. And the enſuing year he forced the Prince of Orange to raiſe the ſiege of Maeſtricht.† For theſe ſervices he was rewarded with a Marſhal's ſtaff. But ſuch was his attachment to the Proteſtant religion, in which he had been educated, that neither his high rank nor the eſteem in which he was held could prevent him from leaving France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Upon that event he returned to Holland: and, by one of thoſe extraordinary revolutions which ſometimes occur in the life of a ſoldier of fortune, he became the friend and confidant of the Prince of Orange, againſt whom he had fought.---He afterwards accepted an invitation from the Elector of Brandenburg to come to Berlin; and was appointed by him Governor of Pruſſia and placed at the head of the military department.---But in 1688 he had the Elector's permiſſion to attend the Prince of Orange on his expedition to England: who was ſo ſenſible of his merit that on his being raiſed to the throne of that kingdom he made him Maſter of the Ordnance and created him a Peer by the titles of Baron Teys, Earl Brentford, Marquis Harwich, and Duke of Schomberg.---In 1689 he commanded the troops ſent for the reduction of Ireland: but found it expedient to act on the defenſive on account of the ſuperior force and advantageous poſition of the enemy. The following year, commanding under the King at the battle of the Boyne, he received a death worthy of a veteran ſoldier: after diſcharging his duty with all the ſpirit of youth, he was wounded on the head, and at laſt ſlain by a ball which pierced his throat, aged 81.——He had by his firſt wife, Jane, daughter of Henry Count Schomberg, beſide his ſucceſſor, four ſons; three of whom fell in battle.

MENARD, DUKE OF SCHOMBERG, &c. was trained to the profeſſion of arms under his father.---William III[d], as a teſtimony of eſteem for himſelf and his father, created him Baron Molingar and Duke of Leïnſter.§ And when the French army, commanded by Catinat, was invading Savoy in 1691, he was ſent into Italy to manage the King's intereſts in that country,§ and to take the command of a body of Vaudois in the pay of Great Britain.---His forces made a part of the army with which the Duke of Savoy invaded Dauphiné in 1692. And in the memorable battle of Marſaglia, in the enſuing campaign, he commanded the centre diviſion; and, after maintaining his poſt with uncommon gallantry, received a wound which occaſioned his death a few days after.

SCHULEM-

* Univerſal Hiſtory, 22. 319. † Henhault 1674, 5, 6. §§ Smollet 1. 115.

SCHULEMBERG.

MATHIAS-JOHN COUNT SCHULEMBERG was of a family which was ſettled in the march of Brandenburg in the reign of the Emperor Sigiſmund.‡—He was the only ſkilful Commander that Auguſtus the I[st] of Poland had to oppoſe to the victorious Swedes. And though he was eſteemed a General of great merit, yet the diſadvantage of commanding an allied army, part of which was compoſed of raw, undiſciplined troops, againſt an army of veterans, accuſtomed to conqueſt and led by officers in whom they had great confidence, was ſuch that he was ſeldom ſucceſsful againſt them.—In 1704, when Charles XIIth had placed Staniſlaus on the throne of Poland, he was left with an army of Saxons and Poles to ſupport his Sovereign's cauſe in that country.—After uſing every art to check the enemy's progreſs, he was attacked by the King at Punitz, and was defeated and ſurrounded by him in ſuch a manner that his eſcape was deemed impracticable. But the COUNT, paſſing the Oder in the night, ſaved his army by a retreat which was eſteemed the fineſt piece of generalſhip exhibited during the whole war. The King was ſo ſtruck with the merit of it that he generouſly ſaid "that SCHULEMBERG had defeated him."—In 1706 he again croſſed the Oder with an army of 21,000 men and was attacked by Renſchild at Frawenſtadt and defeated. This diſaſter, which was attributed chiefly to the deſertion of a regiment of French troops which went over to the enemy during the action, determined the fate of Auguſtus.—After ſerving ſeveral campaigns in the allied army in Flanders, he went (1716) into the ſervice of Venice, and gained great honour by a ſucceſsful defence of Corfu againſt the Turks.—He died at Venice 1743.

SCHULEMBERG, DUTCHESS OF KENDAL.

ERENGARD-MELUSINA-SCHULEMBERG, of the ſame family with the preceding, was in the good graces of George I[st] of Great Britain, and as a teſtimony of his eſteem and affection, was created by him (1716) Baroneſs Dundalk, Marchioneſs Dungannon, and Dutcheſs of Munſter in Ireland. And in 1718 was created Baroneſs Glaſtenbury, Counteſs Feverſham, and Dutcheſs of Kendal in England.—She was alſo created Princeſs Eberſtein in Germany.—She died without male heirs 1743.—Her daughter married Philip Earl Cheſterfield.

SCHWERIN.

MARSHAL COUNT SCHWERIN, according to M[r] Voltaire, learned the art of war under Charles XIIth.—After ſerving in the armies of various European ſtates he engaged in that of Frederick II[d] of Pruſſia about the year 1720 and received the rank of Major General.—The peaceful reign of that Monarch afforded him no opportunity of ſhewing his abilities. But he bore a very diſtinguiſhed part in the war which enſued on the death of the Emperor Charles VIth. The command of the cavalry was committed to him at the battle of Molwitz: and Frederick III[d] was chiefly indebted to his good conduct for the ſucceſs of that day; which was followed by the reduction of Breſlaw.—He was alſo inſtrumental to the victory of Czaſlaw in 1742 which brought on the treaty of Breſlaw by which Sileſia was ceded to Pruſſia.—On the commencement of the war in 1756 he was inveſted with the command of an army which was deſtined to invade the Bohemian frontier on the ſide of Sileſia. And the next campaign, being joined by that which had penetrated through Saxony under his Pruſſian Majeſty, the battle of Prague enſued. The manner in which the attack was made by the Pruſſians gave the Auſtrians an advantage, which they availed themſelves of and nearly gained the day. But SCHWERIN, ſeeing his own regiment giving way, ſnatched a pair of colours out of the hands of an enſign, and renewed the attack, crying "All are cowards who refuſe to follow me."—A complete victory was gained; but the brave veteran fell, and was found among the ſlain graſping the colours in his hand.——The King teſtified his reſpect for him by erecting a ſtatue to his memory.—He ſays in his Memoirs "that his death was equal to the loſs of 10,000 men."—"That it withered the laurels of victory bought with blood ſo precious."

SEIGNELAY.——See COLBERT.

SEYMOUR——CHARLES, DUKE OF SOMERSET.

THE family of Seymour has its deſcent from Sir John Seymour, who was knighted for his valour by Henry VIII[d], who afterwards married his daughter, Lady Jane Seymour, by whom he had his ſucceſſor Edward VIth.—His eldeſt ſon, Sir Edward Seymour, was created Viſcount Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford by Henry VIIIth. And on the acceſſion of Edward VIth he was declared Protector: and the title of Duke of Somerſet was granted to him and his heirs by his *ſecond* wife, Anne Stanhope, with remainder to his heirs by his *firſt* wife, Catharine Fillol. But four years after he was beheaded; and his titles were *afterwards* declared to be forfeited.—The title of Earl of Hertford was reſtored by Queen Elizabeth to his ſon Edward; whoſe grand-ſon, William, was created Marquis of Hertford by Charles I[st] and Duke of Somerſet by Charles II[d]. Henry Lord Beauchamp, eldeſt ſon of William, dying before him, he was ſucceeded in 1660 by his grand-ſon, William; who dying unmarried 1671 his eſtates in the county of Wilts, &c. paſſed to his only ſiſter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Earl of Aileſbury; whoſe ſon bequeathed them to his nephew, Thomas Bruce, the preſent Earl.—John, uncle of William, who ſucceeded him in the title, dying without heirs by Sarah daughter of Sir Edward Alſton, 1675, it paſſed to Francis Lord Trowbridge, a deſcendant of a younger brother of the above William Duke of Somerſet; who dying† without heirs 1678 it devolved to his brother CHARLES, DUKE OF SOMERSET. ——— ——— This nobleman derived a conſiderable influence from his rank and fortune, which he increaſed by a marriage with Elizabeth, ſole heireſs of Joſceline Percy Duke of Northumberland, the laſt male of that celebrated family.—He was of the Privy Council to Charles II[d]; and was in favour with his ſucceſſor, till he incurred his diſpleaſure by refuſing to attend the Pope's Nuncio to his public audience; on which he was diſmiſſed from his appointment of Lord of the Bedchamber and his regiment of dragoons.—In the firſt year of Queen Anne he was appointed Maſter of the Horſe: and was reappointed to that office by George I[st]; but reſigned in diſguſt in 1716 upon a rejection of the bail which he offered for his ſon-in-law, Sir W. Wyndham, then under an accuſation of treaſonable practices.—He died 1748.——He had by Lady Elizabeth Percy, beſide his ſucceſſor, two ſons who died before him; and three daughters married to E. Thomond—Sir W. Wyndham—and the Marquis of Carmarthen. He married in 1726 Lady Charlotte Finch by whom he had two daughters.——Algernoon Duke of Somerſet was born 1684.—Succeeded his mother as Baron Percy in 1722; and his father as Duke of Somerſet in 1748.—In 1749 was created Earl of Northumberland with remainder to Sir Hugh Smithſon, who married 1740, his only daughter, Elizabeth, (by Frances, grand-daughter of Thomas Viſcount Weymouth) who upon the death of her brother in 1744, became his ſole heireſs: he was alſo created Earl of Egremont, &c. with remainder to his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham.—He died 1750.

SEYMOUR——SIR EDWARD.

HE was the ſon of S[r] E[d] Seymour, a warm partiſan of Charles I[st], and a lineal deſcendant from E[d] Seymour, only ſon of the Protector by his *firſt* wife.—The opinion which was entertained of his underſtanding and integrity, and his firm adherence to Tory principles, gave him great weight with that party. And his experience in parliamentary buſineſs recommended him in 1672 to the appointment of Speaker of the Houſe of Commons: ſoon after which he was named of the Privy Council and appointed Treaſurer of the Navy.—In the reign of James II[d] he was a ſtrenuous oppoſer of arbitrary power. And, when he perceived that there was no other means of preſerving the freedom of the Engliſh nation, he joined in the revolution, and ſet on foot an

‡ Moreri. † Murdered in Italy.

an aſſociation in the Weſtern counties in ſupport of the Prince of Orange on his landing. Notwithſtanding he was an advocate for the Regency, he was appointed a Lord of the Treaſury by King William: but was diſmiſſed in 1693 for his oppoſition to his meaſures.—On the acceſſion of Queen Anne he was reinſtated at Court and appointed Comptroller of the Houſehold: but in 1704 he again ſacrificed his appointments to his principles.—He died 1707, aged 75.———He had by Margaret, daughter of Sir W. Wale, his ſucceſſor and another ſon—and by Lætitia, daughter of Francis Popham he had ſix ſons and a daughter. Of whom his ſecond,§ Francis, on being adopted by Edward Earl Conway, took the name of Conway and was created Baron Conway: whoſe ſon was created Viſcount Beauchamp and Earl Hertford; and whoſe grand-ſon is now Earl Hertford.—Sir Edward Seymour ſucceeded his father in 1707: and on failure of male heirs to Algernoon Duke of Somerſet in 1750 he ſucceeded to that title agreeably to the entail.—He died 1757, leaving by Mary, daughter of Daniel Webb of Monkton Farley, Edward, late Duke of Somerſet—Webb, the preſent Duke—William—and Francis—and one daughter.—Edward, Duke of Somerſet dying January 1792 unmarried was ſucceeded by Webb, the preſent Duke; who in 1769 married Mary, heireſs of John Bonnel, by whom he has ſeveral children.

SHOVEL——Sir Cloudesley.

This celebrated naval officer and zealous patriot (according to the author of the Biographia Britannica) was born of low parents in the county of Norfolk, and was himſelf apprenticed to a mechanic trade. But he had a paſſion for the ſea ſervice; which his father, after much ſolicitation, conſented to his gratifying. And ſuch was the ardour with which he engaged in it that, though recommended only by his own merit, this ſoon became ſo eminent that it anſwered every purpoſe of his advancement.—He was born about the year 1650—was firſt a cabin-boy to Sir John Narborough: who, perceiving his capacity, had him inſtructed in navigation, and procured him a Lieutenant's commiſſion. The expedition on which that Admiral was employed in 1675 againſt the Piratic States of Africa gave Shovel an opportunity of convincing him of his fortitude. He was ſent by him to the Dey of Tripoli to demand ſatisfaction for the damages ſuſtained by the Engliſh merchants; which was diſdainfully refuſed. But he made advantage of the viſit to get information of the ſtate of the fortreſs; and, on his return, recommended an immediate attack. In conſequence of which, being ſent with the boats of the fleet filled with combuſtibles, he reſented the affront offered him by burning all the ſhipping in the harbour.—His conduct in this affair placed him high in the opinion of all judges of naval merit; and he was ſoon after promoted to the command of a man of war.---James II^{d} was ſenſible of the value of ſo able an officer, and would willingly have made him the inſtrument of his wiſhes in rendering the navy ſubſervient to his views. But Shovel, who was too honeſt to be ſwayed by motives of intereſt, riſqued his commiſſion by reſolutely adhering to his principles.---In 1690 he was employed in the reduction of Ireland; and as the reward of his ſervices received the commiſſion of Rearadmiral of the Blue from the hand of King William; an honour which he further merited by his behaviour in the ſignal battle of La Hogue in 1692.---On the breaking out of the war in 1702 he was again called into action; and on every occaſion acquitted himſelf to the ſatisfaction of government.---At the ſiege of Gibraltar and the engagement off Malaga his valour was exemplary.---The reduction of Barcelona was in a great meaſure owing to his conduct. And in 1707 he co-operated with the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, with great effect, in the invaſion of Provence.---This was the laſt ſervice which he rendered his country: for on his return he was wrecked on the Scilly Iſlands in the *Aſſociation* with a crew of near 900 men.---His body was brought on ſhore by the waves and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.------He married the widow of Sir John Narborough; and had by her two daughters.

SOBIESKI——John III^{d}, King of Poland.

This celebrated Monarch was of a very ancient Poliſh family. His father was James Sobieſki, Caſtellan of Cracovia, and his mother was a daughter of Staniſlaus Zolkiewſki, Grand Chancellor and Grand General of the Crown.---He was born about the year 1630.---Was bred to arms under the inſtruction of his father. And being appointed Great General of the Poliſh forces againſt the Turks 1673 he paved his way to the crown, to which he was elected on the death of Michael Wieſnowieſki in 1674, by the ſignal victory which he gained over them near Choczim; and ſecured his dominions by his ſubſequent ſucceſſes and the advantageous peace which he concluded with the Sultan in 1676.---The Emperor Leopold applying to him in 1683 for ſuccour againſt the ſame enemies, who were then beſieging Vienna with a vaſt army, the King marched immediately to his aid and defeated them before the walls of that city: and having forced them to retire to Buda he, in conjunction with the Duke of Lorrain, gained a ſecond victory over them at Barcan, which gave the Auſtrians a decided advantage.---Theſe exploits eſtabliſhed his military character and rendered his reign glorious: but there were ſeveral circumſtances that interfered with his domeſtic happineſs. The parſimonious ſyſtem adopted by himſelf and the Queen to enable them to form great alliances for their children gave much diſſatisfaction to the nation; who were hurt at ſeeing the dignity of the crown ſacrificed to the aggrandizement of his family. And his laſt days were embittered by the oppoſition made by Prince Sapieha to his wiſhes of ſecuring the ſucceſſion to his eldeſt ſon.†——He married 1665 Mary Caſimir, daughter of Henry Marquis d'Arquien; by whom he had James, born 1667---Alexander---Conſtantin---and Thereſa, married to Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria.---Prince James married Hedwige, daughter of Philip-William, Elector Palatine: by whom he had, beſide other children, Mary Clementina, who was married 1719 to the Chevalier de Saint George, and was the mother of the late Pretender.

SOMERS.

John Ld Somers was the ſon of an attorney in the city of Worceſter, where he was born in 1652.---After receiving the firſt part of his education at a private ſchool, he was removed to Trinity College in Oxford; and thence to the Middle Temple.---His judgment and taſte ſoon made him known among men of letters; and the extent of his underſtanding and his great attention to buſineſs rendered him eminent in his profeſſion and conſpicuous in public life.---At a very early period he bore an active part in the attempt to exclude James II^{d} from the throne; and was one of the ableſt writers of the Whig party in the controverſy reſpecting it.---Perſevering in the ſame line of conduct, he in 1688 diſtinguiſhed himſelf as counſel for the ſeven Biſhops; and was alſo employed in concerting and effecting the revolution. On that event he received the appointment of Solicitor; in 1692 was appointed Attorney General; and the following year was raiſed to the office of Lord Keeper. For the ſupport of his dignity the King granted him the manors of Ryegate and Howlegh in Surrey and 2200£ a year out of the fee-farm rents; and as the laſt reward of his ſervices and teſtimony of his eſteem he in 1697 raiſed him to the peerage and conſtituted him Lord Chancellor.---He diſcharged the buſineſs of that high ſtation with ability and integrity. But his conduct in ſtate affairs expoſing him to the reſentment of the Tories, he was attacked by them with great warmth for the part he had taken in the partition-treaty: and the event was that his Majeſty thought it expedient to gratify them by his diſmiſſion in 1700.---The enſuing year he was impeached, and acquitted.---His political principles preventing him from being employed during the firſt years of Queen Anne's reign, he ſupplied the place of public buſineſs by literary purſuits; and was during this period honoured with an election to the preſidentſhip of the Royal Society.---The project for uniting the two kingdoms, which is chiefly attributed to him, brought him again from retirement; he being in conſequence of it appointed one of the Managers for the Union.---Upon the partial change of miniſtry in 1708 he took the lead in adminiſtration as Preſident of the Council; which office he reſigned to Earl Rocheſter upon the total change in 1710.---His infirm ſtate of health incapacitated him from bearing any office under George Ist.---He died a bachelor 1716.——A violent party ſpirit occaſioned his character as a ſtateſman to be variouſly repreſented by contemporary writers, who make their own principles the ſtandard of right and wrong. But as the patron of men of genius and literary merit, particularly Mr Addiſon, he was univerſally reſpected.

SPAIN.——See Austria and Bourbon.

§ The eldeſt was dead. † See Zaluſki.

SPENCER——Robert, Earl of Sunderland.

The family of Spencer, according to Camden, derives its deſcent from Robert Deſpencer, who was Steward to William the Conqueror, and took his name from that office.—His deſcendant, Hugh Deſpencer, was one of the chief of thoſe Barons who ſignalized themſelves in defence of the conſtitution in the reign of Henry IIId—from whom was deſcended Sir Rt Spencer who was created Ld Spencer by James Ist; whoſe ſon Hy Ld Spencer, a nobleman of high repute for good ſenſe and integrity, intereſted himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions in defence of liberty in the beginning of the reign of Charles the Ist; but when he perceived the extremities to which the popular leaders were determined to proceed, he joined the royal ſtandard, and firmly ſupported it till his death at the firſt battle of Newbury in 1643; at which time the King had honoured him with the title of Earl of Sunderland.—He married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Earl of Leiceſter, and had by her his ſucceſſor Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, a nobleman whoſe capacity qualified him for the higheſt departments of government; but whoſe intriguing ſpirit made him dangerous, and whoſe extreme refinement rendered him ſuſpected by thoſe with whom he acted, and deprived him of that weight which he might otherwiſe have had in the ſtate.—He was appointed Secretary of State upon the change of adminiſtration in 1679; and with the Earls Eſſex and Halifax, formed the King's Cabinet Council: but was diſmiſſed the enſuing year for his oppoſition to the excluſion bill. He, however, found means to ingratiate himſelf with the Duke of York: and being reſtored to his office, enjoyed the royal favour during the remainder of Charles IId's reign. —Soon after his brother's acceſſion to the throne he was appointed Preſident of the Council: and is ſaid to have facilitated the revolution by adviſing the King to refuſe the aid of 30,000 men offered by Lewis XIVth. Though his behaviour at this criſis brought upon him the inveterate hatred of the abdicated Monarch, yet the ſuſpicion entertained of his ſincerity prevented his being immediately introduced into adminiſtration. But in 1697 he was appointed Lord Chamberlain, and was afterwards in the confidence of William IIId.—He incurred a great degree of popular odium for the advice which he is ſuppoſed to have given the King reſpecting a ſtanding army: on which account he reſigned his office and retired from public life.—He died 1702.——He had by Lady Anne Digby, beſide other children, his ſucceſſor, Charles, Earl of Sunderland.

SPENCER.

Charles, Earl of Sunderland, who ſucceeded his father in 1702, was one of the ableſt Miniſters in the reign of Queen Anne and George Ist: and he increaſed the weight which his rank and underſtanding gave him by a marriage with the daughter of John Duke of Marlborough.—In 1705 he was ſent Envoy to Vienna to concert with him and the Auſtrian Miniſter the means of effecting a peace between that Court and the Hungarian revolters, and to digeſt a plan for the future operations of the allies. And in 1706 he was appointed a Privy Counſellor, a Commiſſioner for the Union, and Secretary of State; which office he filled with great honour till the total change of miniſtry in 1710, and was a warm ſupporter of the meaſures of the Whig miniſtry. The Queen, on his diſmiſſion, offered him a penſion of 3000£ for life; which he declined by ſaying to the perſon who conveyed her meſſage "that if he could not have the honour to ſerve his country, he would not plunder it."—On the acceſſion of George Ist he was promoted to the appointment of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which he reſigned in 1715.—In 1717 to that of Secretary of State.—And in 1718 to that of Preſident of the Council and Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; in the laſt of which he continued till 1721. He died the following year.——He married *firſt* Arabella, co-heireſs of Henry Cavendiſh, Duke of Newcaſtle; by whom he had an only child, Frances, who married Henry, Earl of Carliſle, and who was the mother of Charles and Robert ſucceſſively Viſcounts Howard of Morpeth, and two daughters, Arabella, married to Mr Cope,† and Diana to Mr Duncombe.—On her death in 1698 he married Anne, ſecond daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had his ſucceſſor, Robert, who died 1729 unmarried—Charles, who ſucceeded his brother in 1729—and John, father of the late Earl Spencer—and two daughters, Anne, married to Viſcount Bateman—and Diana to John Duke of Bedford.—This lady dying 1715 he married Judith, daughter of Benjamin Tichburn, by whom he had three children, who died infants.

SPENCER——Charles, Duke of Marlborough.

This nobleman, who was the ſecond ſon of Charles Earl Sunderland, by Anne, daughter of John Duke of Marlborough, was born 1706.—His paternal titles devolved to him on the death of his brother Rt Earl Sunderland; and on that of Henrietta Counteſs Godolphin and Dutcheſs of Marlborough, his mother's eldeſt ſiſter, in 1733, he ſucceeded to the titles which ſhe had inherited from her father, together with the vaſt eſtate left by him.—He was bred to the army; and in 1758 took the command, with Ld Anſon, of an expedition againſt St Maloes; the purpoſe of which they anſwered by inſulting and annoying the enemy's coaſt.—The ſame campaign he was inveſted with the command of a reinforcement ſent to the allied army; but did not long ſurvive his arrival on the continent. His death was much lamented by the nation at large as well as the troops under his command; among whom his private virtues, his character as a ſoldier, and diſintereſted conduct in affairs of ſtate, had gained him univerſal reſpect and eſteem.——He left, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Trevor, George his ſucceſſor—Diana, married firſt to Lord Bolingbroke, from whom ſhe was divorced, and afterwards to Topham Beauclerk—Elizabeth, married to Earl Pembroke---Charles---and Robert. ——— ——— GEORGE SPENCER, the preſent Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl Sunderland, &c. &c. was born 1739---ſucceeded his father in 1758---and in 1762 married Caroline, daughter of John Duke of Bedford; by whom he has George Marquis of Blandford born 1766, and ſeven other children.

STAIR.

John Dalrymple, Vt and El Stair, was born 1670.---He was bred to the army and promoted to the Scotch grey regiment of dragoons by George Ist.---In 1714 he was inveſted with the civil appointment of Ambaſſador to the Ct of Verſailles, with orders to haſten the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk; which he enforced with good effect.---In the commencement of the late reign he joined the opponents to Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration; and in 1734 was deprived of his regiment of dragoons for voting againſt the Court on a queſtion relative to the election of the Scotch repreſentatives. And the ſame year ſubſcribed a petition repreſenting that undue influence had been uſed in the election of the Scotch Peers.---On the total change of miniſtry in 1742 and the reſignation of the Duke of Argyle he was honoured with the rank of Field Marſhal of all his Majeſty's forces, and was alſo appointed Ambaſſador to the States General.---In the former capacity he in 1742 took the command in Flanders. And early in the enſuing campaign he croſſed the Rhine and took poſt near Aſchaffenburg on the Maine, where he was joined by the King and the Duke of Cumberland. In the month of June a battle was fought at Dettingen, and a deciſive victory gained by the allies; which the Marshal wiſhed to have improved by a purſuit of the vanquiſhed enemy, who had repaſſed the Maine.---His advice being overruled, he reſigned the command.---The diſguſt which he felt upon that occaſion did not however prevent him from offering his ſervices to government in 1744, when a deſcent was apprehended in favour of the Pretender.---He died 1747 without children, and the right of ſucceſſion to his titles was, contrary to his will, determined in the Houſe of Lords to be in James, ſon of his brother William---who dying without heirs in 1760 the title paſſed to John Earl of Dumfries. And on his death, in 1768, to his couſin John, the preſent Earl of Stair.

STANHOPE.

The two families of the Earls Cheſterfield and Stanhope are deſcended from Philip Stanhope, who was created a Knight and afterwards a Baron by James Ist; and in 1628 was raiſed to the dignity of Earl Cheſterfield by Charles Ist; of which Monarch he was a faithful adherent---was taken priſoner during the civil war---and died 1656.---By his firſt wife, Catharine, daughter of Lord Haſtings, he had, beſide other children,

† Heir of Sir Jonathan Cope.

Henry, his ſucceſſor—and by his ſecond, Anne, daughter of Sir John Packington, he had a ſon, Alexander, who was father of James, the firſt Earl Stanhope.—Henry was grand-father of Philip, fourth Earl Cheſterfield, who had by Lady Elizabeth Savile, coheireſs of George, Marquis of Halifax, his heir Philip-Dormer Stanhope, and ſeveral other children.

PHILIP-DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield, was born 1695; and received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.—His firſt and grand object appears to have been to acquire ſuch accompliſhments as might qualify him for any ſtate appointment that might offer itſelf. And with this view he made it his buſineſs, during his travels on the continent, to gain a perfect acquaintance with the intereſts and intrigues of the European courts, and the character of thoſe who had an influence in them.—On his return he was elected repreſentative for the borough of Saint Germains. And on the arrival of George II[d], then Prince of Wales, he was appointed Lord of the Bedchamber to him—in 1723 was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards—in 1726 he ſucceeded his father in his titles and eſtates—and two years after was ſworn of the Privy Council, and ſent Ambaſſador extraordinary to the Hague.—In 1730 the Order of the Garter was conferred upon him and the office of Steward of the Houſehold.—But in 1733 he voted againſt the exciſe bill and was diſmiſſed from his appointments. After which he joined that powerful phalanx of able ſpeakers who oppoſed Sir Robert Walpole, and was diſtinguiſhed by his ſpeeches in every important debate: which commanded attention not only by the good ſenſe which they diſcovered, but the correct ſtyle in which they were delivered, and the ſallies of wit with which they were enlivened.—On the change of miniſtry in 1744, in conſequence of the coalition againſt Lord Carteret, he came again into adminiſtration; and at that critical period was ſent Ambaſſador to Holland. This was an appointment well adapted to his talents: which appear to have conſiſted rather of that addreſs and knowledge of the world which are neceſſary in a negotiator, than that ſolidity of judgment which is requiſite in a Miniſter who is to ſuſtain the weight of government. He counteracted the French Ambaſſador, the Abbé de la Ville, with ſuch ſucceſs that in 1745 the Dutch States were prevailed upon to join Great Britain with 60,000 troops.—On his return he was appointed Lord Lieutenant. And though his government continued only one year, his courteſy and the popular acts which were ſupported by him left ſtrong impreſſions of regard on the Iriſh nation.—In 1746 he ſucceeded E. Harrington in the office of Secretary of State, which he reſigned in 1748; and ſoon after retired from public life on account of an incurable deafneſs with which he was afflicted. Being by this diſeaſe deprived of thoſe reſources which ſociety and buſineſs afford, he had recourſe to that on which the independency of a liberal mind is founded, the ſtudy of the belles lettres. During this period he amuſed himſelf and his friends by writing ſeveral ſmall pieces of poetry, and many of the numbers of a periodical work called "The World."—He died 1773.——His Letters to his natural ſon by Mad. de Bouchet,† which were publiſhed ſoon after his death, expoſed him to much cenſure, as having made too great a ſacrifice of moral virtue to the character of a courtier.—It would be impoſſible to juſtify him upon the grounds of ſtrict morality, or to vindicate him from the charge of a degree of vanity and affectation unbecoming a man of underſtanding. But his pleaſing ſocial character, and his eminent accompliſhments as a ſcholar, a gentleman, and a ſenator, will diſpoſe a perſon of candour to view his faults in the moſt favourable light.——He married 1733 Meluſina de Schulemburg, Counteſs of Walſingham, natural daughter of George I[st] by the Dutcheſs of Kendal; by whom he left no child.—The title and eſtate paſſed to Philip, preſent Earl of Cheſterfield (a collateral deſcendant from Henry the ſecond Earl) who was born 1755; and in 1777 married Anne, daughter of Thomas Thiſtlethwaite.

STANHOPE.

James, Earl Stanhope, was ſon of Alexander Stanhope who was many years Engliſh Miniſter at the Court of Madrid, and grand-ſon of Philip firſt Earl Cheſterfield.—M[r] Stanhope was for a ſhort time a member of the Univerſity of Oxford, and afterwards (in 1689) attended his father to Spain.—He did not remain long in that kingdom: but going into Italy ſerved as a volunteer under the Duke of Savoy. And coming thence into Holland was honoured by King William with the commiſſion of Colonel in the Guards.—Attending his Sovereign the year following to the ſiege of Namur he ſignalized himſelf by his bravery, and was diſabled by a wound which he received in an attack on that fortreſs.—In 1703 he accompanied the Archduke Charles to Portugal, and ſerved there till 1705; when he went with the forces commanded by Earl Peterborough on the expedition againſt Barcelona.—And ſuch was the repute which his good conduct had gained him, that he was raiſed to the rank of Major General and Envoy and Plenipotentiary to Charles III[d].—On the reſignation of Earl Galway in 1708 the command of the Britiſh forces in Spain was conferred on him. And the ſame year he, with the aſſiſtance of Sir John Leake's fleet, reduced the ſtrong fortreſs of Port Mahon and the Iſle of Minorca.—In 1710 he again ſignalized himſelf at the head of the dragoons: with which he attacked the whole body of the Spaniſh cavalry; and charging in perſon completely routed the enemy. This exploit was immediately followed by the victory which Staremberg, who had the command in chief, gained over the main army at Saragoſſa. But General Stanhope was afterwards ſurrounded by the enemy at Brihuega and forced to capitulate. ——— ——— On the acceſſion of George I[st] he was appointed Secretary of State.—In 1716 he concerted with the Abbé du Bois the triple alliance with France and Holland.—The enſuing year he was raiſed to the offices of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer and created Viſcount Stanhope.—In 1718 he was created Earl Stanhope; was again appointed Secretary of State; and was afterwards employed in ſeveral negotiations with the French Court.—His death (according to Smollet) which happened February 1721, was attributed to a tranſport of anger occaſioned by a reflection caſt on him by the Duke of Wharton.——He had by Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pitt, his ſucceſſor Philip, who died 1786; having had by a daughter of Viſcount Binning, beſides other children, the preſent Charles Earl Stanhope---born 1753---who in 1774 married Heſther, daughter of William late Earl of Chatham.

STANISLAUS——Leczinski, King of Poland.

This Prince, ſo remarkable for viciſſitude of fortune, was the ſon of Staniſlaus Leczinſki, Palatine of Poſnania, by a daughter of the Grand General Jablonowſki, and was born about the year 1677.---His perſonal character and the influence which he derived from his own property and connections and thoſe of his wife, who was heireſs of the Houſe of Opalinſki, recommended him to Charles XIIth as a proper perſon to oppoſe to Auguſtus: and ſuch was the aſcendency which the Swediſh Monarch had acquired in the Poliſh ſtate that in 1704 he accompliſhed the election of his partiſan; which was confirmed two years after by the ſignature of the depoſed Monarch given at Alt-Radſtadt.---But upon the ſad reverſe which took place in his protector's fortune, in conſequence of the battle of Pultawa, he was driven from his kingdom, and after various adventures had a ſettlement granted him in the dutchy of Deux Ponts.§——Upon the vacancy of the throne in 1733 he was again elected by the intereſt of the Court of France. But not being properly ſupported either with troops or money, he was obliged to yield to his rival, the Elector of Saxony.---By the treaty between the Emperor and Lewis XVth in 1735 it was ſtipulated that he ſhould retain the nominal title of King of Poland, and that he ſhould enjoy the dutchy of Lorrain for his life; which was afterwards to be annexed to the kingdom of France.---This deſtination appears to have contributed much not only to his own happineſs but that of his people; whoſe welfare he promoted by an attention to agriculture and the arts of peace, and whoſe affections he gained by his courteous and friendly behaviour.---He died in 1766; leaving by the above Princeſs an only child, Mary-Charlotte-Sophia-Felicitas, married to Lewis XVth.

STAREMBERG.

Count Guido de Staremberg, an Auſtrian General in high repute for his military ſkill, was born 1658.---At the age of twenty-five he was inveſted with the command of Vienna, which was then attacked by a vaſt Turkiſh army: and by his conduct proved himſelf worthy of that important truſt.---In the year 1703, when the Duke of Savoy had declared for the allies, he was ſent with 15,000 men to his aid. And paſſing through a country occupied by the enemy, joined him at Canelli, after a march which gained him great credit.---The ſame year he ſhewed his addreſs in preventing Vendoſme's intended paſſage of Tirol to join the Bavarians.---In 1706 he was employed with honour to himſelf but little advantage

† He died before his father. § See Palatine Family.

advantage to the Auſtrian cauſe againſt the revolters in Hungary.—In 1708 he took the command in Spain, and diſplayed his generalſhip in ſupport of the declining cauſe of the Archduke Charles. In 1710 he gained a victory over the Marquis de Baye at Saragoſſa. But the greateſt abilities could not compenſate the want of troops and ſupplies; and he was, the ſame year, ſignally defeated by Vendoſme at Villa-Vicioſa.—In 1711, when the Archduke returned to Germany, COUNT STAREMBERG was declared his Viceroy in Spain; which appointment he held till the evacuation of Catalonia in 1713.—He died 1737.

HOUSE OF STUART ON THE THRONES OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

DESCENT.

THIS family derives its deſcent from Walter Stuart, Lord of Dondonald and Senechal of Scotland, who died 1258.—His deſcendant, Walter Stuart, married Mary, daughter of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland; by whom he had a ſon, Robert, who, according to Buchanan, "was, in a full aſſembly of the eſtates, by a general ſuffrage named heir preſumptive of the crown." This was done at the deſire of his uncle, David Bruce, whom he ſucceeded in the throne in 1370.—From him was deſcended James II^{d}, whoſe ſecond ſon founded the branch of Albany. His eldeſt, James III^{d} was father of James IVth, who by his marriage with Margaret daughter of Henry VIIth of England gave his deſcendant James VIth a preſumptive right to the ſucceſſion of that crown, which he afterwards enjoyed.---His ſon, James Vth, had by his ſecond wife, Mary of Lorrain, daughter of Claud Duke of Guiſe‡ and widow of Lewis Duke of Longueville, an only ſurviving daughter, Mary, who ſucceeded him 1542. This unfortunate Princeſs married 1558 Francis II^{d} of France; who died 1560. She afterwards married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, ſon of the Earl of Lenox, by whom ſhe had an only ſon JAMES VIth, who ſucceeded her in the throne of Scotland on her execution in 1587; and to that of England on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603 by the title of JAMES Ist. He was born 1566—married 1590 Anne, daughter of Frederick II^{d} of Denmark; by whom he had Henry, born 1594, died 1612—Elizabeth, born 1596, married 1613 to Frederick Vth Elector Palatine—Charles, his ſucceſſor—and Robert; Margaret; Mary; and Sophia, who died infants.—CHARLES Ist was born 1600—was created Prince of Wales 1616—ſucceeded his father 1625, and the ſame year married Henrietta, daughter of Henry IVth of France; by whom he had Charles his ſucceſſor—Mary, born 1631; married 1641 to William II^{d} Prince of Orange—James who ſucceeded his brother—Elizabeth, born 1635, who died a priſoner in Cariſbrook Caſtle 1650, a victim to her father's cruel fate.—Henry Duke of Gloceſter, born 1640; died 1660—Henrietta-Maria, born 1644; married 1661 to Philip Duke of Orleans, to whom ſhe bore two daughters, Mary Louiſa and Anne, married to Charles II^{d} of Spain and Victor Amadeus of Savoy.—CHARLES Ist was executed January 30, 1649.

CHARLES II^{d} ſon of Charles Ist and Henrietta, daughter of Henry IVth of France, was born May 1630.—In the year 1645 the King ſent him into the Weſt to collect the remains of the loyaliſts in that quarter. But he was forced, the ſame year, to give way to the ſuperior force of Fairfax: and retiring to the Scilly Iſlands, eſcaped thence to the Court of France, where the Queen then reſided.——In 1650 having entered into an agreement of the moſt humiliating nature with the Commiſſioners from the Scotch government, he paſſed into Scotland; where finding himſelf at the mercy of the covenanters, he ſubmitted to iſſue a proclamation, in which he acknowledged the wicked meaſures of his father and the idolatry of his mother; and thanked God for his own eſcape from evil counſels; and likewiſe ſigned twelve articles of repentance and attended to all the external obſervances which were preſcribed to him. And, after he had undergone this painful ordeal in a manner which ſhewed that he was not deficient in grimace though it was not perfectly ſatisfactory to thoſe perſons who were ſo zealouſly bent on his converſion, he received the crown of Scotland at Scone, January 1, 1651.—The enſuing ſummer he marched at the head of 14,000 men into England and reached Worceſter. But not being joined by a force ſufficient to enable him to ſupport an attack from 30,000 men under Cromwel, he ſuffered a total defeat, September 3; in which his followers were all either ſlain or taken priſoners, and he himſelf was with the greateſt difficulty enabled, by his own circumſpection and addreſs, aſſiſted with the concurrence and protection of his friends, to effect his eſcape from Shoreham in Suſſex to Feſcamp in Normandy. He remained in France with his mother, who ſubſiſted on a penſion granted her by Lewis XIVth, till 1655; when the cold treatment which he experienced from the French Miniſters who were intimidated by Cromwel, induced him to retire to Spa and thence to Cologne, where he reſided two years: after which (1658) he removed to Bruges.—In the autumn of the enſuing year a correſpondence was opened with ſome of his partiſans in England, by means of his firm friend Sir John Granville: and the reſtoration was happily accompliſhed May 29, 1660 by the good conduct of General Monk favoured by the general diſpoſition of the nation; who now perceived the fallacy which had been practiſed on them by the party leaders, who had repreſented civil liberty as inſeparable from popular government; were diſguſted with the tyranny which had been eſtabliſhed under the form of a republic, and the baſe acts which had been perpetrated under the maſk of ſanctity: and were glad to return from democratic oppreſſion to the peace and ſecurity which they had enjoyed under their former government, and from the gloom with which the kingdom had been overſpread by auſtere reformers to the gaiety, elegance and ſplendour of monarchy. The ancient conſtitution in church and ſtate was then reſtored, and every degree of power was given the Sovereign which was compatible with the freedom of the people.—It would have been honourable to himſelf and happy for his poſterity if he had availed himſelf of the tide of loyalty to eſtabliſh a juſt authority on the affections of his people. But his love of pleaſure and averſion to buſineſs induced him to commit the government entirely into the hands of others: his want of principle led him to ſacrifice the welfare of an able and upright Miniſter, who had adhered to him through all his adverſe fortune, to a miſtreſs: and his natural bias toward arbitrary power inclined him readily to adopt the meaſures of a corrupt miniſtry, who flattered him with the hopes of eſtabliſhing an abſolute monarchy. To theſe counſels may be imputed all the unconſtitutional acts which diſgraced his reign. His breach of the triple alliance, and war with Holland—the ſhutting up the exchequer—his becoming a penſioner to the natural enemy of his country—his repeated attempts againſt the eccleſiaſtical and civil eſtabliſhments of his kingdoms. This unjuſtifiable line of conduct gradually alienated the affections of his people, and produced a jealouſy in the Parliament, which diſcovered itſelf in ſuch an uniform oppoſition to his will as determined him to uſe every expedient to render himſelf independent of it. Such appears to have been his deſign at the diſſolution of his laſt Parliament, which was held at Oxford in 1681.—The domeſtic events of his laſt years were expreſſive of mutual ill humour and diſſatisfaction.—Mr Hume ſuppoſes that he was at laſt alarmed at the ill conſequences of his brother's counſels, and adds "it ſeems probable that he was meditating ſome change of meaſures, and had formed a new plan of adminiſtration:" but his death, which happened February 6, 1685, prevented him from carrying it into execution. —— —— The character of this Monarch, as drawn by contemporary writers, ſavours of that party ſpirit under the influence of which they wrote. But now that it is worn away by time and change of circumſtances few men will attempt to vindicate him from the imputation of groſs faults; and yet many, perhaps, are of opinion that Biſhop Burnet ſhewed more malignity than diſcernment in comparing him to that monſter of vice, cruelty and tyranny, the Emperor Tiberius.—His mild and chearful temper, his courteous manners, and his vein of wit and rallery, which was always tempered with good humour, won the hearts of thoſe with whom he converſed. And while his affability and condeſcenſion made him eaſy of acceſs, his excellent underſtanding enabled him to preſerve the dignity of a Prince. Theſe pleaſing features in his ſocial character create a ſtrong prepoſſeſſion in his favour, and diſpoſe men to throw a veil over his failings; but his ingratitude and miſconduct towards a nation which had ſo generouſly reſtored him to the throne are too glaring to be covered by it, and will ever remain a reproach to his memory.——He married 1662 Catharine, daughter of John IVth of Portugal; by whom he had no children. She returned to her native country after his death and died 1705.—His natural children were, by Mrs Lucy Walters, James Duke of Monmouth and a daughter—by Elizabeth Viſcounteſs Shannon, a daughter married to James Howard, grand-ſon of Earl Suffolk—by Mrs Peg, a ſon and a daughter—by Barbara Villiers§ whom he created Dutcheſs of Cleveland, he had a ſon, Charles Fitzroy, who ſucceeded her in that title, which became extinct in 1774; Henry, created Duke of Grafton; George, created Duke of Northumberland, extinct in 1714; Charlotte, married to Earl Litchfield.—By M^{rs} El. Gwyn he had Charles Beauclerk, Duke of Saint Albans.—By Louiſa de Querouaille, created Dutcheſs of Portſmouth, he had Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.—And by Mrs Mary Davis he had a daughter, married to Francis Lord Radcliffe.

JAMES

‡ See Lorrain. § Wife of Roger Palmer.

JAMES II[d], brother of the preceding, was born October 1633; and attended Queen Henrietta his mother in her flight to France in 1644.—He was bred to the army;—ſerved firſt in the French forces under Marſhal Turenne and was honoured with his particular eſteem.—And afterwards, in the campaign of 1658, in thoſe of Spain commanded by Don John of Auſtria.—At the reſtoration he was appointed Lord High Admiral: and in 1665 took the command of the fleet, and defeated the Dutch Admiral Opdam off Harwich.—In 1672 he was again inveſted with the command, and fought a furious battle with de Ruyter off Solebay, in which he ſhewed great perſonal courage.—Theſe exploits would have ſecured him the reſpect of the Engliſh nation, who are ever ready to do honour to the merit of their Princes, had they not been counterbalanced by his unpopular acts and dangerous principles. His arbitrary conduct as Commiſſioner in Scotland, and the advice which he was ſuppoſed to have given his brother upon ſome points in which the public was deeply intereſted, expoſed him to much cenſure. And in the mean time his propenſity to the Roman Catholic religion was ſo evident, that the nation was juſtly alarmed from an apprehenſion of the reeſtabliſhment of Popery: and the Parliament thought it incumbent upon them as guardians of the conſtitution to provide for its ſafety by the moſt effectual means. A bill of excluſion was therefore brought in, which after very warm debates was paſſed by the Commons, but was rejected by the Houſe of Lords.---In 1685 he ſucceeded his brother in the throne; at which time he moſt ſolemnly declared his reſolution to preſerve the conſtitution in church and ſtate. And notwithſtanding the impreſſion made by his paſt conduct, ſentiments of loyalty inclined his people to confide in the profeſſions of their Sovereign; and the opinion entertained of his ſincerity, which had ever been eſteemed his moſt ſhining virtue, helped to relieve them from their fears. But when it was oppoſed to the love of power and his attachment to Popery, the one ſtrengthened by an innate idea of indefeaſible right, and the other by his vaſt opinion of the merit of reſtoring the Roman Catholic religion in his dominions, and theſe ſentiments enforced by artful people, who were intereſted in his breach of faith, it ſoon gave way to the ſuperior weight of ſuch motives. He not only openly attended maſs ſoon after his acceſſion, but his predilection for Roman Catholics was ſo manifeſt and his conduct ſo abſurd, that it expoſed him to the cenſure and ridicule even of the advocates of that faith. And ſo arbitrary were his principles in civil government, and ſuch his open violation of the conſtitution, that the warmeſt friends of monarchy could not but condemn it. For though they differed from the Whigs with reſpect to the grounds of monarchical power and the degree of it with which a Sovereign ought to be inveſted, and were diſpoſed to attribute the KING's actions to weakneſs rather than depravity, they were yet of opinion that the Engliſh conſtitution was too valuable an intereſt to be ſacrificed to folly, prejudice, or bigotry. They therefore united with their opponents in an application to the Prince of Orange, as the only means of preventing its total ſubverſion; leaving the preciſe manner in which their purpoſe was to be effected a matter of future conſideration.§—After a faint reſiſtance, finding himſelf deſerted by thoſe on whom he relied, he virtually abdicated the crown by withdrawing from the kingdom November 1688.—The enſuing year a vigorous attempt was made by the French Monarch to reſtore him by a deſcent in Ireland; which was fruſtrated by his defeat at the Boyne and the ſubſequent ill ſucceſs of his partiſans.—Several plans were afterwards formed for the ſame purpoſe: Which proving abortive, he ſpent the remainder of his days at Saint Germains, a palace aſſigned him as his reſidence by Lewis XIVth, where he devoted himſelf to religious exerciſes.—He died September 1701——He married 1660 Anne, daughter of Edward Earl Clarendon: by whom (who died 1671) he had Mary, joint Sovereign of Great Britain—Anne, Queen of Great Britain—and Chaſles—James—Charles-Edgar—Henrietta—and Catharine, who died in their infancy.—In 1673 he married Mary-Beatrix-Eleanora d'Eſte, daughter of the Duke of Modena; by whom he had Charles who died an infant—James-Francis-Edward, born June 1688—Louiſa-Maria-Thereſa, born 1692, died 1712—and three daughters who died infants.—His illegitimate children were, by Arabella Churchill, the Duke of Berwick and a ſon ſtyled Grand Prior and a daughter married to Lord Waldegrave.---And by M[rs] Sedley, a daughter created Counteſs Dorcheſter, married to Earl Portmore; and a daughter married firſt to Earl Angleſea and afterwards to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

MARY, eldeſt daughter of James II[d] and Lady Anne Hyde, was born 1662---married to William Prince of Orange 1677---was declared joint Sovereign of Great Britain with her huſband April 1689---and died December 28, 1694.——This Princeſs diſcovered a good underſtanding, a firm, intrepid mind, and great ſpirit and addreſs in her conduct during her ſeveral regencies, particularly in 1690.* She was exemplary likewiſe in the duties of a wife. But the unmoved complacency with which ſhe took poſſeſſion of a throne from which her father had juſt been driven argues a want of that tenderneſs which is peculiarly ornamental to a female character. His people were juſtifiable in defending a conſtitution which was their hereditary right, and which it was their duty to tranſmit to poſterity. But a co-operation, or even an acquieſcence in it by a child, was a ſacrifice of filial affection to patriotiſm which does not conciliate our eſteem for the perſon who made it.——She had no child.

ANNE, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, ſecond daughter of James II[d], was born 1665---Married 1683 Prince George, ſon of Frederick III[d] of Denmark, and was the mother of W[m] D. of Gloceſter, born 1689, who died 1700, and ſeveral other children who died in their infancy.---She came to the throne on the death of William III[d], by virtue of an act of ſettlement paſſed in the late reign: and adopting her predeceſſor's line of conduct reſpecting continental affairs, ſhe zealouſly embarked in the war which had been reſolved on by him to place the Archduke Charles on the Spaniſh throne; or rather, to curb the growing power of the Houſe of Bourbon.----Her reign was rendered glorious by the ſucceſs of her arms, and beneficial to her people by the act of *union* which united England and Scotland under one government. But her laſt years were rendered unhappy by the broils and cabals which divided her miniſtry.---She died Auguſt 1714.——She was a Princeſs of exemplary virtue; a pattern of conjugal and parental affection. And her courteſy, beneficence, and ſincere religion did honour to her ſex and her exalted ſtation.

JAMES-FRANCIS-EDWARD STUART, known by the appellation of the CHEVALIER DE SAINT GEORGE, was born June 1688; and the ſame year was carried by his mother into France, where he was educated in the Roman Catholic religion.---During his father's life he was ſtyled by Princes of the Romiſh faith Prince of Wales; and after his death, King of Great Britain.---In 1708 Lewis XIVth, wiſhing to make a diverſion in favour of his army in Flanders, provided him with a body of troops, with which he embarked on board a fleet commanded by de Forbin, with a view of making a deſcent upon Great Britain: but was foiled by the good conduct of Admiral Sir George Byng.---He afterwards ſerved under the Duke of Burgundy in Flanders.---In 1715, upon information that a ſtrong party in Great Britain was ready to ſupport him, he prepared to repeat his attempt. But before his embarkation (November 12, 1715) his partiſans in England were defeated at Preſton, and his chief adherent, the Earl of Mar, was the ſame day defeated by the Duke of Argyle at Dumblaine.---This, however, did not prevent his attempt.---He embarked December 2, at Peterhead; and being joined by the Earls Mar and Mariſhal, and having been proclaimed, he advanced to Scone with a view of receiving the crown.---But upon the approach of a much ſuperior force under the Duke of Argyle, he made a retreat; and embarking at Montroſe returned to France.---In 1747 he went to Rome, and afterwards made that city his chief reſidence.——He married 1719 Mary Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieſki, ſon of the celebrated John Sobieſki King of Poland; by whom he had Charles Edward born 1720---and Henry Benedict born 1725, Cardinal of York.---Living 1792.——The CHEVALIER died 1766.

CHARLES-EDWARD STUART, known by the appellation of the YOUNGER CHEVALIER and honoured by courteſy, with the title of DUKE OF ALBANY, was born December 1720.---In the year 1743 his father was applied to by the French Court, where his friend Cardinal Tencin had then an influence, to concur in a deſign againſt Great Britain. Who, being then too old for ſuch an adventure, delegated his pretenſions to the CHEVALIER, CHARLES-EDWARD, a young man of pleaſing manners, of a good underſtanding, and an enterpriſing diſpoſition.---In 1744 a fleet and a large body of land-forces under Marſhal Saxe were prepared for a deſcent: but the expedition was prevented by a ſtorm which deſtroyed great part of their tranſports. This misfortune deprived him of that aid on which alone he could reaſonably build any hopes of ſucceſs. But his own ſpirit of adventure being heightened by the accounts given of the diſpoſition of the Britiſh nation, he determined to make an attempt. Embarking, therefore, June 1745, with the Marquis of Tullibardine and a few other partiſans, and landing in the Highlands, he erected his ſtandard, Auguſt 19, at Glenſinnan, and was afterwards proclaimed at Perth.---Proceeding to Edinburgh he took poſſeſſion of that city and defeated the Engliſh forces ſent againſt him at Preſton Pans. After which, being joined by Earl Kilmarnock, Lords Elcho and Balmerino and young Lovat, and having aſſembled about 5000 men, he marched into England; took poſſeſſion of Carliſle; and paſſing through Lancaſhire and Cheſhire penetrated as far as Derby. He flattered himſelf that though not at the head of a French army, as was expected by his partiſans, yet his ſucceſs in Scotland would have brought a great number to his ſtandard in his paſſage through the Northern counties. But, being totally diſappointed

§ See civil hiſtory 1689. * See civil hiſtory 1690.

disappointed in his expectations, and threatened by the armies under the Duke of Cumberland and General Wade, he thought it expedient to make a precipitate retreat: and passing through Carlisle and Glascow he fixed his head-quarters at Perth.—In the next campaign he attempted the reduction of Sterling Castle and defeated Colonel Hawley at Falkirk in an effort to relieve it: but was forced to retire northward before the Duke of Cumberland. At Culloden he made a stand: and, being attacked by the Duke, was defeated and totally routed. After having been concealed during several months in the Hebrides and Highlands and having experienced uncommon humanity and fidelity from the natives, he at last escaped in a privateer of Saint Maloes and arrived safe at Morlaix.—By an article in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he was obliged to leave France. He therefore retired again to Italy, with the mortification of having been made the tool of the Court of Versailles; which was aggravated by a conviction that what had been represented as the effusions of zeal was little more than the noisy turbulence of a discontented party.——He married 1772 a Princess of the House of Stolberg; by whom he had no child, and from whom he was separated.—Deprived of that amusement and employment which other men derive from their property and occupations, and those social comforts which they receive from their families and friends, he endeavoured to relieve himself from a painful reflection on his unhappy and dependent state by daily intoxication, which at last put a period to his life in 1788.

STUART——ILLEGITIMATE BRANCHES.

JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH, son of Charles II[d] by M[rs] Lucy Walters, was born in 1649, and was bred to the army.—M[r] Hume says "that he possessed all the qualities which could engage the affections of the populace; a distinguished valour, an affable address, a thoughtless generosity, a graceful person." "But that his capacity was mean, and his temper pliant." Such being his character, it was not surprising that he should become an instrument of the crafty, insinuating Shaftesbury's designs against the state. For that purpose he filled him with an idea of the legitimacy of his birth; and propagated the fame throughout the kingdom, in order to give effect to his intrigues against the Duke of York.—The King, to suppress this report, declared his illegitimacy in full council 1679. And his projects being discovered, he was, at the Duke of York's instigation, deprived of his commission in the army and ordered to leave the kingdom.—He however soon returned without the King's permission. And in 1683 he engaged in a conspiracy against the government with Shaftesbury, Russel, Sydney and others.—Shaftesbury, disgusted with the caution and delay of his colleagues, withdrew to Holland, where he died.—The plot was soon after discovered.—MONMOUTH secured himself by flight; and Russel and Sydney suffered death.—Such was still the King's affection for him, that, on his expressing penitence, he gave him his pardon. But, to preserve the confidence of his partisans, MONMOUTH disavowed the terms upon which it had been granted, and was again ordered to withdraw.—On the accession of James II[d] he conceived a design which he had neither a capacity properly to digest nor courage to execute; that of placing himself on the throne of England. With this view he landed at Lyme in Dorsetshire June 11, 1685, depending on his popularity for support.—On his arrival at Taunton his standard had been joined by 6000 men; at the head of which he was defeated by Earl Feversham at Sedgemoor: and being taken prisoner after the battle, was carried to London.—He at first expressed an unmanly sense of his distressed situation. But upon being tempted to merit the King's favour by betraying his accomplices, he resumed a dignity of character becoming his royal birth, and resolutely prepared to meet death rather than survive his honour.—He was executed July 15, aged 35 years.——He married in 1665 Anne, Countess of Buccleugh; by whom he had, beside other children, James Earl of Dalkeith,‡ and Henry created Earl of Deloraine in 1706.—The Dutchess Dowager married, 1688, Charles Lord Cornwallis.

JAMES-FITZ-JAMES, MARSHAL DUKE OF BERWICK AND DUKE OF LIRIA, was a natural son of James II[d] by the Lady Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and was born in 1671.—He entered at a very early age upon that profession in which he afterwards acquired so much repute.—Engaging as an adventurer in the Austrian service, about the year 1686, he distinguished himself by his valour at the siege of Buda and the subsequent battle with the Turks: and on his return to England was created Earl Tinmouth, Duke of Berwick, and Knight of the Garter.—He accompanied his father in his flight to France in 1688: and the following year was employed by him in Ireland, and had a horse shot under him at the battle of the Boyne.—He had soon after the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the French army—was present at the sieges of Mons and Charleroi; and at the battles of Leuse, Steenkirk, and Neerwinde; at the last of which he was taken prisoner; but was exchanged for the Duke of Ormond.—At the commencement of the war for the Spanish succession he was again employed in Flanders. And having given such proofs of his merit and abilities as gained him the esteem and confidence of Lewis XIVth, he was naturalized, and in 1704 was invested with the command of the troops sent to the aid of Philip V[th]. This honour, and that of a Marshal's staff, which was soon after conferred upon him, he merited by his good conduct during several campaigns, but particularly by his signal victory over Earl Galway at Almanza. For this exploit he was rewarded by Philip with the rank of Grandee of Spain, Duke of Liria, and Knight of the Golden Fleece. In 1708 he was recalled; and, after serving sometime on the Rhine and in Flanders, took the command of an army destined to defend Dauphiné against the Duke of Savoy: in which he acquitted himself with great eclat; not only repulsing the enemy, but making incursions into Piedmont and raising contributions on that province.—In 1713 he again took the command in Spain: where he forced Count Staremberg to raise the siege of Gironne, and in 1714 made himself master of Barcelona. As the reward of these services he was invested by the French Monarch with the government of Guienne, and created a Duke and Peer of France by the title of Fitz-James.—When war was declared against Spain in consequence of the discovery of Alberoni's plot against the Regent in 1719, the command of the army sent to the Spanish frontier was given to the DUKE OF BERWICK.—There is an appearance of inconsistency in his fighting against a Prince whom he had assisted in placing upon the throne: but his exhortation to his son, the Duke of Liria, who had a command in the Spanish army, to do his duty to his Sovereign without respect to him, breathes the spirit of a soldier and does him great honour.—When the war broke out in 1733, in consequence of the contest for the crown of Poland, he again took the field at the head of the French army; and in the ensuing campaign was slain by a cannon-ball as he was visiting the trenches at the siege of Philipsburg.——He was esteemed one of the most accomplished Generals of his age; having raised the superstructure of practical skill on the foundation of a perfect knowledge of the theory of the art military.——He had by his first wife, Honoria Burke, James Duke of Liria—and by his second, Anne Berkeley, he had two sons and a daughter.

STUART——JOHN, EARL OF BUTE.

THIS branch of the House of Stuart is descended collaterally with the late royal family, from Robert II[d] King of Scotland; who granted to his son, Sir John Stuart, an extensive property in the Isle of Bute. ——— ——— JOHN, EARL OF BUTE, VISCOUNT MOUNTSTUART, was son of James, second Earl Bute, and Anne, daughter of Archibald Duke of Argyle; and grand-son of James, the first Earl, created 1703.—He was born about 1712.—In 1737 was chosen one of the sixteen Peers: and the ensuing year the Prince of Wales named him one of the Lords of his Bedchamber.—He was afterwards appointed Governor to his present Majesty, and enjoyed a great share of his confidence.—March 1761 he was raised to the office of Secretary of State; and on the resignation of M[r] Pitt he took the lead in administration; and in 1762 succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as First Lord of the Treasury. As the cause of M[r] Pitt's resignation was the opposition made in the Council to his proposal of an attack upon Spain, so the object of EARL BUTE was a peace; which he accomplished by the treaty of Paris signed February 1763.—Tho' an enormous debt had been incurred by the war, and men of reflection were desirous of bringing it to a conclusion, yet the body of the people were flattered with the exploits with which every campaign was marked; and they looked with veneration on the Minister under whose auspices they had enjoyed so much glory, and with a proportional disrespect on him whom they considered as having supplanted him. These circumstances concurred with national prejudice to bring upon him the public odium. His resignation, which took place in April 1763, was attributed by his friends to a predetermination to resign as soon as he had effected his object; but his enemies imputed it to his apprehension of danger from the populace.—He bore no ostensible part in administration from that time.—Died March 1792.——As a statesman he was timid and irresolute; and his political principles, if a judgment is to be formed from the measures of government during the period when he is supposed to have had

‡ The English titles were forfeited.

an influence in the cabinet, had a ſtrong bias towards arbitrary power, and juſtly rouſed that vigilant ſpirit which muſt always guard the rights of a free people. But as a man, a ſcholar, and a philoſopher, his character is amiable and reſpectable. His excellent underſtanding was enriched by ſtudy and improved by a converſation with the world. With a great fund of knowledge he is ſaid to have poſſeſſed that diſcernment in matters relating to literature and the polite arts, which diſtinguiſhes a man of taſte from a pedant. He left a memorial of his deſire to promote ſcience in a botanic work in nine volumes 4to printed for him at a vaſt expence.——He married Mary, daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu by Mary daughter of the Duke of Kingſton, and had by her (beſide other children) the preſent John Earl Bute, born 1744, who in 1766 married Charlotte, daughter of Viſcount Windſor.

SWEDEN.——See Houses Palatine—Hesse—Holstein.

TALBOT——Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury.

THE two families of Earl Shrewſbury and Lord Talbot are deſcended from the brave Sir John Talbot, who ſignalized himſelf by his exploits in France during the reigns of Henry Vth and VIth; and who received the title of Earl of Shrewſbury, as the reward of his ſervices, from the latter. ——— ——— Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, was ſon of Francis, the eleventh Earl, and Anna Maria, daughter of Earl Cardigan.—Born 1660.—As his birth placed him in the higheſt rank among the Engliſh nobility, ſo his dignity of character and intellectual endowments qualified him for the higheſt offices in the ſtate.—His father, who was a Roman Catholic, died when he was only ſeven years old: and he declared himſelf a Proteſtant in 1679, in conſequence of a converſation with Dr Tillotſon upon the ſubject of religion.—His gallantry and polite addreſs rendered him a favourite at the Court of Charles II^{d}. And in that of his ſucceſſor, beſide other honours, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of Horſe.—But though his loyalty diſpoſed him to ſupport the crown, yet his attachment to the conſtitution would not ſuffer him to countenance the arbitrary meaſures of that reign. When therefore he perceived that the King was determined upon its ſubverſion, he reſigned his commiſſion and became one of the chief agents in the revolution. And King William, as a proof of his confidence, appointed him of his Privy Council and Secretary of State.—He reſigned his office in 1690 on account of his diſapprobation of the meaſures of government; but was reſtored to it three years after; and in 1694 was honoured with the Order of the Garter and created Duke of Shrewſbury, In 1699 he reſigned it again and was appointed Lord Chamberlain: ſoon after which he went to the continent for his health, which was injured by a fall from his horſe. Though this appears to have been the real cauſe of his leaving the kingdom, it was attributed by his enemies to the deſire of avoiding the embarraſſment which his friends Somers‡ and Halifax‡ then ſuffered.—After ſpending ſome time in France and at Geneva he paſſed into Italy; where he reſided ſeveral years, and married the daughter of the Marquis Paliotti, a Bologneſe Noble.—He returned to England in 1705, and lived in retirement during the Whig adminiſtration; that party looking upon him as diſaffected to them.—In 1710 he joined the Tories; was appointed Chamberlain; and was a warm advocate for peace; and moreover in 1712 was appointed Ambaſſador at Verſailles for the purpoſe of forwarding the treaty which was then on foot.—Returning the next year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—But the violent diſſention in the miniſtry and the Queen's illneſs occaſioned his return from that kingdom a few months after. He then received the higheſt teſtimony of her Majeſty's good opinion: who, when on her death-bed delivered him the Treaſurer's ſtaff, ſaying that ſhe thought him the propereſt perſon in the realm for that office.---On the acceſſion of George Ist he received the appointment of Groom of the Stole, Privy Purſe, and Chamberlain.---He died 1718.——His enemies imputed to him a want of firmneſs: but his friends juſtified him by ſaying that what appeared ſuch proceeded from a diſintereſted adherence to principle, which would not ſuffer him to ſupport any party when he diſapproved of their meaſures.---Dying without heirs, the title of Earl of Shrewſbury devolved to George Talbot, grand-ſon of the tenth Earl; and on his death in 1733 to his ſon George, the late Earl, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lord Dormer.---Dying 1787 without heirs, the titles deſcended to his nephew, Charles the preſent Earl, born 1754---unmarried.

TALBOT——Charles, Lord.

Charles Lord Talbot, Lord High Chancellor, was the ſon of William Talbot, Biſhop of Durham, who was deſcended from Sir Gilbert Talbot, third ſon of the ſecond Earl of Shrewſbury.----He received his academical education at Oriel and Allſouls Colleges in Oxford, and was a fellow of the latter: after which he ſtudied the law at Lincoln's Inn.---Being ſoon diſtinguiſhed by his profeſſional abilities he was appointed Solicitor General in 1726.---And in 1733 George II^{d} conſtituted him Lord High Chancellor; creating him at the ſame time Lord Talbot and Baron Henſol.---His excellent underſtanding, his perfect knowledge of the laws and conſtitution of Great Britain and unbiaſſed integrity, peculiarly qualified him to diſcharge the duties of that important office with honour to himſelf and advantage to the nation. But his health was ſoon impaired by the fatigue of buſineſs; and the ſtate was deprived of this able and worthy member in 1737 in his 53^{d} year.---He was ſucceeded in the title by his ſon William, created 1761 Earl Talbot: and in 1780 Baron Dinavor with remainder to his only ſurviving child, Cecil, who married Mr Rice, and was mother of George, who ſucceeded her as Baron Dinavor 1792.---William Earl Talbot dying 1782, the barony of Henſol devolved to his nephew, John Chetwynd Talbot, who in 1784 was advanced to the earldom.---He was born 1750: and in 1776 married Charlotte, daughter of Wills Hill Marquis of Downſhire, by whom he has two ſons.

TALLARD.

Camille de Hostun, Marshal Duke de Tallard, was ſon of Roger Marquis de la Baume, of a family which was poſſeſſed of a ſeigneury in Dauphiné in the 14th century.---He was born in 1652.---Was bred to the army; and ſerved with great repute as a ſubaltern officer in the war of 1672; and particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Senef.---He alſo bore a conſpicuous part in many actions during the war which enſued in conſequence of the league of Augſburg, and which terminated in the peace of Ryſwick.---After that event he was called upon to act in a civil capacity, as Ambaſſador to the Court of London; where he diſcovered his political abilities by negotiating the partition-treaties.---At the recommencement of the war he again took the field as Commander under the Duke of Burgundy on the Rhine; and in 1703 reduced Old Briſac and laid ſiege to Landau. The relief of that place being attempted by the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, he quitted the ſiege: and, giving battle to the enemy near Spires, gained a complete victory which was followed by the reduction of that fortreſs.---For theſe ſervices he was raiſed to the rank of Marſhal. In 1704 he was ſent with a reinforcement to the Duke of Bavaria, and was defeated at the memorable battle of Blenheim. And being taken priſoner was carried to England where he remained till 1711.---During this period he rendered the ſtate greater ſervices perhaps as a negotiator than he would have done at the head of her armies. For though he had all the perſonal valour and gallantry for which the French nobility were celebrated he was eſteemed unequal to a command in chief againſt thoſe conſummate Generals, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.—After preparing the way for the treaty of Utrecht by communicating his Sovereign's propoſitions, he was ſuffered to return in 1711; and the following year was created a Duke.—He died 1728.——His eldeſt ſon having fallen at Blenheim, he was ſucceeded by his ſecond, a General in the French ſervice.

TEKELI

‡‡ See Somers and Montagu.

TEKELI——Helena, Countess de.

The father of this heroic lady was Peter d'Eſdrin, Count de Serini, a man of great ambition, who ſuffered death for a rebellion which he raiſed with a view of rendering the kingdom of Hungary independent of the Houſe of Auſtria; and her mother was Catharine Frangipani who was put to death, with the Count her brother, for having intereſted herſelf in the ſame cauſe.—She was firſt married to Frederick Count Ragotſki; and was the mother of Francis Leopold, Count Ragotſki, afterwards Chief of the Hungarian malecontents.†—After his death in 1681 ſhe married Emeric, Count Tekeli: and taking an active part in the war in which he was engaged, in ſupport of the rights and privileges of his countrymen, ſignalized herſelf by her high ſpirit upon ſeveral occaſions. When her huſband was with the Turkiſh army in 1697, ſhe gallantly held out the fortreſs of Montcatch, the only one then in the hands of the revolters: till at laſt, after a great diſplay of bravery, it was reduced by famine. She ſtipulated the preſervation of her rank and eſtates. But inſtead of a performance of theſe conditions ſhe was conveyed a priſoner to Vienna; and was there doomed to a fate, the moſt cruel to a woman for her active mind, of being confined in a convent of Urſulines.—She died in 1703.

TEKELI.

Emeric, ſon of Stephen Count Tekeli one of the moſt powerful nobles in Hungary, was born in 1658; and inherited from his father a determined oppoſition to the Houſe of Auſtria. In 1671, when Counts Nadaſti, Frangipani and Tattembach were put to death for a rebellion, in which his father was deeply intereſted, he eſcaped to the Court of Abaffi, Prince of Tranſylvania; and grew ſo high in his eſteem that in 1679 he was ſent with a body of troops to the aid of the Hungarian malecontents. The natural averſion which he had to the Emperor being now increaſed by the impediments which motives of policy induced Leopold to throw in the way of his marriage with the Dowager Counteſs Ragotſki, Tekeli, who had received a reinforcement of troops from the Sultan and a promiſe of his protection, proſecuted the war with redoubled ardour. He aſſumed the title of Prince of Hungary and coined money in his own name. And in 1683, having firſt made overtures for peace, on condition that the Hungarians ſhould be reinſtated in their rights and religion which were not accepted, he joined the Turks at the ſiege of Vienna. After which event a ſecond fruitleſs attempt was made to effect a peace.—In the year 1687, when the Hungarian malecontents made their peace with the Emperor, and his Counteſs was carried captive to Vienna, Tekeli went into the Turkiſh army. And on the death of his friend Abaffi Vaivode of Tranſylvania the Sultan declared him his ſucceſſor; while Michael Abaffi, ſon of the late Vaivode, was ſupported by the Emperor.—Finding himſelf diſappointed in his ſchemes of ambition by the oppoſition made to his nomination by the Tranſylvanians, he retired ſoon after to Conſtantinople, and ſpent the remainder of his life as a private perſon in the Turkiſh dominions.—He died 1705.

TELLIER——Michael le, Chancellor of France.

Michael le Tellier, one of the ableſt lawyers and ſtateſmen that France produced in the 17th century, was ſon of M. le Tellier, Signeur de Chaville and Counſellor of the Court of Aids.—He was bred to the law: and after acquitting himſelf with much applauſe in ſeveral inferior departments in his profeſſion, was appointed Maſter of Requeſts; in which capacity he was employed in ſeveral affairs of great importance. And ſuch was the judgment and ſkill which he diſcovered in the management of them, that Cardinal Mazarine recommended him to Lewis XIIIth in 1640 to fill the office of Secretaty of State. The diſtracted ſtate of the kingdom ſubſequent to the death of that Monarch gave him an opportunity of ſhewing his talents as a Miniſter. And ſuch was the weight which he ſoon acquired, that during the receſs of his patron, who was driven out of the kingdom by the *Frondeurs*, the Queen Dowager gave him the ſole conduct of affairs of ſtate. And on his return he was rewarded with the appointment of Treaſurer of the Orders of the King.—He continued in the office of Secretary till 1666; when he was permitted to reſign it to his ſon.—The King, however, ſtill confided in him as one of his chief counſellors: and in 1677 gave him a further proof of the high opinion which he had of his abilities and integrity by raiſing him to the dignity of Chancellor; which he held till his death in 1685, at which time he was 82 years of age.

TELLIER——Marquis de Louvois.

Francis Michael le Tellier Marquis de Louvois, ſon of the preceding, was born 1641.—With a ſtrong and vigorous underſtanding and great powers of application he had the advantage of being trained to buſineſs of ſtate by his father, who in 1666 reſigned to him the office of Secretary of State. He was afterwards appointed Superintendent of the Poſts and Chancellor of the Orders of Knighthood: and in 1683 ſucceeded Colbert as Superintendent of the royal Buildings and of Arts and Manufactures. But it was in the department of War Miniſter that he ſhined moſt conſpicuouſly. No Sovereign was ever more fortunate in his Miniſters than Lewis XIVth was in Colbert and Louvois. The firſt contributed to the eſſential welfare of the ſtate and increaſed its reſources by uſing every means to promote manufactures and commerce: the other rendered its revenue more efficient by a judicious application of it to thoſe objects towards which his Sovereign wiſhed it to be directed. He was poſſeſſed of great powers of mind: and they appear to have been conſtantly and ſtrenuouſly employed in the ſervice of the crown of France. To him the ſtate was indebted for thoſe inſtitutions and that general arrangement by which whatever related to military affairs was reduced to a perfect ſyſtem. By him the fortifications of the frontier towns were ſtrengthened and repaired. By his advice academies were eſtabliſhed in the provinces for inſtructing young men in the art military; and hoſpitals were founded for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of thoſe who had been diſabled in the ſervice, or whoſe merit recommended them to the attention of government. During his adminiſtration the roads and poſts throughout the kingdom were properly attended to: and the troops were regularly paid, and kept under ſuch diſcipline that they were always ready for ſervice: and in the time of war proviſions were never wanted in the camp or garriſon, nor engines of deſtruction in the field. He ſeems to have been actuated by an ardent zeal to promote that greatneſs to which his Sovereign aſpired. But unfortunately for the kingdom they both thought military glory and extent of dominion the chief object of a great Monarch: and acting conſiſtently with this perſuaſion they ſacrificed not only the comfort of individuals but the national welfare to their ambitious views.——The encomium of this great Miniſter muſt be confined to his public acts. He had the talents which are calculated for great achievements; but wanted the ſocial qualities which render life agreeable. His character was harſh and auſtere, and his temper cold and reſerved. And even as a Miniſter, though he was ever faithful to his royal maſter, and purſued whatever he thought conducive to the grandeur of the monarchy, unbiaſſed by private friendſhip or ſelf-intereſt, yet he appears to have been regardleſs of the means by which he effected his deſigns, and was frequently guilty of acts of cruelty and oppreſſion.—He died 1691 in his 51st year with ſtrong ſymptoms of poiſon.

TELLIER.

Michael le Tellier, Confessor to Lewis XIVth, was of a different family from the preceding; being born of low parents at Vire in Normandy.—He received his education at the Jeſuits College at Caen—was admitted of that fraternity—and became ſo eminent for his talents that he was honoured with the chief appointments in it.—It would have been happy for the kingdom if his labours had been confined to matters of literature, in which he firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and his authority bounded by the walls of his College.—Voltaire calls him "a gloomy, hot-headed, inflexible man; and ſays that he concealed the violence of his temper under an appearance of indifference." Such a man, with an intriguing, imperious diſpoſition, would not have been amiable in any ſituation in life, nor under any circumſtances was he likely to render himſelf beneficial

† See Ragotſki.

beneficial to ſociety. But when inveſted with power, and that devoted entirely to the intereſts of a particular order, he became extremely dangerous. Such unfortunately was the perſon who, on the death of Father la Chaiſe in 1709, was recommended to the King as a proper perſon to ſucceed him.—The office of Confeſſor to an abſolute Monarch, who is either naturally weak or become dotiſh from age, is a poſt of the firſt importance; as it proved in this inſtance. Lewis XIVth, with all the advantages which he enjoyed from nature and fortune, had great diſadvantages from education; and of theſe the principal one was the not having been inſtructed in a rational religion. The conſequence of which was that, when reclaimed from a diſſolute life, he paſſed into the extreme of ſuperſtition. His conſcience was frightened at the retroſpect of his life: and his CONFESSOR, inſtead of comforting him, as Shakeſpeare's kind hoſteſs does her favourite Sir John Falſtaf † under ſimilar circumſtances, availed himſelf of his weakneſs; and perſuaded him that he could not make a better atonement for his vices than by exterminating Proteſtants and ſuppreſſing Heretics; that is, all who differed from him in their religious opinions. He thus became a dupe to LE TELLIER, who was himſelf a bigot to the tenets of his order, and actuated by a moſt inveterate hatred to the Janſeniſts, whoſe deſtruction ſeems to have been his grand object. He firſt diſturbed the public peace by exciting a perſecution of their patron, the Cardinal de Noailles.—The next object of his vengeance was the ſociety of Port Royal, whoſe abolition he accompliſhed.—He afterwards employed his aſſociates, d'Aubenton and Fabroni, at Rome to procure the condemnation of Father Queſnel's "Reflections morales" by means of the bull "unigenitus;" having firſt made his own Sovereign the inſtrument to effect his purpoſe with the Pope,‡ a man of an eaſy, flexible temper, who after much ſolicitation complied with their wiſhes rather from a want of reſolution to reſiſt, than from a conviction of the expediency of the meaſure. This became the ſource of a violent conteſt between his party and the Parliament during the remainder of Lewis XIVth's life.—When that Monarch died the reign of bigots ended. The Regent Duke of Orleans ſent for LE TELLIER and kindly adviſed him to repoſe himſelf; and told him that a retirement was provided for him.—Mortifying as it was to ſuch an incendiary to be deprived of the power of doing miſchief, he was obliged to ſubmit. Thus civil tyranny became the remedy of eccleſiaſtical; as a cauſtic is applied to burn out an ulcer.—He died at La Fleche 1719.

TEMPLE——VISCOUNT COBHAM.

THE family of Temple is deſcended from Henry de Temple, who was poſſeſſed of a lordſhip in Leiceſterſhire, from which he took his name, in the reign of King John. From him was deſcended Peter Temple, owner of the manor of Stow in Buckinghamſhire in that of Edward VIth—He had two ſons—John, the anceſtor of Viſcount Cobham and the preſent Duke of Buckingham—and Anthony, from whom was deſcended Sir William Temple and the preſent Viſcount Palmerſton.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, afterwards VISCOUNT COBHAM, was ſon of Sir Richard Temple, who repreſented the town of Buckingham at the reſtoration; was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II^d^; and died 1696.—SIR RICHARD ſucceeded his father as member for Buckingham, and continued its repreſentative till the year 1706, when he was elected by the county.—He was bred to the army—ſerved as a volunteer at the ſieges of Venlo and Ruremonde—and received the appointment of Brigadier General in 1706.—And having in that capacity borne an active part in the ſiege of Liſle, he was ſent expreſs by the Duke of Marlborough with the news of its ſurrender.—On the acceſſion of George I^st^ he was created Baron Cobham and ſent Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.—In 1715 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons.—And three years after was created Viſcount Cobham.—In 1733, having incurred the King's diſpleaſure by his oppoſition to Sir Robert Walpole's meaſures, he was deprived of his regiment. This produced a ſtrong remonſtrance from the Country party. But he was not reſtored till 1744, when he became a member of the coalition which was then formed.---He died 1749.——He was a liberal patron of men of genius; and by his upright conduct through life rendered himſelf deſervedly the ſubject of their praiſes.§ The Engliſh nation is chiefly indebted to his taſte for the introduction of the preſent elegant ſtyle of gardening, in which the beauties of nature are diſplayed by judicious cultivation and embelliſhment, inſtead of that in which the artiſt laboured with great ingenuity and unwearied induſtry to deface her pleaſing outlines and diſtort the moſt agreeable objects into fantaſtic forms which they were never intended to aſſume.——Leaving no child, his titles deſcended to his ſiſter, Heſther, who had been married to Richard Grenville by whom ſhe had ſeven ſons and a daughter. She was created a Counteſs 1749 and died 1752.---Her ſon Richard Earl Temple dying 1779 without male heir the title devolved to his nephew, George-Nugent-Grenville Temple, now Duke of Buckingham, who was born 1753---married 1775 Mary, daughter of Earl Nugent (whom he ſucceeded in his title in 1789) by whom he has Richard, Earl Temple and other children.

TEMPLE——SIR WILLIAM.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, one of the ableſt and moſt diſintereſted ſtateſmen of his age, was ſon of Sir John Temple, Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, grand-ſon of Sir William Temple who, being a partiſan of the Earl of Eſſex, fled into that kingdom to avoid the perſecution of Secretary Cecil, and g-grand-ſon of Anthony Temple, brother of John, the anceſtor of Viſcount Cobham.---He was born in 1628. And being intended by his father for public life, after laying a proper foundation for a knowledge of the world by an academical education,* he went to the Continent in 1648, and paſſed ſix years in France, Holland and Germany.---Returning in 1654, he reſided in Ireland till the reſtoration, without intereſting himſelf in public affairs.---In 1661 he was choſen with his father to repreſent the county of Carlow. And his conduct in Parliament placed him ſo high in the opinion and eſteem of the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant, that, on his expreſſing an intention of going to the Engliſh Court, he gave him a very warm recommendation to Earl Arlington, Secretary of State. In conſequence of which he was in 1665 ſent on a ſecret embaſſy to the Biſhop of Munſter; and acquitted himſelf ſo well in it that he was afterwards appointed Reſident there.---In 1668 he eſtabliſhed his repute as a negotiator by the very great addreſs which he diſcovered in forming the triple alliance with the States and Sweden. After which he attended as mediator on the part of England at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle between France and Spain.---Being, the ſame year, appointed Ambaſſador extraordinary at the Hague, he employed himſelf in concerting meaſures, that would have been advantageous and honourable to his country; which he was afterwards mortified to find were rendered abortive by the intrigues of the Dutcheſs of Orleans at the Engliſh Court.---He then retired from Court, and remained in his retreat at Sheen till 1678, when he was called upon to treat of peace; which was happily accompliſhed in a few days.---After this he was choſen one of the miniſters to mediate a peace between France and the confederates at Nimiguen---and to negotiate a marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princeſs Mary.---On his return the King preſſed him to accept the office of the Secretary of State, which he declined. But adviſed his Majeſty to appoint a new Privy Council, of which he was a member.---His regard for the family of Stuart induced him to vote againſt the excluſion bill; and yet he had too much integrity and patriotiſm to ſupport the King in his arbitrary meaſures. Being ſoon after diſguſted at his diſſolving the Parliament without conſulting his Council he took his leave of public life.---Though he lived many years and was frequently ſolicited to accept an appointment under government, he adhered to his reſolution of ſpending the remainder of his life in retirement.---His place of reſidence was Moor Park in Surrey, where he died 1698.——With the endowments of an able ſtateſman and the virtues of a patriot his character is ſaid to have been tinctured with an uncommon degree of vanity and ſpleen. But theſe defects are infinitely overbalanced by the merit of having lived in a Court which was notorious for corruption with the character of an honeſt man, and the integrity and diſintereſtedneſs which are implied in his having ſo long ſerved the ſtate without enriching himſelf or even obtaining a peerage as his reward.——He had, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Peter Oſborn, a ſon who died before him leaving two daughters.——His works are "Obſervations on the United Provinces"---His Memoirs---and his Miſcellanies. ——— ——— SIR WILLIAM's ſecond brother, Sir John Temple, who was Attorney General in Ireland and in great repute, had two ſons, Henry and John, the eldeſt of whom was anceſtor of Viſcount Palmerſton.

THUROT.

† Henry V. Act 2. ‡ Clement XI. § Pope's Ethic Epiſtles, &c. * At Emanuel College, Cambridge.

THUROT.

THIS celebrated adventurer was by extraction an Iriſhman. His grand-father, whoſe name was Farrel, ſerved in the army of James IId: and attending him when he finally left Ireland was afterwards retained in his houſehold. His father, an attorney at Boulogne, married a niece of Monſieur Thurot, a member of the Parliament of Paris, whoſe name he afterwards aſſumed.—He left Boulogne with a relation of his father; and going to the Iſle of Man, engaged in the ſervice of a ſmuggler.—Paſſing afterwards to Ireland he became a menial ſervant in the family of a nobleman; which he was ſoon deſired to leave on account of his gallantry. He then embarked on his own bottom as a ſmuggler: and continued in that buſineſs till about the year 1747; when he was tempted to leave it by an offer of employment, made him by a merchant of Edinburgh, as captain of a coaſting veſſel. But this being burnt by accident he afterwards ſettled near London, and gained a ſubſiſtence by carrying on his former trade between the Engliſh and French coaſts. About 1752 he returned to his native place: where he arrived at the rank of a ſmuggling Chief and is ſaid to have returned 20,000£ worth of goods a year.—After ſome adventures, occaſioned by this ignoble occupation, he was recommended as a proper perſon to take the command of a privateer: and being appointed to the Belleiſle, he made a great number of valuable captures, and ſhewed great valour in action and addreſs in eluding the Britiſh cruiſers.—So great was the fame which he ſoon acquired that in 1759 he was inveſted with the command of five ſhips to act againſt the Britiſh coaſts: and ſuch was the idea of his intrepid and enterpriſing ſpirit that the whole kingdom was alarmed by his movements.—After wintering in Gottenburg he in February 1760 made a ſucceſsful deſcent at Carrickfergus: laying the town under contribution he embarked again and was ſoon after attacked by a ſquadron under Captain Elliot.—A ſhort but ſevere conflict enſued in which the brave THUROT was ſlain February 21, 1760.

TOLLEMACHE OR PTOLEMACHE.

THOMAS TOLLEMACHE, one of the moſt accompliſhed gentlemen and the braveſt ſoldiers of his age, was ſon of Sir Lionel Tollemache by Elizabeth, daughter of William, Earl Dyſart; of a family which was ſettled in England before the conqueſt.—He was bred a ſoldier in the reign of Charles IId.—And his merit as a ſubaltern recommending him to notice, he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion.—Diſapproving of the arbitrary meaſures of James IId, he reſigned a commiſſion which his honour would not ſuffer him to hold and went to the Continent; where he had ſpent ſome years in the early part of his life.—At the revolution he returned to England and was honoured by King William with the command of the Coldſtream regiment, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. In this capacity he ſerved under General Guinckel at the ſiege of Athlone; which was reduced in 1691, after a ſignal diſplay of conduct and intrepidity in the paſſage of the Shannon and attack of the city, which was deemed the ſtrongeſt in Ireland.—This exploit, in which GENERAL TOLLEMACHE bore a conſpicuous part, was immediately followed by the victory of Aghrim which decided the fate of that kingdom.—In 1693 he attended the King to Flanders, and commanded under him at the battle of Landen; and after the defeat ſuſtained there ſhewed great judgment in conducting the retreat of the infantry.—The following year he commanded the land-forces in an expedition againſt the coaſt of France: and in a deſperate attempt to debark near Breſt in the face of the enemy's batteries, conducted by Vauban, this valuable officer received a wound in his thigh which proved fatal.

TORCI.——See COLBERT.

TOURVILLE.

ANN-HILARION DE COSTENTIN ET DE TOURVILLE was ſon of Cæſar de Coſtentin, Count de Tourville, Counſellor of State to Lewis XIIIth, of a very reſpectable family in Lower Normandy: one of whoſe anceſtors was placed at the head of the nobleſſe of that province when Francis Ist made his entrance into Coutances.—He was born 1642; and was bred as a noviciate for the Order of Maltha, but did not take the vow.—He ſerved afterwards under that celebrated Commander, the elder du Queſne, and ſignalized himſelf upon many occaſions; particularly upon the expedition of 1683 againſt the Piratic States, who were obliged to make conceſſions to the French government, after their ports had been bombarded by the younger du Queſne and TOURVILLE. And the following year he was the firſt in the deſcent which was made at Genoa.—In 1688 he aſſerted the honour of the French flag by obliging the Spaniſh Admiral Papachin to ſalute.—And ſuch was his repute that in 1690 the command of the grand fleet of ſeventy-eight ſhips was given him, with which he inſulted the Engliſh coaſts, and afterwards attacked and defeated Admiral Herbert§ off Beachy Head.—But this excellent officer, who had contributed ſo much to the credit and advancement of the French navy, was doomed to partake in its ruin. In 1692 he was ſent out with only ſixty-three ſhips: and meeting with the combined fleet under Ruſſel, he, in conformity with his orders, gave them battle in defiance of their ſuperior force. And, after a furious combat for above five hours, in which his own ſhip was totally diſabled, he was forced to yield the victory. This was attended with the loſs of great part of the French fleet, which were either ſunk or taken in the action or deſtroyed at La Hogue.—He died 1701.

TROUIN OR TROUVIN.

ADMIRAL DU GUAY TROUIN, ſon of a merchant of Saint Maloes, was born 1673.—Having been bred to the ſea from his infancy, and diſcovering an uncommon capacity as a naval officer he was in 1697, when only 24 years old, intruſted with the command of a ſmall ſquadron with which he captured the Dutch fleet from Bilboa.—In the war of 1702 for the crown of Spain his conduct and ſucceſſes upon ſeveral occaſions were ſuch as commanded the particular attention of his Sovereign, and induced him, among other rewards, to confer on him the honour of Nobility.—But his greateſt exploit was performed in 1711; when he was ſent to the Weſt Indies with a ſquadron of ſeven ſhips, with which he made himſelf maſter of the Portugueſe ſettlement of Rio Janeiro, together with a booty of above a million ſterling.—For this he received a penſion from government; and was afterwards made Commander of the Order of Saint Lewis.—In 1731 he was ſent againſt the Piratic States which had moleſted the French merchants; and was the means of reſtoring a good underſtanding with them.—He died 1736.

TURGOT.

ANNE-ROBERT-JAMES TURGOT was the youngeſt of three ſons of M. Stephen Turgot, Provoſt of the Corporation of Merchants, who was of a reſpectable family in Normandy; his great-grand-father having been Preſident of the Nobleſſe of that province in the laſt aſſembly of the States General in 1614.—He was born in 1727.—Was originally intended for the church; but declined that profeſſion becauſe it would have laid him under reſtraints and obligations which were incompatible with that freedom of thought and action which he was determined to preſerve.—His ſtrength of underſtanding qualified him for the attainment of any branch of ſcience; and his indefatigable application enabled him to acquire a proficiency in many. But natural and experimental philoſophy and what relates to government and police in its innumerable parts, chiefly engaged his attention.—His firſt public employment was that of Maſter of Requeſts.—He was afterwards (1761) appointed Intendant of Limoges: and diſtinguiſhed his government by many uſeful regulations reſpecting the diſtribution of taxes, the formation of roads, &c.—At the acceſſion of Lewis XVIth he was honoured with the office of Miniſter of Marine. In this he continued only one month; when he was placed at the head of the Department of Finance, as Comptroller General. This appointment, with which he was inveſted with every mark of approbation by his Sovereign, was peculiarly adapted to his genius. His intelligent and enlarged mind appears to have been free from every kind of prepoſſeſſion, and actuated only by the proſpect of that ſatisfaction which he promiſed himſelf from having

 benefited

§ Lord Torrington.

benefited ſociety. Capable of attention to the minuteſt object, he yet conſidered the greateſt as only a ſingle member of that immenſe ſyſtem which he made it his chief object to digeſt and ſimplify. He came to the adminiſtration of this important office at a time when the diſtreſſes of the ſtate rendered a reform abſolutely neceſſary: and when the abuſes of former Miniſters, and the paſſions of thoſe who were intereſted in the public embarraſſment, concurred with ignorance and prejudice to render the taſk particularly arduous. But theſe difficulties vaniſhed before a man who was warmed with an idea of the grandeur of his project: who had throughly ſtudied the ſcience of government; was conſcious of the rectitude of his views, and confident of the feaſibility as well as the utility of his deſign.—He knew that the expenditure neceſſary to ſupport the ſplendour and ſtate of an extenſive monarchy, encumbered with a heavy public debt, was great. But he was ſatisfied that its *poſſible* reſources were ſtill greater. While therefore he endeavoured, by every means that was conſiſtent with the dignity of the crown, to diminiſh the former, he made it his grand buſineſs to increaſe the latter.—For this purpoſe he encouraged agriculture by giving freedom to the commerce of grain within the kingdom: and made a ſimilar regulation reſpecting that of wine.—He relieved the farmers from the oppreſſion which they had ſuffered from the manner in which the *taille*‡ had been collected: and aboliſhed the corveés relating to labour upon the roads and ſervice in the militia, which had been ſo burdenſome to the poor.—He promoted every uſeful undertaking; releaſed manufacturers from many of the reſtrictions with which they had been fettered.—And, knowing that public credit is the main ſpring of commerce, he ſtrengthened it by a punctual diſcharge of the engagements entered into by government, and by paying the arrears due from it.—By theſe various means, during a ſhort adminiſtration, he raiſed the revenue, while he lowered the taxes, by increaſing the ſources from which it was derived and diminiſhing the number of perſons employed in collecting it. But theſe beneficial ſchemes alarmed a powerful body of men, the Farmers General, with their ſupporters and adherents, and all who ſhared in the plunder of the public. Theſe harpies firſt availed themſelves of a dearth of corn, which they induſtriouſly imputed to his regulations; though the reverſe was a ſelf-evident fact. Their malice upon this occaſion was diſappointed; but they were deſperate.—They therefore contrived to undermine him in the King's confidence, by repreſenting him as a viſionary projector, whoſe innovations would ruin the ſtate. And this upright and enlightened Miniſter was called upon to reſign,† when in the career of rational reform; which, by palliating the evils of the old government would, probably, have prevented its entire ſubverſion.—Being deprived of the power of rendering his country theſe important ſervices as a ſtateſman, he ſpent the remainder of his life in a ſocial and philoſophic retirement.—He died March 1781.

VALLIERE——Madame de la.

Louisa Fr. de la Beaume le Blanc de la Valliere was introduced at the Court of Verſailles as Maid of Honour to Henrietta wife of Philip I^st^ Duke of Orleans, daughter of Charles I^st^ of England.—She was the firſt miſtreſs of Lewis XIVth, and is repreſented to have had a moſt ſincere affection for him. The King erected the domain of Vaujour into a dutchy in her favour: and the carouſals which added ſplendour to the Court of that magnificent Prince were given in honour of her. Amidſt all theſe flattering circumſtances her manners were ſo pleaſing, her diſpoſition ſo kind, charitable and friendly, and her behaviour ſo free from haughtineſs, that ſhe was univerſally beloved and reſpected.—She had a daughter by the King, Mary Anne de Bourbon, born in 1666; and a ſon, ſtyled the Count de Vermandois, born in 1667; both of whom were legitimated: and enjoyed his attachment unrivalled till ſupplanted by Madame de Monteſpan's ſuperior brilliancy of wit and captivating perſonal charms.—Such was her affliction at the loſs of his affections that ſhe immediately retired to a convent of Carmelites near Paris: and, aſſuming the name of "Sœur Louiſe de la Miſeracorde," in alluſion to the ſtate of her mind, ſhe ſpent the remainder of her life in a moſt ſevere obſervance of all the rules of that Order.—Her ſon, who was an Admiral in the French ſervice, died before her; and her daughter was married to the Prince of Conti.—She died 1710, after living thirty-ſix years in her penitential ſtate.

VAUBAN——Marshal.

The oſtentation and ambition of Lewis XIVth, while they brought ruin on the lower orders of his ſubjects and embarraſſment on the ſtate, afforded employment to men of genius in every department of life, particularly the military.——Sebastian le Prestre, Signeur de Vauban, ſon of a French gentleman of that name and title, was born 1633.—He firſt bore arms in the civil war of the Fronde, which commenced in 1649. And in the Spaniſh war which enſued he gave ſuch eminent proofs of his ſuperior abilities that the King rewarded him in 1668 with the appointment of Governor of the Citadel of Liſle.—In 1676 made him Marſhal de Camp—and in 1678 Commiſſary General of Fortifications.—The war of 1672 with Holland and that of 1689 with the allies, in which he had the chief conduct of the artillery, gave him frequent opportunities of diſplaying his talents in the field; particularly the ſiege of Namur in 1692; which fortreſs his rival Cœhorn was obliged to ſurrender, after trying every art to foil his efforts. And the conqueſts made by Lewis in Flanders and Alſace, and the neceſſity of ſtrengthening his frontier in theſe provinces, gave occaſion to the exerciſe of his abilities in the defenſive line. The fortifications of Liſle, Tournay, Charleroi, Valenciennes and many other towns are monuments of his art.—At the commencement of the war of 1702 he was again called into the field, and though ſeventy years of age he ſhewed his uſual activity and ſkill.—In 1703 the King honoured him with a Marſhal's ſtaff.—In the midſt of the war, in 1707, the French army was deprived of this valuable officer——Though his appointments afforded him the means of enriching his family, he did not avail himſelf of them; having the diſintereſtedneſs of a man of genius, whoſe mind was intent on nobler objects than that of mere accumulation.

VENDOSME.

Lewis-Joseph, Duke de Vendosme, was of one of the moſt illuſtrious families in France; being ſon of Lewis Duke de Vendoſme et Mercœur and Laura Mancini,* niece of Cardinal Mazarine, and g-grand-ſon of Henry IVth and Gabriella d'Eſtrees.—He was born in 1654.—Was bred to the army; and attended the King as a volunteer on the expedition againſt Holland in 1672, and during the ſubſequent campaigns till the peace of Nimeguen.—Having in the enſuing war of 1689 given ſignal proofs of his military ſkill at the ſieges of Mons and Namur and in the battles of Steenkirk and Marſaglia, he was in 1695 appointed to ſucceed the Duke de Noailles in Spain: where he ſoon after gained a victory over the Prince of Darmſtadt at Oſtalric. And laying ſiege to Barcelona, he defeated the Count de Velaſco in an attempt for its relief, and made himſelf maſter of that city: after which the appointment of Viceroy of Catalonia was conferred on him.—In 1702, when Villeroi had been taken priſoner at Cremona, he was appointed to the command in Italy; and immediately gave a turn to affairs in that country by the victory of Santa Vittoria and the reduction of Luzara and Guaſtella. In 1703, upon the revolt of the Duke of Savoy from the alliance of France, he marched towards Piedmont: and in the courſe of two enſuing campaigns, with the aſſiſtance of the Grand Prior his brother and Marſhal de la Feuillade, he poſſeſſed himſelf of great part of that Prince's dominions. And having defeated Prince Eugene's attempt to relieve him by the victory of Caſſano in 1705, he prepared to beſiege Turin. But unfortunately, on the defeat of Villeroi at Ramillies, he was recalled, when in the career of ſucceſs, to oppoſe the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders.—In 1708 he was forced to yield the victory of Oudenarde to that celebrated General.—In 1710 he took the command in Spain; and by his good conduct, and the confidence which his great abilities and his popularity inſpired, he recovered the declining affairs of Philip V^th^, and by the victory of Villa-Vicioſa and the ſucceſſes which followed it, placed him firmly on the throne of Spain.—He died in that country (without heirs) 1712.—His greatneſs of mind, his wiſe conduct, and ſignal exploits entitled him to the appellation by which he was diſtinguiſhed, of "The philoſophic Hero."

VERNON.

‡ A tax on labour. † 1776. * Aunt of Prince Eugene.

VERNON.

Admiral Edward Vernon, ſon of James Vernon, Secretary to King William, was born 1684.—He was trained to the naval profeſſion under thoſe celebrated Commanders Shovel and Rooke.—The peace which enſued after the treaty of Utrecht rendered his talents but little known till the war of 1739. When in conſequence of his having ſaid, in a ſpeech before the Houſe of Commons, upon the conduct of the Miniſter reſpecting the Spaniſh depredations, that Porto Bello might be taken with ſix ſhips, he was ſent with a ſquadron to the Weſt Indies; with which he realized the aſſertion by reducing that fortreſs and deſtroying its fortifications.—In the enſuing campaign he reduced Fort Chagre.—And in 1741 he ſailed with a body of 12,000 troops under General Wentworth againſt Carthagena. But this expedition proved unſucceſsful through the diſagreement of the Commanders.—He ſoon after retired from public ſervice and died 1757.

VILLEROI.

Francis de Neufville, Duke de Villeroi, was of a family which had in every reign, from that of Francis I^st^, been honoured with the higheſt appointments in the ſtate and army.—He was born in 1644.—In 1664 he was of that corps of volunteers which went with the Count de Coligni to the aid of the Emperor againſt the Turks, and ſignalized themſelves at the battle of Saint Gothard.—And afterwards attended the King on his expedition againſt Franche Compté and Holland.—In 1693 he was promoted to the rank of Marſhal; and two years after, on the death of the Duke of Luxemburg, was made Captain of the Gardes du Corps. Theſe marks of diſtinction were not conferred as the reward of his merit or abilities; for of theſe he appears to have had a very ſmall ſhare; but were the pure effects of court favour. Nor did his ſubſequent exploits juſtify them.—In 1695 he took the command of one of the fineſt armies in the world, and continued in it till the peace of Ryſwick without performing one memorable action.—In the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion he was inveſted with the command in Italy; where he loſt the battle of Chiari, and afterwards ſuffered himſelf to be ſurpriſed and taken priſoner at Cremona.—Being ranſomed in 1703 he took the command in Flanders; and after two inactive campaigns was ſignally defeated in the battle of Ramillies, which was followed by the reduction of great part of Flanders and Brabant.—The ill ſucceſs which attended him in the field did not interfere with his good fortune as a courtier. In 1714 he was appointed Miniſter of State and Chief of the Council of Finances: and the year following was raiſed to the honourable ſtation of Governor of the young King during his minority.—He died 1730 aged 86.

VILLARS.

Lewis-Hector, Marshal Duke of Villars, was ſon of Peter de Villars, Signeur de la Chapelle and Baron de Maſclas.—He was born with a genius for the art military, and had the advantage of improving himſelf by the example of the Prince of Condé, M^l^ Turenne, and the Duke of Luxemburg; whom he afterwards rivalled in their fame.—At the age of 21 years his merit became ſo conſpicuous from his behaviour at Senef that the King promoted him to a regiment of cavalry; at the head of which he fought at the battle of Caſſel.—In the war of 1689 he firſt ſerved as Marſhal de Camp to the Duke de Bouflers and was afterwards raiſed to the rank of Lieutenant General; in which he bore a part in ſeveral actions.—When the treaty of Ryſwick had reſtored peace to Europe he was employed in the civil capacity of Reſident at the Court of Vienna.—The command of a ſeparate army, with which he was inveſted in 1702, gave him an opportunity of ſhewing his abilities as a General. His forces being deſtined to march to the aid of the Elector of Bavaria, he paſſed the Rhine in the face of the Prince of Baden and defeated him at Fridlingen. And the enſuing campaign he reduced Fort Kell. And, having effected the intended junction with the Elector, he ſhared with him in the victory over the Imperialiſts at Donawert. In 1704 he was recalled from his command in Germany, on account of ſome diſagreement with the Elector, and ſent to reduce the revolted Cevennois. In this he proved ſucceſsful: but to the circumſtance of his removal the diſaſter at Blenheim may perhaps be in ſome degree imputed.—In 1705 he ſhewed great addreſs in defeating the Duke of Marlborough's deſign of penetrating into Champagne. His conduct upon this occaſion, which was eſteemed a maſter-piece in defenſive war, was rewarded by his Sovereign with the title of Duke.—He afterwards took the command on the German frontier. And having in 1707 forced the enemy to abandon their entrenchments he penetrated into the heart of the empire, and laid Wirtemburg and other provinces under contribution.—In 1709 he was again oppoſed to the allies in Flanders. And with a view of relieving Mons, then beſieged by them, he attacked the Duke of Marlborough at Malplaquet; and the ſevereſt action enſued that was fought during the war: in which the Marshal was diſabled by a wound in the groin, and after incredible exertions was forced to yield the day.—In 1712, after the Engliſh forces had left the allied army, he gained a victory over Prince Eugene at Denain, which was followed by a ſeries of ſucceſſes during that and the enſuing campaign.—Having received the rank of Marſhal and every mark of diſtinction that could be conferred on him as the reward of his military ſervices, he had the ſatisfaction of meeting Prince Eugene in the character of Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Raſtadt, which was followed by a peace in 1714.—He was afterwards honoured with the appointments of Miniſter of State; Preſident of the Council of War; and a member of the Council of Regency.—In the war of 1733 he again took the field as Commander in Chief, and made a ſucceſsful campaign in Italy. But falling ill in the beginning of the next year he died at the age of 82.

URSINS——Princess des.

Anne Marie Princess des Ursins, was daughter of Lewis de la Trimouille, Duke de Noirmoutier; and was married firſt to Adrian de Talayran, Prince de Chalais, and afterwards, in 1675, to Flavio des Urſins Duke de Bracciano. The Duke dying in 1698, his eſtate was ſold to pay the debts of his family, and the title of Princeſs des Urſins was given to his widow.—She was introduced at the Court of Madrid in the ſuite of the Princeſs Gabriella of Savoy, firſt Queen of Philip V^th^. Where her ſuperior underſtanding, actuated by a ſpirit of intrigue, enabled her ſoon to acquire an aſcendency; which was eſtabliſhed by the ſervices which ſhe had in her power to render Madame de Maintenon by giving her information reſpecting the Councils of Spain.—In 1704 her enemies availed themſelves of an amour which ſhe had with a perſon named d'Aubigni to procure her diſmiſſion. But ſhe was ſuffered to return the enſuing year and was reinſtated in their Majeſties' good graces.—On the death of Queen Gabriella in 1714 the advanced age of this ambitious lady did not prevent her from aſpiring to the ſame honour which Madame de Maintenon had arrived at. But the King convinced her that ſhe had formed too high an idea of her autumnal charms.§ Diſappointed of becoming the partner of the royal bed, ſhe made it her buſineſs to find a wife for his Majeſty under whom ſhe might enjoy a continuance of her influence. And by advice of Alberoni, who had been introduced at Court under her auſpices, ſhe recommended the Princeſs Elizabeth of Parma. A treaty was commenced and the marriage took place a few months after.—But on the Queen's arrival ſhe found that the Cardinal had outwitted her. For her Majeſty, who was not of a diſpoſition to bear a rival in power, inſiſted on her final diſmiſſion; which therefore immediately took place.—The Princess now found by ſad experience that ſhe had loſt her friends with her court favour. After ſuffering the mortification of a cold reception at the Court of Verſailles, which ſhe depended upon as an aſylum, and remaining ſome time a kind of refugee at different places, ſhe fixed her reſidence at Rome, and continued there till her death in 1722.

§ Then above ſixty years old.

WAGER—Admiral Sir Charles.

Admiral Sir Charles Wager was born about the year 1666.---After going through the regular gradation of naval promotion he was raiſed to the command of a man of war at the battle of La Hogue, by recommendation of Admiral Ruſſel, who was led by an experience of his good conduct to treat him with the greateſt confidence.---Being in 1707 ſent out as Commodore, with a ſquadron of only four ſhips, he attacked 14 Spaniſh galleons near Carthagena the year following; when the Spaniſh Admiral was blown up, and the Rearadmiral's ſhip of immenſe value was taken. For which ſervice he was honoured with Knighthood and the rank of Rearadmiral.---The long peace which enſued after the treaty of Utrecht deprived him of further opportunities of ſhewing his profeſſional abilities; and confined his ſervices to the Senate and the Admiralty Board: to the former of which he was elected by the borough of Portſmouth in 1709; and to the latter in 1721.---In 1726, upon an apprehenſion of an attack upon Sweden by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, he was ſent with a fleet to the Baltic to preſerve the peace of the North.---In 1731 he convoyed the Spaniſh troops in the ſervice of Don Carlos to Italy. And two years after, on the death of Lord Torrington, he was raiſed to the head of the Admiralty; in which honourable ſtation he continued till his death in 1743.—As his behaviour upon every occaſion ſufficiently proved his merit as a ſea officer, ſo he was diſtinguiſhed in the ſtate by his ſteady and reſolute conduct; and in ſocial life by an affable temper, and a friendly, liberal diſpoſition.

WALDECK.

George Frederick Prince of Waldeck, ſon of Walrath Count Waldeck, of a very ancient German family, was born 1620.—He engaged in the ſervice of the ſtates in 1665, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his good conduct upon ſeveral occaſions.—In 1674 he commanded under the Prince of Orange at the battle of Senef.—In 1682 the Emperor Leopold created him a Prince of the Empire.—On the declaration of war with France in 1689 he took the command of the Dutch forces, and defeated Marſhal d'Humieres at Walcourt.—The following year he was defeated by the Marſhal Duke of Luxemburg at Leuze.—He died in 1692.——He was eſteemed a ſkilful General as well as an able politician: but was generally unfortunate. This may perhaps be attributed to the ſame cauſes that rendered the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III[d]) unſucceſsful againſt France; viz. the being at the head of armies that were much inferior to thoſe of the enemy in point of number, and worſe ſupplied with ammunition, &c. But whatever was the cauſe, it occaſioned an unfavourable prepoſſeſſion in his ſoldiers, which was ſuppoſed to have contributed to the ill ſucceſs of his laſt campaigns.

WALPOLE—Robert, Earl of Orford.

Sir Robert Walpole was ſon of Sir Robert Walpole of Houghton in Norfolk.—He received the firſt part of his education at Eton School; and ſucceeded to a fellowſhip of King's College Cambridge.—In 1700 he was elected for the borough of Lynn; which he repreſented in ſeveral Parliaments.—Being an avowed ſupporter of the Whig intereſts he was in 1707 appointed Secretary at War and in 1709 Treaſurer of the Navy. But on the change of miniſtry in 1710 he experienced the ſevere vengeance of the Tories; who voted him guilty of notorious corruption and expelled him the Houſe. He was however re-elected. This proceeding not being ſupported by ſufficient proof was imputed to malevolence; and his general conduct in Parliament, particularly his exertions reſpecting the ſchiſm bill, ſerved to increaſe his popularity among the Whigs.—Having ever ſhewn himſelf a warm advocate for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, he was immediately on the acceſſion of George I[st] appointed Paymaſter of the Guards and Garriſons and Privy Counſellor. And ſuch was his favour at Court, and the idea entertained of his abilities, that in 1715 he was raiſed to the offices of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The following year, upon a diſagreement with Secretary Stanhope, he reſigned his appointments; having the ſame day brought in the ſinking-fund bill; which if he had preſerved inviolate would have done him immortal credit. He now became a warm opponent of Court meaſures, an advocate for œconomy, and a leader of the patriotic party in the Houſe; and the number of thoſe who voluntarily accompanied him in his retreat ſufficiently evinced the weight which he then had in the ſtate, and were the means of reſtoring him to power.—In 1720 a ſymptomatic change of ſentiments reſpecting public meaſures took place; and he was again appointed Paymaſter: which was ſoon followed by his reinſtatement in the offices of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.—And ſuch was the firm ſupport which he derived from his own abilities as a ſtateſman, the ſtrength of his party, and the complete ſyſtem of miniſterial influence which he had formed, that he ſtood unſhaken by a violent and determined oppoſition from the moſt eloquent and powerful orators, and the moſt popular and zealous patriots during a period of nineteen years. In 1740 his adverſaries, availing themſelves of the national clamour occaſioned by the puſillanimous conduct of the miniſtry in the affair of the Spaniſh depredations, renewed their attack with redoubled force, and at laſt effected their purpoſe.—His declining influence depriving him of that decided majority with which he had before carried every meaſure, he thought it expedient to reſign in 1742.---A penſion of 4000£ a year and a peerage, by the title of Baron Walpole, Viſcount Walpole and Earl of Orford, were the rewards of his ſervices.†---He died 1745 aged 70.——In a character of the Earl of Orford attributed to the late Earl Cheſterfield he is ſaid to have been "a very able Miniſter, but without a certain elevation of mind, neceſſary for great good or great miſchief." "To have had more of the Mazarine than of the Richelieu." "To have been the beſt parliament man and the ableſt manager of Parliament that ever lived. And an artful rather than an eloquent ſpeaker."——He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Robert, who had been created in 1723 Lord Walpole, Baron Houghton; who married Margaret, daughter of S. Rolle; by whom he had, beſides other children, George, the preſent Earl of Orford, who was born 1730 and ſucceeded his father 1751---unmarried.———HORATIO, Lord Walpole of Woolterton, brother of the firſt Earl of Orford, was in 1721 appointed Ambaſſador extraordinary to France.---In 1728 Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of Soiſſons.---In 1730 Cofferer of the Houſehold---And in 1734 Ambaſſador to the Dutch States.---He died 1757 and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Horatio, the preſent Lord, who was born 1723 and in 1748 married Margaret, daughter of William, Duke of Devonſhire by whom he has ſeveral children.

WENTWORTH—Thomas, Earl of Strafford.

The family of Wentworth took its name from the lordſhip of Wentworth in Yorkſhire; and the different branches have their deſcent from William Wentworth of Wentworth Houſe in that county. He left two ſons, *William*, the anceſtor of the Earls of Strafford; and alſo (by a female) of the late Marquis of Rockingham and the preſent Earl Fitz-William, his nephew. And *John*, the anceſtor of the preſent Thomas Noel, Viſcount Wentworth.---From William was deſcended William Wentworth, who was created a Baronet at the inſtitution of the order in 1611 by James I[st]; and who dying the following year left, beſide other children, two ſons, Thomas and William: of whom the former was created by Charles I[st] Baron and Viſcount Wentworth, and afterwards Earl of Strafford and Baron Raby, and in 1741 fell a ſacrifice to his political principles. This Earl left, beſides other children, William, his ſucceſſor, and a daughter, Anne, married to Edward Watſon, Lord Rockingham. William, Earl Strafford dying 1695 without children, left his eſtate to Thomas, third ſon of Lord Rockingham. And the barony of Raby, which title alone was entailed upon the collateral line, paſſed to Thomas grand-ſon of William, brother of the unfortunate Thomas Earl of Strafford. ——— ——— Thomas Wentworth, who ſucceeded to the barony of Raby, in 1695, was bred to the army.---He ſerved in ſeveral campaigns under King William in Flanders and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage on many occaſions; particularly at the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinde; at the former of which the whole ſquadron in which he fought was cut off, except fifty men. Having merited his Sovereign's eſteem by his good conduct he was ſucceſſively rewarded by him with the appointment of Aid de Camp and Lord of the Bedchamber; and in 1697 was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons.---In the war of 1702 he ſerved under the Duke of Marlborough as Brigadier,

† See George II.

Brigadier, Major, and Lieutenant General.—And in the mean time he had been appointed 1705 Ambaſſador extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and continued there till 1711, when he ſucceeded Viſcount Townſhend as Ambaſſador at the Hague. He was the ſame year created Earl of Strafford and Viſcount Wentworth of Wentworth Houſe; and appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty.—In 1712 he was joined with the Earl of Briſtol as Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Utrecht. The part which he bore in that tranſaction and the honours which he had enjoyed under the Tory miniſtry, occaſioned his diſmiſſion on the acceſſion of George I^st, and brought upon him the odium and perſecution of the Whigs; and of courſe prevented him from enjoying any degree of court favour during that reign.—He died 1739, leaving by Anne, heireſs of Sir Henry Johnſon, beſides other children, William the preſent Earl of Strafford who was born 1712, and in 1741 married Anne coheireſs of John Duke of Argyle, by whom (who died 1785) he had no children.

WHARTON——Thomas Marquis of.

Thomas Wharton, Marquis of Wharton, a ſtateſman whoſe extenſive capacity and great attainments entitled him to a high rank among his contemporaries, was ſon of Philip Lord Wharton, deſcended from Sir Thomas Wharton who was ſummoned to the Houſe of Peers in the reign of Henry VIIIth for his ſignal ſervices againſt the Scots.—Born about the year 1640.—In the reigns of Charles and James II^d he was a ſtrenuous oppoſer of the unconſtitutional meaſures of the Court: and in 1688 concurred with his father and the other advocates for the revolution in their application to the Prince of Orange.—In conſequence of that event he was made Comptroller of the Houſehold and appointed of the Privy Council.—On his father's death he ſucceeded to the title; and was alſo appointed in 1697 Chief Juſtice in Eyre.—In 1705 he intereſted himſelf warmly in the debates relative to the appointment of a regency in caſe of Queen Anne's demiſe: and throughout that reign ſhewed himſelf an able advocate for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion.—In 1706 he acted as a Commiſſioner for the Union; and was the ſame year created Earl of Wharton. And two years after was honoured with the appointment of Lord Lieutenant; in which he continued till the change of miniſtry in 1710 occaſioned his diſmiſſion. And though he is branded by Dr Swift in his Examiner with the appellation of *Verres*, yet his meaſures in that high ſtation were generally approved of; particularly thoſe which tended to conciliate the attachment of the Diſſenters and to unite the Proteſtants of every denomination in ſupport of government.—On the acceſſion of George I^st he was reinſtated at Court and appointed Lord Privy Seal; and ſoon after created Marquis of Wharton.---He did not long enjoy this new honour; dying 1715.

WHARTON——Philip, Marquis and Duke of.

Philip, Duke of Wharton, ſon of the preceding by Lucy daughter of Lord Liſburne, was one of the moſt extraordinary men of his age.—He came into life with every advantage that could be derived from birth and fortune—was bleſſed by nature with great intellectual endowments---a quick apprehenſion, a lively wit, and an uncommon memory. And his father, who was ſenſible of his parts and extremely ſolicitous about his future advancement, educated him under his own inſpection; and had the ſatisfaction to ſee him make a rapid progreſs in whatever he paid attention to. But the effects of all theſe advantages were counteracted by a ſtrange eccentricity, which prevented him from adhering to any principle of action or ſyſtem of conduct.—The Marquis ſuffered a ſevere diſappointment in his marriage at the age of ſixteen with a daughter of Major General Holmes: for though ſhe was a lady of pleaſing manners and worthy character, her virtues and accompliſhments were not deemed a compenſation for the want of thoſe connections which he expected his ſon to have formed.—His father dying a few weeks after left him in poſſeſſion of an ample fortune.---The next year (1716) he went with a French Hugonot, his preceptor, through Holland and Germany to Geneva; where it was the intention of his guardians that he ſhould complete his education. But being diſguſted with the prevailing ſeverity of manners in that city, and not pleaſed with the grave admonitions of his tutor, he made his eſcape; leaving him a bear's cub, which he had purchaſed on the road, for a companion; with a letter to ſay, that he ſuppoſed that the ſimilitude of manners would make the aſſociation agreeable.---Paſſing through Lyons he went to Avignon; where he found the Pretender, and was created by him titular Duke of Northumberland---thence to Paris and Saint Germains, where he attended the Court of the Dowager Queen of James II^d.---In 1717 he returned to England, and thence paſſed to Ireland. Where, though under age, he was ſuffered to take his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords, and became ſo zealous a ſupporter of miniſterial meaſures that he was rewarded with the title of Duke.---His paroxiſm of loyalty was not of long continuance. In 1720 he came again to England and entered the liſts as a champion for the ſuffering Tories.---During this period he publiſhed a periodical paper entitled "The true Briton;" in which he expreſſed his thoughts upon political ſubjects with great freedom.---In the mean time the deranged ſtate of his finances rendering it neceſſary to leave England, he went firſt to Vienna, then to Madrid, and afterwards to the Pretender's Court; where he appeared openly, in contempt of a ſummons under the Privy Seal to return home.---His Dutcheſs dying in 1726, he married Miſs Obern, daughter of an Iriſh Colonel in the Spaniſh army: and after paying the Pretender a viſit he engaged in the ſame ſervice himſelf and behaved with great valour at the ſiege of Gibraltar. This being made known to the Engliſh government a bill was preferred againſt him for high treaſon. But before intelligence was given him of this proceſs he had removed to Paris and had waited on Mr Horatio Walpole, the Britiſh Ambaſſador. And he was ſoon after privately informed that his Sovereign's pardon might be obtained by a proper application; which he obſtinately refuſed to make or ſuffer to be made. His pride thus depriving him of the remains of his fortune, he, with that inconſiſtency which marked his character, meanly became a penſioner upon his friends. And being reduced at laſt by extreme penury to the neceſſity of returning to Spain and living on the income of his commiſſion, as the only means of ſubſiſtence, he on his arrival in that kingdom ſent his Dutcheſs to her relations and joined his corps.---His conſtitution was at this time entirely broken by exceſs; and his ſtrength ſuffered a viſible decay. In the beginning of 1731, when he was with his regiment at Terragona, he was ſeized with a diſorder which brought on a total debility, and was carried to a village where was a medicinal ſpring from which he had before received benefit; but his malady now proved incurable. The monks of a Bernardine monaſtery, hearing of his diſtreſs, removed him to their hoſpitable roof; where he ended a life full of incidents but ſhort in point of days; being only 32 years old.---He left no child.

WOLFE.

General James Wolfe was the ſon of an officer of merit, and was born with a genius peculiarly adapted to the profeſſion of arms.—He was endowed with a lively, penetrating underſtanding; with great activity of mind and body; with that high ſenſe of honour and ſpirit of patriotiſm which made him impatient of a ſtate of reſt when his country demanded his ſervices; and that ardent paſſion for military glory which invariably leads to great actions. He had the enterpriſing ſpirit of a hero with the judgment, and cool, intrepid courage of a veteran commander. Without attention to unmeaning minutiæ, he taught his troops that temperance and diſcipline which is eſſential to the military character by his own example, and attached them to his perſon by his concern for their welfare.———He engaged in the ſervice at a very early age; and ſignalized himſelf ſo much at the battle of Laffeldt, when ſcarcely 20 years old, that his behaviour drew the attention and received the approbation of the Duke of Cumberland and other officers who commanded there.---In the year 1758 he gained great honour by his conduct as Brigadier General under General Amherſt at the ſiege of Louiſburg. Such was then the opinion entertained of his merit and abilities that in 1759 he was intruſted with the conduct of an expedition againſt Quebec. And the ſkill and perſeverence which he diſcovered in ſurmounting the difficulties which oppoſed the execution of that arduous deſign fully juſtified the appointment. The check which he received in the firſt attack from the Plains of Montmorenci only ſeemed to increaſe his deſire of accompliſhing his object. And as ſoon as his troops were ready for action he determined on a ſecond: and for that purpoſe poſſeſſed himſelf with the utmoſt ſecrecy of the Heights of Abraham, which commanded the city. This movement drew Montcalm, who commanded the garriſon, to give him battle. And the event was a victory which gave to Great Britain Quebec and all Canada; and deprived her of the gallant General Wolfe, who gloriouſly fell in the action.---The full effect was given to the ſucceſs of the day by the good conduct of Brigadier Townſhend,† who was ſecond in command, and received the capitulation the day after the battle.

† Now Marquis Townſhend.

WYNDHAM——Sir William.

Sir William Wyndham was ſon of Sir William Wyndham by Catharine, daughter of Sir W. Leviſon Gower---a deſcendant from Sir John Wyndham, who was knighted at the coronation of Edward VIth---of a family which took its name from the diſtrict of Wymondham in Norfolk, in which it had poſſeſſed lands ſoon after the conqueſt.—He was born about the year 1687: and received his education at Eton School and Chriſt Church College, Oxford.—After improving his taſte in polite literature and acquiring ſuch a knowledge of the Engliſh conſtitution as might enable him to make a proper uſe of foreign travel by his obſervation on the laws, cuſtoms and police of other ſtates, he viſited ſeveral of the Courts of Europe.---On his return he was elected Knight of the Shire for Somerſet; and continued to repreſent that county till his death.—On the change of miniſtry in 1710 he was made Secretary at War—and in 1713 Chancellor of the Exchequer.—In May 1714 he brought in a bill to "prevent the growth of ſchiſm and for the ſecurity of the Church of England;" which after a warm oppoſition from the leaders of the Whig party received the royal aſſent.—At the acceſſion of George I^st^ he ſhared the fate of the other Tory Miniſters, in being deprived of his office.—He had taken part with Lord Bolingbroke in his diſpute with Mr Harley in the late reign, and he ſhewed himſelf a ſincere friend by becoming his defender in this; joining warmly with the other Tory members in their endeavours to ſupport him againſt the attacks of his adverſaries.—His conduct in theſe debates prepared the Court to believe an accuſation which was laid againſt him, as an acceſſory to the rebellion of 1715.---He was therefore ſeized at his houſe in Somerſetſhire—but made his eſcape. He afterwards reſigned himſelf; and having been examined before the Privy Council, was committed to the Tower; but was diſmiſſed without a trial.—The prevalence of the Whig intereſts and his firm adherence to Tory principles occaſioned his being in the oppoſition from this time; and his abilities as an orator rendered him one of the moſt reſpectable members of it. His knowledge was ſo extenſive, his ſtyle ſo perſpicuous, and his arguments ſo well choſen and forcible that he was always heard with attention: and his character of approved integrity gave his ſentiments additional weight. With the influence derived from theſe circumſtances he uniformly oppoſed every meaſure that he thought unconſtitutional or derogatory to the dignity of the ſtate, and promoted whatever appeared conducive to the national welfare.* In this line of conduct he perſiſted till his death in 1740.——As his public actions as a ſenator entitled him to the character of a ſteady and diſintereſted patriot; ſo in private life he was eſteemed one of the moſt agreeable companions and accompliſhed gentlemen of his age.——He married firſt Catharine, daughter of Charles Duke of Somerſet—and ſecondly M. Catharine, widow of the Marquis of Blandford. By the latter he had no children—by the former he had, beſide other children, Charles his ſucceſſor, who ſucceeded to the titles of Earl of Egremont, Baron Cockermouth on the death of his uncle, Algernoon Duke of Somerſet in 1750.---He married Alicia, daughter of George Lord Carpenter; by whom he had George, the preſent Earl of Egremont, who was born 1751 and ſucceeded him in 1763---Elizabeth, married 1771 to Henry Lord Porcheſter---Percy Charles---Charles William---and William Frederick.

* See Smollet, 2--492. ſeptennial act.

YORKE——Philip, Earl of Hardwicke.

THE life of this able ſtateſman and lawyer affords an inſtance of the force of a good underſtanding and great application.---He was the ſon of an attorney at Dover; and born in 1690.---After an education at a private ſchool he ſtudied the law at the middle temple. And ſuch was the eminence which he ſoon acquired in his profeſſion that at the age of thirty he was appointed Solicitor General.---In this capacity his conduct of the proſecution of Chriſtopher Layer, for practices againſt the ſtate in 1722, placed his abilities in the moſt conſpicuous light; and contributed to the rapid progreſs which he afterwards made in profeſſional rank and civil honours. In 1724 he was made Attorney General---and in 1733 Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; and the ſame year was created a Peer by the title of Baron Hardwicke.---In 1737 he ſucceeded Lord Talbot as Lord High Chancellor of England. And his deciſions were ſo juſt, and conformable to the ſpirit of the laws of England that, according to the author of the Biographia Britannica, "only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even thoſe were afterwards affirmed by the Houſe of Lords." After filling that ſtation with great honour near twenty years, upon ſome diſagreement with the other Miniſters, he retired from it. In the mean time his Majeſty was induced by his perſonal eſteem as well as reſpect for his public character to create him an Earl.---The facility with which he tranſacted the buſineſs and diſcharged the duties of his ſeveral offices prevented it from injuring his conſtitution, and he preſerved an almoſt uninterrupted ſtate of health till his 73^d^ year; when he was ſeized with a diſorder which occaſioned his death March 1764.——He had, by Margaret, daughter of Charles Cocks, Philip his ſucceſſor---Charles, Attorney General and Chancellor---Joſeph, bred to the army and many years Ambaſſador to the Dutch States---John, a barriſter---and James, Biſhop of Ely. He had alſo two daughters, married to Lord Anſon, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote.——Philip, the preſent Earl Hardwicke, was born 1722 and was created Viſcount Royſton 1754---married 1740 Jemima Campbell; heireſs of Earl Breadalbane by Lady Amabel Grey, daughter of the laſt Duke of Kent (on whoſe death in 1740 ſhe became Marchioneſs Grey) and has by her two daughters married to the late Lord Hume and the late Lord Grantham.

ZALUSKI——Andrew Chrysostom.

ALEXANDER Zaluſki, the father of this ſtateſman, was Vaivode of Rava, and his mother was ſiſter of Andrew Olezeuſki, Archbiſhop of Gneſna and Primate of Poland.—He received the firſt part of his education in Poland, and completed it at the Univerſity of Gneſna.—Though intended for the church, his diſpoſition led him to attend to affairs of ſtate. And as his birth and connections gave him an eaſy introduction to public life, ſo his abilities recommended him at a very early period to appointments of great importance. In 1674 he was ſent Ambaſſador to Madrid to ſolicit the aid of that Court againſt the Turks.—In 1683 he was preferred by John Sobieſki to the ſee of Kiow, and afterwards of Ploko.—In the conteſt for the crown which enſued on the death of that Monarch he ſupported the intereſts of his family; but finding it impoſſible to raiſe either of his ſons to the throne, he joined the Primate in ſupport of the Prince of Conti.—He was afterwards reconciled to Auguſtus, and received from him the biſhopric of Warmia, and was alſo raiſed to the office of Chancellor of Poland.—In the revolution effected by Charles XIIth he was the adherent of Auguſtus, and partook of his adverſe fortune. On the reſtoration of that Monarch in 1709 the Chancellor was likewiſe reinſtated.—He died 1711, aged 61.

ZINZENDORF.

Lewis Count Zinzendorf, Prime Miniſter to the Emperor Charles VIth, was of an Auſtrian family which was ennobled in ſeveral of its branches in the year 1662.—He was nephew of Albert, Count Zinzendorf, who bore the ſame office under the Emperor Leopold.—After having been employed in ſeveral other negotiations he was appointed Plenipotentiary to attend to the intereſts of the Houſe of Auſtria at the treaty of

of Utrecht, in which he acquitted himſelf with great fidelity and zeal: but the terms propoſed by him, and warmly ſupported by Prince Eugene, were deemed ſo unreaſonable that the negotiation, ſo far as concerned his Sovereign, proved unſucceſsful.—In 1728 he acted as Auſtrian Miniſter at the treaty of Soiſſons.—Was employed at different periods as Ambaſſador to the Courts of the Hague and Verſailles: and co-operated with Cardinal Fleury in his endeavours to preſerve the peace of Europe. And ſuch was the confidence placed in him by the Emperor Charles VIth that he made him his Prime Miniſter and gave him the chief conduct of affairs both national and foreign; particularly that of the *pragmatic ſanction* in which his family was ſo deeply intereſted. This object, which ſo long engaged the attention of the European powers, ZINZENDORF happily accompliſhed, ſo far as treaties could avail. But it was well obſerved by his friend Prince Eugene, that a hundred thouſand men would have been a better ſecurity than as many treaties.§

ZINZENDORF.

NICHOLAS LEWIS, COUNT ZINZENDORF, founder of a ſect called by the ſeveral names of Moravians, Zinzendorfians, and Herrnhuters, was of a collateral branch of the ſame family with the preceding, and is probably the ſame with that mentioned by Moreri as being ſettled in Miſnia.—He was born about the year 1700; and diſcovered from his youth a warm imagination and a fondneſs for devout exerciſes. This diſpoſition led him in 1722 to form a ſociety of perſons of the ſame religious tenets with himſelf. He alſo built houſes for their reception in a wood near his reſidence of Bertholſdorf in Luſatia which is called Herrnhuth.—Under his auſpices the fraternity ſoon became numerous; and to him all their concerns were intruſted. And, whether conſidered in a temporal or ſpiritual light, they could not have been in more advantageous hands. For he was not only a liberal benefactor to them, but was unwearied in his endeavours to propagate their opinions: viſiting moſt parts of Europe, and alſo America himſelf; and ſending miſſionaries into every quarter of the civilized world. And ſo ſucceſsful were his labours that there is ſcarcely a country in Europe where his ſectaries are not found. And moreover a conſiderable eſtabliſhment of them has been formed at Bethlehem in Penſylvania.—Buſching‡ mentions a commiſſion held at Hennerſdorf in Luſatia, in 1748, by which the Brethren of Herrnhuth profeſſed to be acknowledged as the genuine adherents to the unaltered confeſſion of Augſburg; but this does not correſpond with the idea of their tenets which is generally received.—The COUNT died amidſt his ſociety at Herrnhuth 1760.

§ See Germany, 1740, &c. ‡ Vol. 4—137.

FINIS.

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To enable the Reader more eaſily to refer to any event, a conſiderable part of the articles in this Index are collected under the following general heads.—Academies —Acts of Parliament—Alliances—Battles—Battles at Sea—Banks—Canals—Capitulations—Captures—Companies—Congreſſes—Conſpiracies—Conventions —Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory—Expeditions—Hoſpitals—Inſurrections—Interviews—Invaſions—Manufactures—Orders—Parliaments—Petitions—Proteſtants—Revolutions—Revolts—Retreats—Settlements—Sieges—Societies—Voyages—Wars.—And the names of the different kingdoms, &c.

N. B. In order to preſerve the ſeries of events in each hiſtory the ſame article is frequently mentioned under the heads of the different ſtates intereſted in them: and by referring to ſeveral of them fuller information will be received.—See origin of the war of 1756 between Pruſſia and Auſtria under the article of war. And battle of Lignitz, 1760, under Pruſſia and Auſtria. ——— ——— The hiſtories referred to are ſometimes expreſſed by their initials: as Italy by It.— *France by* Fr.---*Eaſt and Weſt Indies by* E. W. Ind.—*eccleſiaſtical and commercial hiſtory by* ecc. hiſt. *and* com. hiſt.

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